

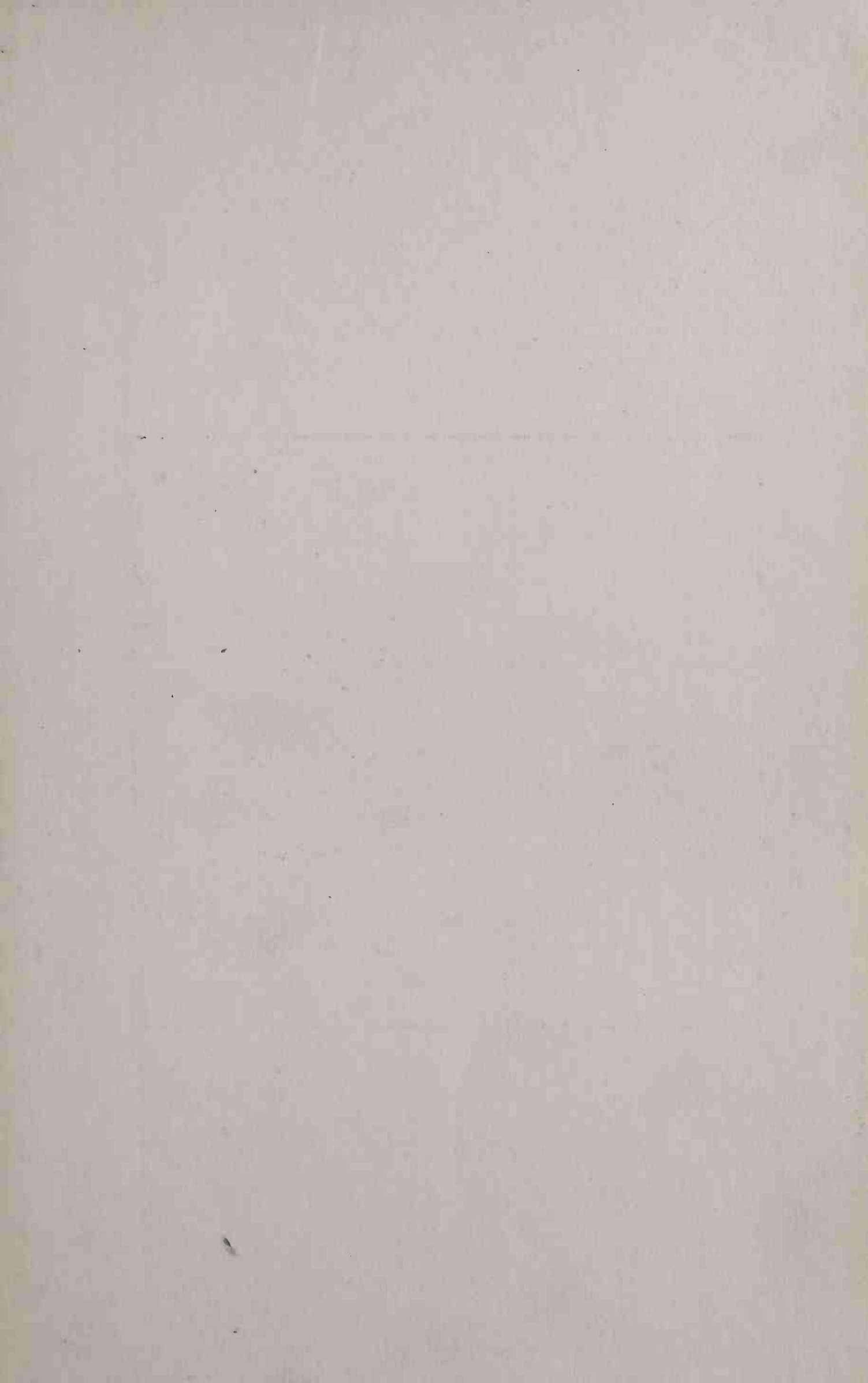
ANCESTRAL LINES
OF THE
DONIPHAN - FRAZEE - HAMILTON
FAMILIES
BY
FRANCES FRAZEE HAMILTON



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FRANCES FRAZEE HAMILTON

ANCESTRAL LINES

OF THE

DONIPHAN, FRAZEE

AND

HAMILTON FAMILIES

By

FRANCES FRAZEE HAMILTON

PRINTED BY

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1928

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April 12, 1944

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DEDICATION

To my most excellent husband, Lucius Oliver Hamilton, and to our three exemplary sons, Francis Frazee, Oliver Theodore II and Lucius Vachel, sons who are an honor to us and who richly repay us for all efforts put forth in their behalf, this book is lovingly dedicated by Frances Frazee Hamilton.

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PREFACE

When some eight years since this work was first contemplated and begun by gathering and piecing together bits of information possessed by different members of our respective families there was but one thought, that of producing typewritten sketches for my children and grandchildren, that as the years pass and the inhabitants of our country are more and more a conglomeration of immigrants from other countries, when the descendants of original American stock which migrated here from western Europe, a sturdy, dependable, honorable, industrious and religious company, shall be more and more overrun and in the minority, that there should be handed down to the Hamilton-Frazee posterity an account of their descent from the early pioneers. The stories of these early settlers, their struggles for life and sustenance are more interesting, more thrilling than fiction, such struggles as were the underlying foundation of this Republic.

In a few years this work progressed by material coming in from various sources and the work gradually grew to its present proportions.

The present volume appears before you as the result of the solicitations of others farther removed in blood relation than my own children, whose request came that this work be carried to other branches of the family and that it be published in regular book form and made available to all who might be interested.

There is therefore no apology for the intimate tone of this book, nor for the narrative accounts given of our own branch of the family, as these were the beginning and original nucleus of the book and its original purpose.

That there are many broken genealogical lines, many also which might have been carried on much farther, the writer well knows, but such as it is, imperfect and limited, it is offered with most

generous thought, begging each reader to pass unheeded over whatever errors or shortcomings it may contain.

If the message herein conveyed shall inspire even a few of the younger generation to worthy deeds and personal Christian responsibility, then the work has not been in vain and the writer will be amply repaid for all the effort put forth.

FRANCES FRAZEE HAMILTON

Key to abbreviations.

m. married.

c. child or children.

b. born.

d. died.

APPRECIATION

Grateful appreciation is here extended to all those who have assisted in the collection of material for this volume.

Special mention is here made of the very generous attitude of Mrs. Lucy Montgomery Smith Price of Scarbro, West Virginia, in permitting copious quotations from her book on the old families of Virginia, "The Sydney-Smith Clagett-Price" volume; to Hon. W. E. Connelly of Topeka, Kansas, for the use of quotations from his book, "Doniphan's Expeditions"; to Professor Oren E. Frazee of La Crosse, Wisconsin, who donated much time and thought in searching out and compiling much of the Frazee lineage; to Will M. Frazee of Rushville, Indiana, who has been very generous in donating his Frazee data which he has been years collecting; to Miss Anna I. Frazee of Peoria, Illinois, whom Professor Oren E. Frazee gives credit for much of the material in his possession.

Many others also have assisted in a lesser but in just as important a way, whose names we gladly add to the above list:

Miss Maude Applegate, Falmouth, Kentucky.

Mrs. W. E. Atkinson, Conway, Kansas.

Mrs. Posey Dixon Ball, Maysville, Kentucky.

Mr. W. Worth Bean, Benton Harbor, Michigan.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin H. Blair, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. Maria Frazee Browning, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Mrs. Leland Campbell, Benton, Arkansas.

Mrs. Josie Frazee Cappleman, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Mrs. Juliana Pace Carter, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Franklin Croxton, Saratoga Springs, New York.

Mrs. R. E. Daugherty, Louisville, Kentucky.

Mrs. Eliza Harriet Doniphan, Lynchburg, Virginia.
Thomas Smith Doniphan, Inspiration, Arizona.
Mrs. Jay Gould Drum, Miles City, Montana.
Edwin Fee, Clarksburg, Indiana.
Edward Austen Frazee, Rushville, Indiana.
Ephraim Frazee, Aberdeen, Washington.
Mrs. L. A. Frazee, Connersville, Indiana.
Orrin E. Frazee, St. Augustine, Florida.
Miss Matilda J. Frazee, Louisville, Kentucky.
Isaac Frazee, Laguna Beach, California.
Miss Susan Isabelle Frazee, Pasadena, California.
Hon. W. B. McGroarty, Falls Church, Virginia.
Miss Edith Hamilton, Greensburg, Indiana.
Edward Hamilton, Indianapolis, Indiana.
Lewis Hamilton, Indianapolis, Indiana.
Mrs. Roland Hart, Flemingsburg, Kentucky.
Mrs. Walter Havens, Boonville, Indiana.
Mrs. Graham Humlong, Germantown, Kentucky.
Mrs. Jo Charles Johnston, Greensburg, Indiana.
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Hon. W. T. Lawson, St. Joseph, Missouri.
Mrs. Vachel Lindsay, Spokane, Washington.
Mrs. Henry Lloyd, Lexington, Kentucky.
Miss Jessie Metcalf, Brooksville, Kentucky.
Mrs. W. G. Morgan, Lexington, Kentucky.
Mrs. Susan Doniphan Pace, Hazelhurst, Mississippi.
Hon. Jesse Poage, Brooksville, Kentucky.
Mrs. Lawrence W. Rogers, New York City.
Mrs. Lucy M. C. Robinson, Spokane, Washington.
S. O. Robinson, Connersville, Indiana.
Mrs. Roxie Doniphan Russell, Alexandria, Virginia.
Mrs. F. T. Seaverns, Barrington, Illinois.
Miss Anna Shawhan, Sadieville, Kentucky.
Mrs. Richard Sipe, Indianapolis, Indiana.
Hon. Matt Savage Walton, Phoenix, Arizona.

Hon. Matt Walton, Lexington, Kentucky.

Dr. Paul Wakefield, Wuchang, China, now Boston, Massachusetts.

The State Historical Societies of Arizona, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky and Virginia have been most kind with assistance.

Professional genealogists who have been employed are Hon. W. G. Stanard, Richmond, Virginia; Hon. G. S. Farland, Richmond, Virginia; and Charles Carrol Gardner, Maplewood, New Jersey.

Coat of Arms—Miss Frances M. Smith (Eleanor Lexington), Chappaqua, New York.

Those who assisted to whom United States archives were available:

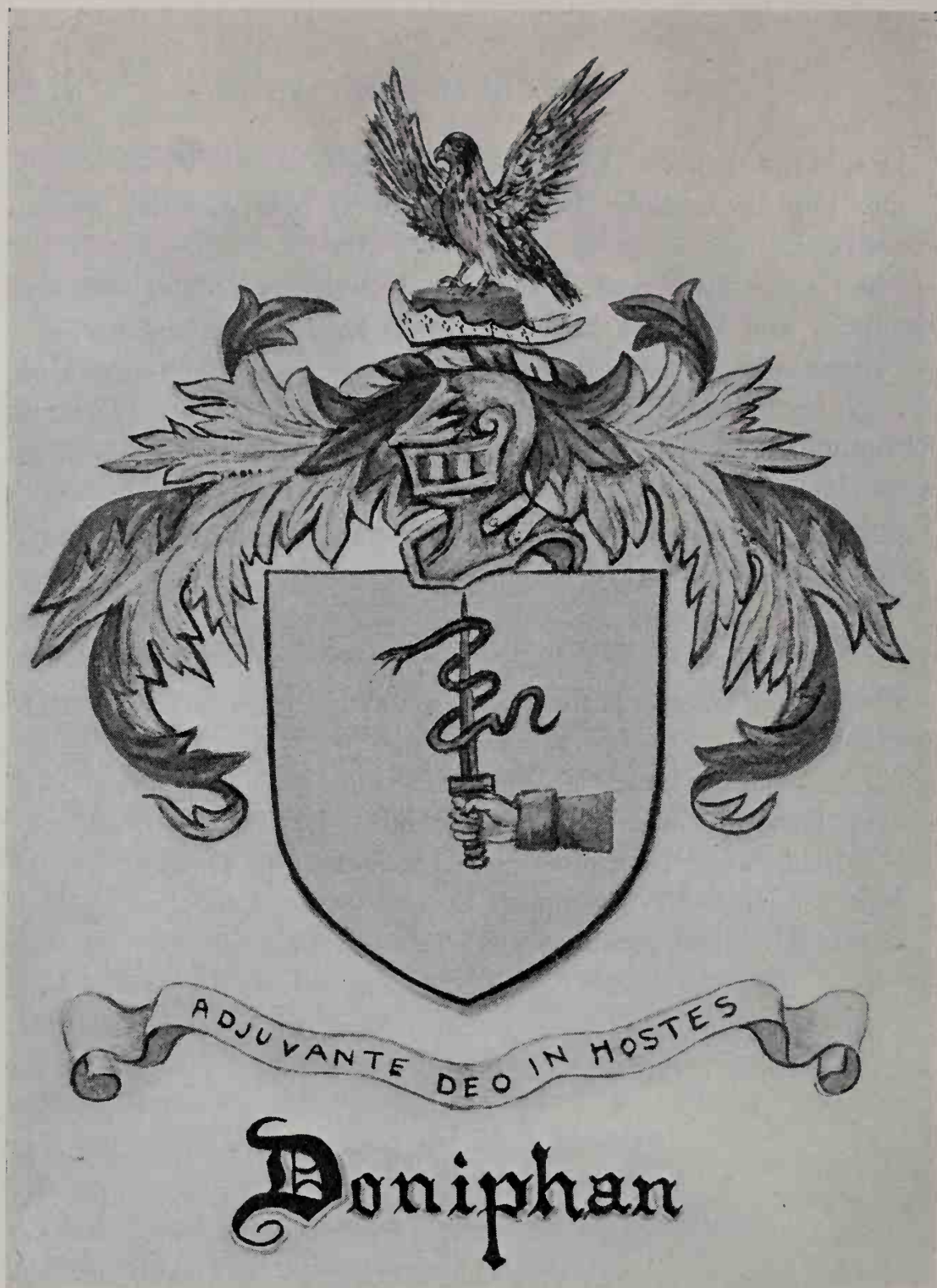
U. S. Senator James E. Watson.

Maj. General Lutz Wahl, Washington, D. C.

Winfield Scott, Commissionaire, Washington, D. C.

John F. Hayes, Washington, D. C.

Hiram H. Shenk, archivist, Harrisburg, Pa.



DONIPHAN COAT OF ARMS

The blazon is:

Arms (or shield): Argent, (silver), a hand proper, cuffed gules, from sinister side, grasping a dagger, proper, enfiled by a serpent.

Crest: On a cap gules, turned up ermine, a hawk, or falcon, proper (i. e. natural coloring).

Motto: Adjuvante Deo in Hostes (God Aiding Against Enemies).

The other motto is similar in meaning—Vir Super Hostem (By Valor Overcoming Our Enemy).

The "Book of Crests," by Washburn, gives the crest and also the motto (the one on the painting). The helmet is the usual one of a knight.

There is no heraldic rule for scroll or lettering—they may be any color and blue is generally preferred. F. M. S.

DONIPHAN

There are several accounts given in the following sketches of the Doniphan family which have been written by different persons in which occur frequent repetitions, but because of their interesting differences all are included. Another account with added items of interest is given elsewhere in this volume in the sketch of the Frazee family, written by Dr. Lewis Jacob Frazee, of Louisville, Kentucky, nephew of Colonel Alexander William Doniphan.

DON ALPHONSE JPHAN

Spanish Cavalier and Warrior.

DON ALPHONSE JPHAN lived in the later part of the sixteenth and early part of the seventeenth centuries. It is plausible to state that he lived not earlier than 1575. He lived during the reign of Philip II of Spain and was knighted by King Philip perhaps not later and maybe earlier than 1595. Colonel John Doniphan of Missouri, in his history of the Doniphan family places the probable date as early as 1580. Knight Alphonse Jphan was the ancestor of the Doniphan family.

There are three forms of this name Jphan found in different family documents, the other two being Yphan and Ivan. Each recorder has no doubt spelled the name as it sounded to him. The one Jphan only is used in this narrative.

This courageous, daring young soldier leading men against some rebellious Moors failed to burn the dwellings of the defeated Moors, using his own judgment against the established custom

of the Spanish army. Family tradition has it that he preferred the displeasure of the King to the cruelty of the action. For this act of human kindness he incurred the strong disfavor of the King, who in his wrath revoked the title he bestowed upon Alphonse Jphan, confiscated his properties and banished the brave young knight, who fled to England where he retained his title, Don, dropped the Alphonse, and the name became anglicized into Doniphan.

There are other accounts of the knighthood of Alphonse Jphan that are irreconcilable with records, facts and dates known to the family, but which have raised their heads in divers places; these accounts appear as but enlargements upon facts concerning him. The most outstanding of these accounts, repeated by several writers, is the one which accredits Alphonso Jphan as having lived during the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, that in 1492, during Ferdinand's final conquest of the Moors, he was knighted by King Ferdinand for brave deeds done on the battle-field against the Moors. The statement seems altogether erroneous to the writer because of its lack of harmony with known facts. The explanation which seems plausible for the birth of this story is there may be a confusion of dates concerning his military activities. Alphonse Jphan did fight the Moors, but instead of the time being in 1492 during Ferdinand's reign, it was a hundred years later in 159- during the reign of King Philip II., when the King had occasion to subdue some rebellious Moors.

It is an established fact that Alexander Doniphan, born in England in 1649-50, who later became a merchant in Plymouth, England, ancestor of the Doniphans of Virginia, and who married Margaret Mott for his first wife, was either the son or grandson of the Knight. By the older American generation of Doniphans the line has never been considered to go back farther than that (read transcript from Col. John Doniphan's family history). The generation to which the writer belongs is ninth from the Knight. This is substantiated by the corresponding date of the attack Philip made against the Moors. Philip died in 1598. This date makes the time reasonable that Don Alphonse Jphan was

either the father or grandfather, presumedly the grandfather, of Alexander Doniphan born 1649-50, who took up residence in Virginia in 1674. Had he lived in Ferdinand's time when the final subduing of the Moors took place, 1492, there could not have been less than six generations, perhaps more, from the Knight to Alexander, 1649-50, who married Margaret Mott.

According to Colonel John Doniphan of Missouri, Sir Alexander Doniphan left England because of the differences arising between Oliver Cromwell and the Episcopal Church. If this is true, and there must be some truth in it as one could hardly have made up such a thing from whole cloth, it must have been because of later effects growing out of Cromwell's antagonism for the Episcopal Church, the beginning of which was crystalized in his famous speech, delivered in 1641, when he boldly attacked the Episcopacy, eight or nine years prior to the birth of Alexander Doniphan. Cromwell died in 1658. If it is true, as Colonel John Doniphan states, that the original Doniphan came to Jamestown with the earliest settlers, then returned to Devonshire, England and died there, it was this first Alexander Doniphan who left England on account of Cromwell's persecution of the Episcopacy.

SIR ALEXANDER DONIPHAN

b. England 1650 (?) d. Virginia 1716.

The earliest record yet found of this Alexander Doniphan is the one relating that he made a "deposit" in Westmoreland County, Virginia, in 1674 where he gives his age as twenty-four. He witnessed wills in 1683-1684-1686 in Rappahannock County. The name of this county was changed in 1692 to Richmond County. A record of this will be found in Spottsylvania County. Alexander Doniphan evidently became a man of prominence as he was a captain in the Revolutionary War at the time he became Justice of Richmond County in 1692-1704. (Refer to William and Mary Quarterly, Vol. III., p. 132, Vol. XVII., p. 73, Vol.

XV., p. 187.) • He was sworn in as Justice of Richmond County on June 1st, 1692 (Order Book No. 1). In 1704 he commanded a troop of horse against the Indians in the upper part of Richmond County for which service he received pay. This act makes him a "Colonial Dame" ancestor (Magazine of History, Vol. I., p. 316). At the time of his death 1716 he was sheriff of Richmond County.

He was married twice, first to Margaret Mott, mother of all of his children and daughter of George Mott. After her death he married Susannah, whose maiden name is not known, but whom he mentions in his will which was dated Sept. 20, 1716, probated Feb. 6, 1717, in Richmond County. He and Susannah evidently kept their properties separate. In this will he names, besides Susannah his wife, six children; Alexander, Mott, Robert, Margaret, Elizabeth and Ann and a grandson, Giles Traverse. His son Robert was named executor of his will. The eldest son, Alexander, married Catherine Dobbins? The second son, Mott, married Matilda Ann Anderson. It is through them the descent leads down to Colonel Alexander William Doniphan, the hero of the Mexican War and the great lawyer and statesman of Missouri.

It is not definitely known whether the Doniphans and Motts met for the first time in the old country or in Virginia, only that the Motts came to Virginia before Sir Alexander Doniphan came. Margaret Mott, who married Sir Alexander Doniphan, has ever been referred to by family tradition as a "Scotch heiress." It would seem, however, that the land she inherited must have been from the vast acreage owned by the Mott brothers, George and John, in Virginia. We have heard that Margaret Mott owned land in Virginia stretching seven miles in length, in Rappahannock County, but we have no record of her having received an inheritance in Scotland.

John and George Mott, brothers, patented, October 17, 1670, 15,600 acres of land in Rappahannock County, the present King George County. By their respective wills, dated October 18, 1675, and March 31st, 1675, and proved in Rappahannock County, this land was left to the daughters of George Mott. One of these

was Margaret, wife of Sir Alexander Doniphan. These facts are stated in a deed dated May 3rd, 1725, and recorded in King George County, from Robert Mott to William Thornton.

It was customary at that early time for an eldest son to inherit the family estate. George Mott having no sons, his estate was divided among the daughters, of whom there were four, Elizabeth, who married John Fossaker, Margaret, who married Sir Alexander Doniphan, Ann, who married John Glendenning, and Eleanor, who married a Mr. Pigg.

SIR ALEXANDER DONIPHAN married Margaret Mott, daughter of George Mott, a wealthy Virginia planter, who had come with his family and bachelor brother, John, from Scotland. Colonel John Doniphan of Missouri, in his notes says the Motts came to America "about 1650." Sir Alexander Doniphan was twenty-four years of age when he came to America, so we infer he was born in 1650. This being the case, we think the Motts must have come a few years later than 1650.

It was four years before Sir Alexander Doniphan came to Virginia that the two Mott brothers, George and John, patented land in Rappahannock County. Although we have been unable to trace the certificate of marriage of Sir Alexander Doniphan and Margaret Mott, there seems to be little doubt that they were married in Virginia. He died in 1716 at the age of seventy-six years.

By his marriage with Margaret Mott, Sir Alexander Doniphan came into possession of eighteen thousand acres of land located in the Northern Neck of Virginia. Later, through the changing of the boundaries of Virginia counties, this land was located in King George County.

Alexander Doniphan's children by his first wife, Margaret, were

Robert, executor of his father's will.

Alexander, m. Catherine Dobbins?

Mott, m. Matilda Ann, daughter of Sir Walter Anderson.

Margaret.

Elizabeth.

Ann.

We have information concerning only three of this group of children.

First, Robert, who married, name of wife Ellin, and had a son, Robert. Neither of them lived to a great age.

Second, Alexander, who married Catherine Dobbins, whose line follows; and Mott, who married Matilda Ann Anderson.

ALEXANDER DONIPHAN: eldest child of Sir Alexander Doniphan and his wife, Margaret Mott; m. Catharine Dobbins.

c. Alexander, m. Eleanor King of King George County, Virginia.

c. 1. Edwin Dorsey, m. Mary Jane Livingston.

c. 1. Helen Emma.

2. Florence, m. Allan Searle.

c. 1. William Allen.

2. Leroy Livingston.

3. Greig Custus.

3. Mary Elizabeth, m. Albert Wynkoop.

c. 1. Doniphan.

4. Alexander Slaughter, m. Ruth Gowry.

c. 1. Roxie, m. 1st, Daniel Swan.

Miriam Lashbrook Swan.

m. 2nd, Ralph Waldo Russell.

2. Alexander Slaughter, Jr., m. Helen Wills.

c. John Doniphan.

3. John Livingston.

5. Edwin Dorsey, m. Ida Tibson.

Third, MOTT DONIPHAN, b. 1678 (?) in Virginia.

We find several historical references to Mott Doniphan. He was vestryman of the Aqua Church in 1746-1756, and his name appears as the first of twelve vestrymen whose names are on a bronze plate which is placed in the front of the chancel of the old Aqua Church, Stafford County, Virginia. This original

church house was built in 1741. It burned and was rebuilt in 1747. He was a Justice of Stafford County in 1738 (*Virginia Magazine of History*, Vol. XVI., p. 23). He is recorded as being the second son of Captain Alexander Doniphan I, and his wife, Margaret Mott. Information comes through Colonel John Doniphan of Missouri that Mott Doniphan married Matilda Ann Anderson, daughter of Sir Walter Anderson, and that his brother, Alexander, married a Miss Smith, the daughter of Captain Thomas Joseph Smith and his wife, Kitty Anderson.* (Consult page of Virginia deeds for other references to Mott Doniphan.)

There are records of three children of Mott Doniphan, as follows:

1. Alexander, m. Mary Waugh.
2. Anderson, m. Magdalena Monteith.
3. Mary, m. Traverse Cooke, nephew of Raleigh Traverse. (Raleigh Traverse m. Hannah Ball, a half sister of Mary Washington). Their children were Elizabeth, m. John Cooke, c. John Cooke who m. Mary, daughter of Mott Doniphan.

John Cooke of West . . . Stafford County, m. Mary Thompson c. of George Mason Thompson of Gunston. Hannah Cooke, sister of John Cooke m. John Brown. Meade (2-205) says she was the daughter of Elizabeth Traverse and granddaughter of Hannah Ball, wife of Raleigh Traverse. Virginia Records in the Library of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Congress Hall, Washington, D. C., state that in 1754 Traverse Cooke married Mary Doniphan, daughter of Mott Doniphan. In a report from W. G. Stanard, genealogist of Richmond, Virginia, he gives the exact date of this marriage as February 26th, 1754.

*This is the Alexander above recorded as the husband of Catherine Dobbins. Col. John Doniphan states that this Alexander m. Miss Smith. Perhaps he m. twice, or the husband of Catherine Dobbins may have been Alexander of the next generation; dates may help.

Mott's son, Alexander, lived in a little town named German-town, Virginia, which was ten miles from Warrentown, the county seat of Fauquier County, Virginia.

One report sent in names Ann supposed to have been of this set of children, b. August 4, 1743, who married George White. It is hardly reasonable to suppose that a child could be born in this family August 4, 1743, when the date of the birth of the daughter Elizabeth is April 18, 1744. .

ANDERSON DONIPHAN, son of Mott Doniphan and his wife Matilda Ann Anderson, was brother of Alexander, who married Mary Waugh. Anderson Doniphan married Magdalena Monteith, daughter of Thomas Monteith. He died in King George County in 1761. His children were

1. Gerard.
2. Mary.
3. Elizabeth.
4. Lucretia.

The line of Mary Doniphan who married Traverse Cook has not been located.

ALEXANDER DONIPHAN: son of Mott Doniphan and his wife Matilda Ann Anderson, married June 17, 1740, Mary Waugh, daughter of Joseph Waugh and granddaughter of Parson John Waugh, burgess. They were the parents of ten children, or perhaps eleven, as a list given May, 1921 by W. G. Stanard, a genealogist of Richmond, Virginia and one written by Colonel John Doniphan of Missouri both state there was one child who died in infancy.

The Overwharton Parish records give the dates of birth and the names of the first five children. The other five, born later, are not listed in the Overwharton Parish records. The first five children were:

- William, b. March 20, 1742. Wounded in Revolutionary War.
- Elizabeth, b. April 18, 1744.
- Ann, b. February 28, 1747.
- Alexander, b. March 12, 1750.
- Mott, b. January 10, 1752.

Later births were:

George, b. 1754, Killed at Brandywine.

Joseph, b. 1757, d. 1813. In battle of Brandywine.

Thornton.

Margaret.

Anderson, b. 1764.

Our line comes down through Mott, who married Matilda Ann Anderson, daughter of Sir Walter Anderson, a native of Wales and Colonel in the British Army. He is mentioned elsewhere.

Alexander Doniphan, who died 1837 had sons,

c. 1. Alexander, Jr.

2. Edward Dorsey, b. 1832, had a son, Alexander Slaughter Doniphan, now living in Alexandria, Virginia.

Virginia Herald, November 6, 1819, "Married, on Tuesday the 4th by the Reverend Mr. Wilson, Mr. George Doniphan of Stafford County to Miss Harriet Victor, youngest daughter of the late John Victor of this place" and again the same paper December 12, 1877, "On Thursday 6th, Mr. Alexander Doniphan married to Miss Eleanor King, all of King George County."

ALEXANDER DONIPHAN

b. March 12, 1750

c. 1. Joel Thompson.

2. George.

Joel Thompson Doniphan m. Alice Savage Slaughter.

c. 1. Thomas Alexander Slaughter b. King George County 1813; m. Sarah Carthright.

2. David Anderson, b. Stafford County, 1821, d. Kirks Ferry, Louisiana, 1851; m. Mary Ann McGroarty, c. 1. Joel Neil, 2. Lucy Rogers.

3. Lucretia Ann m. Mr. Younger. c. Sallie, m. Mr. Johnston, c. Annie, m. Walter Easterling.

George m. Harriet Victor.

c. 1. Alexander b. 1820 Fredericksburg, Methodist Minister;
m. 1846 Sarah Jane Victor.

- c. 1. John Victor Doniphan (deceased).
2. Mary Tilden (deceased).
3. Sarah Cornelia (deceased).
4. Eliza Harriet.
5. Louisa Bibb.

Transcript from Mrs. Price's book Page 104.

"CAPTAIN ALEXANDER DONIPHAN'S second wife was Catharine Dobbins. Alexander, Jr., was born from this marriage and he married Eleanor King of King George County. A son was born, Edward Dorsey, who married Mary Livingston of New York. They were the parents of seven children. Amongst these were Alexander, who married Ruth Gary, daughter of William Gary of Culpeper County, son of Judge Gary of North Carolina and descended from Lord Edmond Gibson of England. Edwin Gibson of Culpeper has his family Bible with the Virginia family recorded." (The descendants of this Alexander should not be confused with those of Alexander who married Mary Waugh.—F. H.)

This Captain Alexander and this Mott Doniphan must be other than the ones whose lineage has just been traced. The names Alexander, Anderson, Mott, and others also appear so frequently in the other Doniphan families that other evidence rather than a name is needed to locate them. Study carefully the Alexander Doniphans, there are no less than eight of them.

Ancestry of COLONEL ALEXANDER WILLIAM DONIPHAN, Paternal Line:

DON ALPHONSE JPHAN

Ancestor of Alexander Doniphan, 1650-1716.
m. Margaret Mott, daughter of George Mott.

- c. Mott, m. Matilda Ann Anderson, daughter of Sir Walter Anderson.
- c. Alexander, m. Mary Waugh, daughter of Joseph Waugh.
- c. Joseph, m. Ann Smith, daughter of Captain Thomas William Smith.
- c. Alexander William Doniphan, b. July 9, 1808, d. August 8, 1887.

Ancestry of COLONEL ALEXANDER WILLIAM DONIPHAN, Maternal Line :

CUSTOMER SMITH

Ancestor of Sir Sidney Smith
father of
Joseph Thomas Smith

- m. Kitty Anderson, daughter of Sir Walter Anderson.
- c. Thomas William, b. 1739, d. November 29, 1801 ; m. 1760
Mary Elizabeth Keith, daughter of Parson James Keith
and his wife Mary Isham, their daughter Ann m. Joseph
Doniphan.
- c. Alexander William Doniphan, was named for his two
grandfathers, Alexander Doniphan and Thomas Wil-
liam Smith.

This genealogical line leads two generations on down to the
writer and are also her ancestors.

DON ALPHONSE JPHAN

Spanish Cavalier and Warrior,
ancestor of

ALEXANDER DONIPHAN OF VIRGINIA

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER DONIPHAN, b. England, 1650 (?) d.
Virginia, 1716 ; m. Margaret Mott, b. Scotland (Second wife
Susannah).

- c. 1. Captain Alexander, m. Miss Smith, daughter of Captain Joseph Thomas Smith and wife Kitty Anderson.
- 2. Mott, m. Matilda Ann Anderson, daughter of Sir Walter Anderson.
- 3. Robert, m., had son Robert who died young.
- 4. Margaret.
- 5. Elizabeth.
- 6. Ann.

MOTT DONIPHAN, m. Matilda Ann Anderson, daughter of Sir Walter Anderson, native of Wales, Colonel in British Army, who came to America about 1700 with Sir Sydney Smith.

- c. 1. Anderson, b. , d. 1761; m. Magdelene Monteith, daughter of Thomas Monteith.
 - c. 1. Gerard, 2. Rosanna, 3. Mary, 4. Elizabeth, 5. Lucretia. Gerard, m. Nancy.
- 2. Alexander, m. June 17, 1740 Mary Waugh, daughter of Joseph Waugh, the son of Parson John Waugh, burgess.
- 3. Mary Doniphan, m. February 26, 1754 Traverse Cooke. (Overwharton Parish Record.)

Following is a detailed list of the descendants of Alexander Doniphan and his wife, Mary Waugh.

- c. 1. William, b. March 20, 1742, wounded September 11, 1777, at Brandywine.
- 2. Elizabeth, b. April 12, 1744, d. January 15, 1809; m. Captain William Smith, b. February 5, 1741, d. January 22, 1803. Their line given elsewhere. Grandparents of Governor "Extra" Billy Smith.
- 3. Infant who died.
- 4. Ann, b. February 28, 1747.
- 5. Alexander, b. March 12, 1750 (perhaps the one who m. Catharine Dobbins).
- 6. Mott, b. June 10, 1752 m. Miss Gowery. c. 1. George, 2. Anderson.

Later children whose births are not recorded at Overwharton Parish:

7. George, b. 1754 or 5, killed at Brandywine.
8. Joseph, b. 1757, d. 1813, m. Ann Smith, was in battle of Brandywine. Ann Smith was daughter of Captain Thomas William Smith and his wife Miss Keith.
9. Thorton, b. 1758; m. Betsey.
10. Margaret, b. 17—; m. John Keith.
 - c. 1. Thomas.
 2. George.
 3. Alexander.
 4. Anderson, (Dr.) m. his cousin Mary Doniphan, sister of Joseph, aunt of Colonel Alexander William.
 - c. 1, James. 2, Harriet. 3, Louise.
 5. Mary Ann, m. Joseph Parker.
 - c. 1, George Doniphan, b. 1839, judge in Virginia; 2, Oscar Cooper, colonel in Regular Army.
 6. Isham, m. Demia Frazee.
 - c. 1. John. 2. Judith. 3, Pink.
11. Anderson, b. 1764, m. 1793 Susan Smith, sister of Ann his brother Joseph's wife. This is the renowned physician and surgeon of Germantown, Kentucky.

DOCTOR ANDERSON DONIPHAN
1764-1841

In War 1812, Physician and Surgeon
Germantown, Kentucky.

DR. ANDERSON DONIPHAN* married 1793 Susan Smith, sister to Ann, his brother Joseph's wife, daughter of Captain Thomas William Smith and his wife Elizabeth Keith, granddaughter of Captain Thomas Smith and Kitty Anderson. An older sister of Joseph and Anderson, named Elizabeth, married a Captain William Smith.

c. 1. Susan m. James W. Coburn (10 children).

*See pg. 511.

- c. 1. Mary Ann, 1st wife of Joseph Frazee, brother of Dr. Ephraim Frazee of Mayslick, Kentucky.
2. Virginia.
3. Ostrander.
4. Mary, m. Mr. Patterson.
5. Susan, m. Mr. Pollock.
6. John.
7. James.
8. Arthur.

Dr. Anderson Doniphan's other children were,

1. Anderson, lived at Plattsburg, Missouri, large family of children and grandchildren. In Colonel John Doniphan's notes we read "they are all excellent people."
2. Fannie, m. Dr. Thomas Nelson.
 - c. 1. William, a Major-General in the United States Army, was murdered in 1862 while engaged in a quarrel in the old Gault House in Louisville, Kentucky, by Colonel Jeff C. Davis of Indiana. Colonel John Doniphan describes Major Nelson as a very handsome, dignified and talented gentleman, one of the big men in the politics of the nation.
 2. Anderson Doniphan, Colonel in Regular Army.
 3. Thomas H., Minister to Chili and Mexico under President Harrison. "Brilliant, handsome, talented."
 4. Daughter m. M. Stockton, there were several children.

Dr. Anderson Doniphan was a prominent physician and surgeon, perhaps the most noted of any physician and surgeon of his time, whose reputation reached beyond the borders of his own state, a rare thing in early days of slow travel and little news of the outside world. While residing for a time in Ohio there was a murder trial in the Federal Court in Washington, D. C. in which the decision hinged upon whether the wound inflicted was neces-

sarily "mortal." To decide this question the eminent Dr. Anderson Doniphan was called to testify in the case. The murdered man had been shot through the heart. There had been a case on record where some one had been shot through the heart but still lived. This point made a wrangle between the opposing lawyers. Dr. Doniphan was called upon as the star witness to decide whether the wound was "mortal." His reply was "if one lives after receiving such a wound the wound is not mortal, but if one dies after receiving such a wound the wound is mortal." This incident illustrates how far reaching was Dr. Doniphan's reputation. Another incident in the life of Dr. Anderson Doniphan was told some years ago by another doctor, a relative, and a medical student of Dr. Doniphan. At one time during the war of 1812 the doctor's nephew, Dr. Thomas Smith Doniphan, was a physician and surgeon for the 3rd Kentucky regiment. Dr. Anderson Doniphan desiring this position for himself, and realizing the physical frailty of his nephew, obtained his nephew's release, and was appointed to the position himself. In the sketch of the Frazee family by Dr. Lewis Jacob Frazee of Louisville, Kentucky, there are some interesting items about Dr. Anderson Doniphan, under whom Dr. Frazee studied medicine and surgery. The picture of Dr. Thomas Smith Doniphan is shown elsewhere in this volume. Dr. Thomas Smith Doniphan and Dr. Anderson Doniphan each served through one campaign of the war of 1812.

It has always been understood in the Doniphan family that Dr. Anderson Doniphan, youngest child of Alexander Doniphan and Mary Waugh Doniphan inherited the old Spanish parchment signed by Philip II of Spain, conferring Knighthood upon Alphonso Jphan.

A Doniphan descendant, a cousin from Kentucky, writes in reference to the old Spanish Doniphan parchment and asks, "Why did Dr. Anderson Doniphan, the youngest child in the family, inherit the parchment?" It seems to the writer that it was a very natural thing that he should inherit it. Being the youngest in the family and remaining in the old home in Germantown, the older children having married and gone, it is a reasonable conclusion that

the old parchment should be left hanging on the wall in the old home.

If those interested will read the sketch in this volume written by Dr. Lewis Jacob Frazee of Louisville, Kentucky, a nephew of Doctor Doniphan and one time medical student of the doctor, it will be seen that if Dr. Doniphan really wished to keep the parchment no one else would dare to claim it.

It is presumed by some of the connection that the Doctor's daughter, Mrs. Fannie Nelson, a very attractive, handsome and intellectual woman, who kept house some years for her father, took the parchment with her when the Nelsons moved to Washington, D. C. So far as we know it has not been located.

JOSEPH DONIPHAN: b. 1757, in Virginia, d. 1813 Kentucky. Married Ann Smith in 1783, daughter of Captain Thomas William Smith and his wife Miss Keith, and granddaughter of Captain Thomas Smith and Kitty Anderson. In 1792 Joseph Doniphan moved with his family to Bracken County, Kentucky, where he made his home until the time of his death in 1813. At that time Mason and Bracken Counties were all Bracken County.

He and Ann Smith were married either at Alexandria or Fredericksburg in 1783. Joseph Doniphan, Justice of the Peace at Alexandria, 1787-1788-1789. Judgments were rendered in shillings, pence and pounds of tobacco.

ANN SMITH:* The parentage of Ann Smith, wife of Joseph Doniphan and mother of Col. Alexander William Doniphan, remains in doubt. The record herein given is from the record of Col. John Doniphan, a grandson. He states that Ann Smith's father was Capt. Thomas Smith and that her mother was Elizabeth Keith. Dr. Lewis Jacob Frazee, another grandson, has also left a family history in which he states that his grandmother, Ann Smith Doniphan, was the daughter of William Smith and that her mother's maiden name was Margaret Whitely. The writer has thus far searched in vain for facts to clear up this contradiction and trusts that information may yet be obtained which may decide the matter.

*See pg. 161 and 517.

Joseph Doniphan was no doubt born in Fauquier County, Virginia, as his father, Alexandria Doniphan lived ten miles from Warrentown, the county seat, in the village of Germantown.

c. 1. MARY ANN, b. 1785, m. Dr. Anderson Keith. She was his cousin and first wife. He married three times. His last wife, Katherine Keith, was also a cousin.

2. THOMAS SMITH, b. December 24, 1787, d. January 15, 1843. m. Rebecca Frazee, d. 1876.

c. 1. John, b. July 12, 1826, d. 1901; m. 1852 Fannie Thornton sister to Jane Thornton wife of Alexander William Doniphan of Missouri. John Doniphan was Colonel of Militia during the Civil War. He had three sons, all of whom died young.

2. James Alexander, b. Brown County, Ohio, July 20, 1829, d. 1896, was a Judge. m. Elizabeth Catharine Doss, d. November 26, 1903.

c. 1. Thomas Smith II, b. 1859; m. 1913 Miss Mattie Naugle, no c., d. May 1903.

2. James Alexander, b. 1863, d. 1903, never married.

Thomas Smith II is now living at Inspiration, Arizona.

3. GEORGE DONIPHAN: b. July 4, 1790, d. February 22, 1864; m. Mary Marshall, daughter of Chief Justice Marshall.

c. 1. Joseph, m. Elizabeth Ward, c. 1, George. 2, Maria Louisa.

2. Margaret Hockaday, m. S. Theodore Powers. c. 1, Mary Marshall. 2, Susan Doniphan. 3, Eliza. 4, Margaret Hockaday.

3. William, died young.

GEORGE: son of Joseph Doniphan and his wife Elizabeth Ward, m. Lawler Harbison, c. 1, Louisa, m. M. Gilperson.

MARIA LOUISA, daughter of Joseph Doniphan and Elizabeth Ward. m. Reverend Felix, c. 1, Joseph. 2, Bess. 3, George. 4, Margaret, who died when twelve years of age.

4. MARGARET DONIPHAN, fourth child of Joseph Doniphan and his wife Ann Smith, was b. 1792, m. John Hockaday, c. 1, Edwin. 2, Helen. 3, Newton. 4, John. 5, George and Martha Ann who m. Blake, had a son Henry Blake.
5. SUSAN M. DONIPHAN: daughter of Joseph Doniphan and Ann Smith b. November 12, 1794, d. December 7, 1884; m. Dr. Ephraim Frazee of Mason County, Kentucky.
c. 1, Joseph Samuel. 2, Lewis Jacob. 3, William Doniphan. 4, Ephraim Samuel.
6. LUCY: b. 1796, died young.
7. MATILDA DONIPHAN: b. 1804, d. 1855. m. Edward Philips Thompson, b. 1802, d. 1870.
c. 1. Mary Ann Thompson, b. November 8, 1833, d. March 28, 1912; m. October 20, 1859, Joseph Henry Shawhan, b. July, 1832, d. October 8, 1914.
c. 1. Infant daughter, b. 1860.
2. Anna Newton, b. February 27, 1862.
3. Matilda Doniphan, b. August 29, 1865, d. December, 1870.
4. Mary, b. July 22, 1868, d. March, 1873.
5. William Edward, b. March 11, 1871.
6. Infant daughter, b. Sept. 1873.
8. ALEXANDER WILLIAM DONIPHAN, b. 1808, d. 1887; m. Elizabeth Jane Thornton.
c. 1. Thornton.
2. William, Jr.

MARGARET HOCKADAY DONIPHAN, daughter of George D., b. 1790 and Mary Marshall, b. Augusta, Kentucky, September 23, 1833, d. Knoxville, Tennessee, March 8, 1895; m. S. Theodore Powers, August 21, 1855.

- c. 1. Mary Marshall, b. February 15, 1857, d. July 4, 1897.
m. Joe Rogers.
c. 1. George Doniphan, 2. Mary Marshall.

2. Susan Doniphan, b. April 21, 1859, m. Rev. J. K. Pace, October 10, 1882.
 - c. 1. J. Powers Pace, m. has 5 children.
3. Eliza, b. February 19, 1861, m. Hon. W. E. Atkinson, Chancellor 9th District, Arkansas.
 - c. 1. Margaret, m. J. R. Barnett, Helena Arkansas, c. 3.
 2. Louisa Powers, R. N. L. R. Arkansas, granddaughter.
 3. Paul Powers, m. c. 2.
4. Margaret Hockaday, b. June 14, 1871, m. 1st, Mr. Sanders; m. 2nd, Lawrence W. Rogers. c. William, Florence; m. Mr. Kendall.

DONIPHAN—HOCKADAY

JOHN HOCKADAY, b. 1783, d. 1832; m. 1810, Margaret Doniphan, b. 1792, d. 1833.

c. Edwin, Newton, Martha, George, Helen, John, Emily.

c. 1. Edwin, b. 1811, d. 1887; m. Juliet Shackelford, b. 1810, d. 1882.

- c. 1. Eugene.
2. George.
3. Martha.
4. James.
5. Margaret.
6. Edwin.

2. Newton, m. Fannie Lincoln.

- c. 1. Wood.
2. Dora.
3. William.
4. James.
5. Edwin.
6. Jennie.
7. Newton.

3. Martha, m. Henry Blake.

c. 1. Henry Blake, Jr.

4. George, m. Harriet —.

- c. 1. Eugene.
- 2. Susie.
- 5. Helen, m. William Henderson.
 - c. 1. died, infant.
- 6. John, died.
- 7. Emily, died.

- 1. Eugene Hockaday, m. Fannie Lake.
 - c. 1. William.
 - 2. Norma.
- 2. George, m. Amelia Kouns.
 - c. 1. Mary.
 - 2. Walter.
 - 3. Carolyn.
 - 4. Edwin.
 - 5. Juliet.
- 3. Martha, m. Jeff McComas.
 - c. 1. Juliet.
 - 2. Margaret.
 - 3. Martha.
 - 4. George.
 - 5. Winnie.
- 4. James, m. Eliza Biggs.
 - c. 1. Grim.
 - 2. Lucy.
- 5. Margaret died unmarried.
- 6. Edwin, m. Rebecca Seaton.

- 1. Wood Hockaday, m. ———.
 - c. 1. Claude.
 - 2. Anna.
 - 3. Marjorie.
- 2. Dora, m. William Clay.
 - c. 1. William.
 - 2. Terrell.
- 3. James, m. ——— ; c. ———.
- 4. Edwin, m. ———.

- c. 1. Roxey.
 5. Jennie, m. Mr. Gill.
 c. 1. Fromcy.
 6. Newton, m. Berdie Bohart, three sons.

Henry Blake, Jr., m. Lucy Chinn.
 c. Laura, Helen, Harry, Mattie, Edwin.
 Laura, m. Ed. Bixtry, c. Helen, Alice, Rufus.
 Mattie, m. Arthur Holt, c. six.

Eugene Hockaday, m. Lida —, c. Rock, —, Flossie.
 Susie, m. William Benton, c. Joy.
 Juliet McComas, m. John Prude, c. Edwin, Lois, Carey, John.
 Margaret never married.
 Martha, m. Jack Bloom, c. Murt.
 George, m. Bess Curtis, c. Curtis, Margaret.
 Winnie, m. Ed Love, c. Paul, Amelia, Mildred.

Irvin Hockaday, m. Minta Weddington, c. William, Dorothy.
 Lucy, m. Cyrus Van Bibber, c. Analise, Laura, Rachel.
 Norma, m. Morris Reid, c. Amelia, Aline, Robert, George, Julian.
 Walter, m. Julia Derrey, c. John, Clarke, Albert.
 Carolyn, m. Ezekial Shackelford, c. Robert.
 Edwin, m. Mary Anderson, c. Edwin, Helen, John.
 Juliet, m. William Collins, c. Helen, William, Edwin, George,
 Carolyn, Scott.

The three Doniphan brothers, William, George and Joseph, sons of Alexander Doniphan and his wife Mary Waugh, all fought in the Revolutionary War. George and Joseph were members of the 3rd Virginia regiment. William was several years older than his two brothers. They all fought in the battle of the Brandywine. William was wounded, Joseph escaped unhurt but George was killed and fell by the side of his brother Joseph.

Joseph was also at Yorktown under Washington and scout for General Lewis and General George Rogers Clark. He did much scout work during skirmishes with the Indians.

The first school taught in Madison County, Kentucky, was taught at Boonsborough Fort in 1779 by Joseph Doniphan when he was twenty-four years of age. He was grandfather of the late chancellor and Judge George Doniphan of Augusta, Kentucky, father of Colonel Alexander William Doniphan of Missouri, and great-grandfather of America's greatest living poet, Nicholas Vachel Lindsay. Many descendants of his daughter Susan are renowned as authors, artists, preachers, teachers, doctors, engineers, and leaders in their various vocations.

The Doniphans from time immemorial were educated people. Joseph Doniphan taught Daniel Boone's children to read. His school at Boonsborough, Kentucky, averaged seventeen scholars, and was taught in the summer. He came from Stafford County, Virginia to Bracken County, Kentucky, in 1778, returning to Stafford County in 1780. In 1783 he married Ann Smith, daughter of Captain Thomas Smith, granddaughter of Captain Thomas Smith and Kitty Anderson. In 1792 he moved with his family in four wagons through Cumberland Gap to Bracken County, Kentucky, taking several slaves with him. There he made his home until the time of his death in 1813.

DONIPHAN WILLS

State of Virginia:

County of Richmond.

Copy of "Will of Allexander Doniphan, Sept. 20, 1716," from Will Book No. 3, at pages 297-8.

"In the name of God Amen, I Allexand'r Doniphan of ye County of Richmond, being weacke of Body but in perfect Sence and Memory, Blessed be God for it, Doe macke this my Last Will and Testament as Followeth.

Imprimis I give and bequeath my soule to God that Gave it me and my Body ye Earth to be Desently bueried at ye Decretion of my Executor heare after Named, hoping a Joyfull Resurrection of ye same by the Merritts of my Blessed Lord and Savior Jesues Crist.

First I give unto my Son Allexand'r and his hires for ever a certaine Tract of Land Consisting of Twoe hundred and fifty Ackers, Lying in ye forke of Rapp'k w'ch I bought of Mr. George Jones Dec'd.

Secondly I give unto Stephen Boweing the other Twoe hundred and fivfty Acker of Land Joyneing to afore'd Tractt and in same Pattent to him and his hires for ever.

Thirdly I give unto s'd son Allexand'r Doniphan a Dymond Ring w'ch I have in the howse, w'ch my Executor will Deliver.

Fourthly I give and bequeath unto my Son Mott Doniphan one huendred and Eighty Ackers of Land out of a Tractt of Land w'ch I bought of Josua Davis being Three huendred and Thirty Ackers Lyeing backe of my river Land to him and his next Son that shall be borne, and in case that my Son Mott should Dye befor another Son, then to fall unto my Grand Son Gyles Travers to him and his hires for ever.

Fivfly I give unto my Son Mott Doniphan that percell of Land I bought of William Griffin Lyeing and facing one ye River, whare Sam'll Kertfield Lived more or Less according to ye Convayance as will make appeare to him and his Second Son that shall be from his body begotten to him and his hires for ever, and In Case Mott should Dye and his Second Son Then to falle unto my Son Robert Doniphan his hires for ever.

Seventhly I give and bequeath unto my Daughter Margret Doniphan Seventy Ackers of Land I bought of Josua Davis w'ch is parte of the Three hundred and Thirty to her and her Male hire, and in Case she should Dye and her Male hire then to falle unto my Son Robart Doniphan to him his hires forever.

Eightly I give unto my Daghter Elizabeth the Remaineing part of that Tractt w'ch is Eighty Ackers; Allso I bequeath unto my Daughter Elizabeth her Mothers Weadeing Ring. More over if my Daughter Elizabeth should Dye and her hires, Then that Eighty Ackers to falle unto my Son Robart to him his hires for ever. My Wife Susana Doniphan haveing kept her Estate Aparte and taken it to her selft and Desireing Nothing of Myne, w'ch has Given from under her hand upon Oath befor Mr. Wm.

Thornton, and I have Done the Lyke to her, and hass her Estate away from my howse in her owne Costodie.

Also I give unto my Daughter Anne Doniphan one fether Bead bollster and Rugg; Also I give unto my Daughter Anne a Younge Mayer.

Also I unto my Gran Son Gyles Travers a fether Bed and boulster and a Young Horse or Mayer.

After my Debts is all p'd I give and bequeath unto my Son Rob'tt Doniphan all that I have in this world.

I Doe make and hearby Apointe my Sone Rob'tt Doniphan whole and sole Executor to give unto Mrs. Mary Bellfield a Ringe of Twelfe Shillings price. I Doe heareby Revocke all and macke Void All other Wills and Testem'tts by me hearetofore made As Wittnes my hand and Seale this 20th day of September 1716.

Signed Sealed and Deliverd in

ye prsentts of uss

Allexand'r Doniphan (seal)

Also my Will and Desire is

that my Son Rob'tt Doniphan have
the Rent of Wm. Somertons Plantation
where he Lives Seven Years after
My Death, then to my Son Mott
Doniphan.

Peter Lowd

Elias (X) Powell

Richard Fasseker

This Will was proved in Richmond
County Court the Sixth Day of
February 1716 by the Oaths
of Peter Lowd and Elias Powell
two of the Witnesses thereto and
admitted to Record.

Test M. Beckwith Cl. Cur.

State of Virginia:

County of Richmond, to-wit:

I, E. Carter Delano, Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court for the County aforesaid, in the State of Virginia, do hereby certify that the foregoing copy of the will of Alexander Doniphan, bearing date of Sept. 20, 1716, is a true copy from the Records of my said Court, and copied from Will Book No. 3, at pages 297

and 298. Given under my hand and the Seal of my said Court, this 16th day of August, 1928.

E. Carter Delano,
Deputy Clerk Circuit Court,
Richmond County, Virginia.
(seal)

DONIPHAN: Stafford Co.

(Furnished by Hon. W. B. McGroarty, Falls Church, Virginia)

DEED: November 18, 1785; Between William Doniphan, Alexander Doniphan and, his wife, and Anderson Doniphan, of King George County on the one part, and Thomas Fitzhugh of Stafford Co on the other part Whereas Joseph Waugh, deceased, by his last will and testament, dated first April, 1726, and duly recorded in the said County of Stafford, did give and devise to his two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary his land on Potomac Run, in the sd county of Stafford, in tail, equally to be divided between them the sd Mary's moiety amounted to 1176 acres more or less, AND THE SAID MARY INTERMARRIED WITH ALEXANDER DONIPHAN by whom she had issue the sd William her eldest son and heir at law, the sd Alexander and Anderson and several other children since dead as well as her husband the said Alexander and whereas the said Mary did in her lifetime by deed dated 15 May 1768, and recorded in Stafford County sell and convey her said moiety unto her two sons, George Anderson Gowry and the said Anderson Doniphan and their heirs, and whereas the sd George is since dead, intestate, under age and without issue, and the sd William, Alexander and Anderson have agreed to sell convey, &c. &c.

(Deed Book S. page 369: (1780-86)).

Alexander Doniphan Witnessed Will of John Bowen, Rappa Co, 4/1/1686.

Witness will of Wm. Sargent, Rappa Co, 2/13/1683.

Witness will of Harman Skelderman, Rappa Co. 4/12/1683-4.
Richmond County Records:

DONIPHAN, ALEX., Parish St Marys, County of Richmond,
Deed of Gift, March 7th, 1704-5.

1747

KING GEORGE: Deed book 3 pl82: Mott Doniphan, of Over-
wharton pash, Co of Stafford, to son, Anderson,
Deed of gift; "One half of plantation now in his peacable pos-
session, and at my (Mott's) death the other half" "it being the
dwelling and plantation whereon my Robert Doniphan lived which
descended on me by the death of my nephew Robert Doniphan,"—
Pash of Brunswick, Co King Geo, N. side Rappa bounded—
running with the land of Geo. Morton, Gent; land
of the Orphans of William Thornton, Gent. deceased,
and down the river to beginning.' June 5th, 1747. Witnesses
John Champe, Jas. Glendenning, Barnabas Williams.

K. G. Deed book 3, p394:

Anderson Doniphan to Jane Payne, lease. recites that the land
in question (90 a in Hanover pash, KG) "was devised by Wm.
Grant to his son William the Younger who was the father of
Mary, and Elizabeth now the wife of testator, Anderson Doni-
phan." Apl 20, 1751.

K. G. Deed Book 3, p180:

Ellin, widow of Robert Doniphan, now the wife of Thos
Stubblefield, releases her dower in this property to Mott Doni-
phan of Co of Stafford, for 80lbs. May 1, 1747.

K. G. Deed Book Eleven, p380:

Joel T. Doniphan and Allice S., his wife, of Stafford, to Wm.
Minor Kg, 39a, "Allotted to sd Joel T. Doniphan in the division
of the estate of Mary Ann Helm, Feb. 4-1823.

K. G. Deed Book Eleven, p95. 29 Dec., 1819.

Joel T. Doniphan and Alice his wife of the Co of KG, to
Austin Smith, for \$2500, a tract in KG, 117a, "Being part of
a tract of land of which Alex. Doniphan, deceased, died possessed
and marked in a plat and division of sd land #4, and now of
record in the Clerks office begin'g at a Gum on west
side of Pasbytansy creek corner Peter Hansborough and in the

line of John Hooe thence to corner to M. A. Doniphan, with his line to a corner with Wm Minor, &c, &c.,

K. G. Deed Book Eleven, p25: June 13, 1823.

Alex Doniphan and Amelia T., his wife, of KG, to Theodosius Hansford, of KG, . . . \$200 . . . "That part of his (the sd Alex. Doniphan's) share of the land of which his sister, Mary Ann Helm died siezed and intestate without issue 23a, beginning, corner parcel of land purchased by sd Hansford from George Doniphan thence . . . thence . . . with line of sd Alex. Doniphan's other land, . . . thence . . . &c.

K. G. Deed Book #7, p12:

Deed, July 1, 1783, Gerard Doniphan, planter, and Nancy his wife of KG to John Tayloe Corbin, of K&Q, recites that, Wh'as Mott Doniphan of the Ky of Stafford, Esq., did by certain Deed Poll bearing date June 5th, 1747, for a father's love and affection, for his son, Anderson Doniphan, father of sd Gerard, give sd Anderson Doniphan all that tract of land in pash of Brunswick, co KG, on N. side Rappa River, beginning and running with the land of Geo. Morton Gent., thence land belonging to the Orphans of William Thornton, Gentleman, deceased, down to the river bank thence down the river to the point of beginning which plantation or tract of land descended to the sd Mott Doniphan on the decease of Robert Doniphan the son of Robert Doniphan, the original grantee; and wh'as, the s'd Gerard Doniphan is seized in fee of sd Plantation, by descent from sd Anderson Doniphan, his father, &c, &c. Consideration, 10 Negro slaves and 500lb.

K. G. Deed Book 7, p223: July 29, 1788.

Indented deed of trust: William Doniphan to Anderson Doniphan his whole estate—6 slaves, cattle, crops, &c., IN TRUST—1st, "To pay all the debts that I at this time owe, and afterwards to the use and Benefit of the sd Wm Don, during my life, and after my decease to and for the benefit of the sd Anderson and his heirs forever." (All of Wm D's signatures are cross-marks.)

K. G. Deed Book Eleven, p132: Nov. 30, 1819.

George Doniphan and Harriet D. Doniphan, his wife, to A. Rollins of KG, The share of the land of Alex. Doniphan, deceased, which was allotted to sd George as one of the heirs of sd Alex.

K. G. Deed Book Eleven, p292: Oct. 11, 1822.

George Doniphan and Harriet, his wife of Spots . . . sell to Theodosius Hansford, 39 a in KG, being the sd George's share or dividend of the land whereof his sister Mary Ann Helm died seized and intestate, which descended to him as one of the heirs (by allotment by mutual consent—they being all of full age—) &c, &c. . . . "Thence with the line of Mary Ann Helm's land allotted to Joel T. Doniphan."

ANDERSON DONIPHAN:

Will book 1; p125. Dec. 1, 1760. March 5, 1761.

Loving Wife, Magdaline (Montieth), daughter of Thomas Monteith. Children to be maintained and educated. Son, Gerard: Dtrs, Roseanna, Mary, Elizabeth, Lucretia.

All lands to Gerard.

Loving father, MOTT DONIPHAN, to have care of estate & management of chn. Wit. Wm. Banks; Wm. Baily.

BETSEY DONIPHAN: WILL.

KG Will Book 3, p139. Feb. 7, 1814—June 2, 1814.

Son Thornton A. Dr. Elizabeth Acres; Dr. Frankey Acres, wife of William Acres. Grandson, Thomas Acres; Granddaughter, Nancy Acres.

ANDERSON:

Westmoreland Co. Henry Brooks assigns his patent to DAVID ANDERSON. Oct. 30, 1655. Deed Book 1, p19.

Deed Book 1, p252: David Anderson and Elizabeth, his wife, assign same to Major John Washington; (David Anderson "of the parish of Washington, county of Westmoreland). Dec. 3, 1664.

Deed Book 1, p92: May 11th, 1659.

Power of Atty. from Ralph Elston to DAVID ANDERSON of Nominy (spelled Nomony in original) concerning the sale

of land lying at the head of Armaley's creek in Nomony ferry," &c.

Deed Book 1, p251:

Patent to DAVID ANDERSON Oct. 24, 1655, confirmed by Gov. Berkeley, March 10, 1662,: lands were in Westmoreland and on a creek adjoining Brooks—plainly Nominy creek.

ALEXANDER DONIPHAN: Witnessed wills in Rappa Co. 1683-1684-1686. (Old Rappahannock Co. embraced, 1656 to 1692, both sides Rappa River; in 1692 it was divided into 1683 Richmond & Essex; Richmond later was divided into 1686 King George, 1721; Essex into Spots, 1721, Caroline 1728, &c.

"He was of Psh St Marys, Richmond Co, in 1704).

MOTT DONIPHAN: Deed Book 3, KG, p182) of Overwharton psh, King Geo., Deed of gift to son, ANDERSON. "One half plantation where he now lives; at my death other half— 1747 late possession my deceased bro. Robert, in Psh Brunswick, King Geo, North side Rappa River, "running with lands of Geo. Morton, lands of orphans of Wm. Thornton."

W. B. McGroarty, Falls Church, Virginia, continues:
Alexander Doniphan, b. March 12, 1750.

- c. 1. Joel Thompson, m. Alice Savage Slaughter.
 - c. 1. Thomas Alexander, b. King George County, Va., 1813; m. Sarah Cartright.
 2. David Anderson, b. Stafford County, 1821, d. Kirks Ferry, La.; m. Mary Ann McGroarty.
 - c. 1. Joel Neil.
 2. Lucy Rogers.
 3. Lucretia Ann m. Mr. Younger.
 - c. Sallie, m. Mr. Johnston.
 - c. Annie, m. Walter Easterling.
2. George Doniphan, m. Harriet Victor.
 - c. Alexander, b. 1820, Fredericksburg, Methodist minister;

- m. Sarah Jane Victor, 1846.
c. 1. John Victor Doniphan (deceased).
2. Mary Tilden (deceased).
3. Sarah Cornelia (deceased).
4. Eliza Harriet.
5. Louisa Bibb.

Alexander, b. 1802, d. 1877 Lynchburg, Va., m. Amelia.

Mr. McGroarty states further that there was an Alexander Doniphan of the same generation as Alexander above who married a Miss King. These were the ancestors of Alexander Slaughter Doniphan of Alexandria, Virginia. This makes a double relationship between the Doniphan and Slaughter families.

DR. DAVID ANDERSON DONIPHAN, b. Stafford County, Va. March 3, 1821, d. Aug. 31, 1850. Buried at Natchez, Miss. Wife died 1850. His wife was a Miss Mary Ann McGroarty, daughter of Joel Neil McGroarty. Oldest child was Joel Neil, daughter Lucy, m. Joseph Rogers, daughter Kitty, m. Robt. Johnston, large family.

Epitaph of Dr. David Anderson Doniphan's gravestone: "In memory of David A. Doniphan, M. D. born March 3, 1821, Stafford County, Va. Graduated 4th March 1842, in Cincinnati Medical School. Died Aug. 31, 1850.

"Guard his grave ye men of goodness, for he was one of you.
Respect his ashes, ye men of genius, for he was your brother."

JOEL T. DONIPHAN in Virginia, Stafford Co. Land Tax Book, 1815-1823. He purchased 24 acres from Shelton, "Near Accotink." His name appears in this book in 1821-1823. In the year 1820 he is shown in the Personal Tax Book, Book No. 4, commissioner Nath. P. Williams, Stafford Co. District No. 1 as having in his family one white male over 16, three blacks and three horses. In Personal Tax List in Stafford there is in 1820 George Doniphan, paid personal tax on 2 whites, 3 blacks and 2 horses.

Aquia Church in Stafford Co., Mott Doniphan's name heads the list of Vestrymen.

"Cousin Mary Doniphan was stepmother to Mrs. Kate Holsteins.

Thomas A. S. Doniphan of Natchez was father or uncle to Dr. David Anderson Doniphan. His wife's name was Sarah, died before 1850. End of Mr. McGroarty's list.

COLONEL ALEXANDER WILLIAM DONIPHAN*

Lawyer, Statesman.

ALEXANDER WILLIAM DONIPHAN was born in Mason County, Kentucky, July 8, 1808. He died in Richmond, Missouri, Aug. 8, 1887. He was the son of Judge Joseph Doniphan and his wife, Ann Smith Doniphan.

Judge Joseph Doniphan was a descendant of Alexander Doniphan, a merchant of Plymouth, Devonshire, England, who came to America in 1674 when twenty-four years of age, locating in Rappahanock County, Virginia. Joseph's wife, Ann Smith, daughter of Captain Thomas William Smith, was a descendant of the Smith family which came to Jamestown with the first settlers.

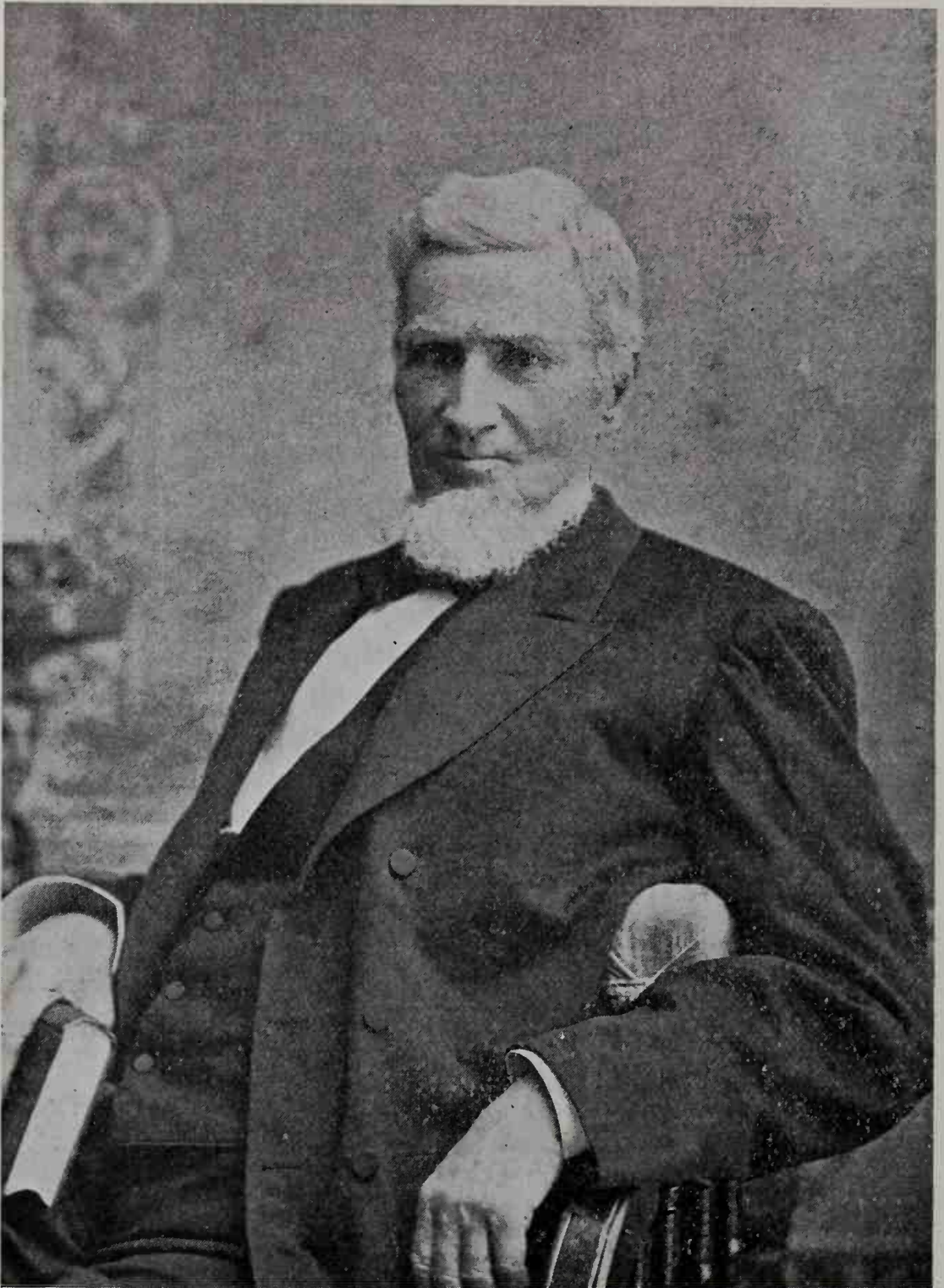
The Doniphan and Smith lineage is traced elsewhere in this volume.

Joseph Doniphan was a revolutionary soldier and was active in Indian warfare. He was in the battle of the Brandywine and was with Washington at Yorktown. The three brothers, William, George, and Joseph, were all in the Revolutionary War.

As a youth, Alexander Doniphan was a tall, slender, delicate lad, with fair rosy skin, flaxen hair and flashing hazel eyes. Left fatherless at the age of five, his mother, Ann Smith Doniphan, a woman of extraordinary intellect and accomplishments, of great moral courage and high sense of maternal duty, excelled in the rearing and education of her children. William, five, and Matilda, seven years of age, were the little ones when their father died. Susan, almost fourteen years older than William, was already a young lady.

There was in Augusta, Kentucky, during the early years of

*See pg. 524.



COLONEL ALEXANDER WILLIAM DONIPHAN
1808-1887

His last photograph. Taken Aug. 29, 1880 by Bennett and Brown,
Sante Fe, New Mexico.

William's life a teacher of rare intellectual culture, an Irishman by the name of Richard Keen, who before leaving Ireland had graduated at Trinity College in Dublin. The old Doniphan custom of obtaining everything available by way of education must be continued. William, at the age of eight, was placed for instruction under this man of learning, from whom was laid the foundation of that remarkable classic education which Colonel Doniphan possessed. At the time of William's youth, the Methodist College of Augusta was at its height of usefulness, being fortunate in having on their staff of teachers such men as Dr. Durbin and Dr. Bascom, both prominent and successful teachers, worthy men to mold the growing intellect of young manhood. Under the leadership of such eminent men William's intellect soon developed into the very highest type. He took a four years course in this college, graduating at the age of eighteen years. In this college he studied and practised public speaking and debating, regular things with college men of that day when men had the opportunity of developing their brains instead of using their time in "frats" and athletics to the neglect of brain development.

The following remarks about the quality of this college are quoted from a letter written by Col. Doniphan in 1875 to a cousin, Emma Helen Doniphan, and reproduced in Mrs. Lucy Montgomery Price's lineage book pg. 58: "My mother was a bright woman and for some years trained me well, but there being no good school I was sent to Augusta, Bracken County, Kentucky. There I was carefully educated at a Methodist College. We had seven preachers filling the professors' chairs, and to them, under Providence, I owe all I have been or am. My morals became fixed, my habits of industry established and love of literature absorbing." The classical education Col. Doniphan received while a student in this college is reflected in another paragraph from this same letter. "I once was blessed with a lovely wife and two promising boys, who lived each to be sixteen. I may say without vanity that they were the most highly educated, had the most finished education, of any boys of their age in the state. Besides the ordinary classical and scientific collegiate training, each could speak and write

French, Spanish, German and Italian, yet neither was seventeen at his death. . . . I provided them with private teachers from childhood and never taxed them heavily and required them to plough and hoe when I feared study was enervating them. They died two years apart."

While in college young Mr. Doniphan paid special attention to fitting himself for the bar, continuing after his college days were ended his reading law in the office of Hon. Martin T. Marshall, having at this time received a license to practice at the bar in both Kentucky and Ohio.

Before he had become firmly established he decided that Missouri was the most auspicious location for the future development of young men. Separating himself from kith and kin, starting out for himself with that zeal, confidence and fearless energy so characteristic of him he went in the spring of 1830 to Lexington, Missouri. That same summer he became located as a member of the bar in that city. Before the year closed he had made his maiden speech. He was so forceful in his address, so clear, direct and modest in his general demeanor in handling the case that right then he laid the firm foundation for his reputation he so soon won as a criminal lawyer, which developed with the years and which he so richly merited.

He remained in Lexington but three years, removing from thence to Liberty where he believed he would have greater opportunity for his profession. Here he lived for thirty years, acquiring fame as one of the foremost lawyers of the nation. I have been told that he never lost a case, no matter how black was the character of the scamp he defended. He was in to win at law and win he did. In later life, however, he looked upon things differently after his active life was spent and his thoughts were those in retrospect. When he was a guest in my father's home—my father was his nephew—he told us that he regretted he had been the cause of "scoundrels" going unpunished, that were his life to be lived over he would not make a business of freeing criminals.

On Dec. 21, 1837, Colonel Doniphan married Elizabeth Jane

Thornton, the eldest daughter of Judge John Thornton of Clay County, Missouri. She was a tall, handsome, intellectual woman of rare brilliancy, five feet and ten inches in height, corresponding well with the height of her husband. Colonel Doniphan and his wife made a very handsome and commanding appearance when together. As a pair their combined intellects have seldom been equalled.

There were seven sisters in the Thornton family, Fannie, the sixth, marrying Col. John Doniphan of the State militia of Missouri, nephew of Col. A. W. Doniphan, thereby uncle and nephew became brothers-in-law.

Colonel Alexander William and his wife had only two children, both sons. Thornton and Alexander William, Jr. Both handsome, intellectual youths and both dying violent deaths. Thornton died in 1853 from accidental self-administered poison. Being ignorant of medicines he mixed and swallowed what he thought was salts but which proved to be mercuric chlorid, and in a short time he had died a horrible death. Alexander William, Jr., met his death in 1858, when sixteen years of age, while a student in Bethany College, West Virginia. While swimming in Buffalo Creek he was stricken with cramps when in the middle of the cold rushing torrent. He cried out and sank. His body was not recovered for two weeks. When it was found it was minus one foot. The body was so badly swollen that it was beyond identification. The dentist who had filled his teeth identified the body by the teeth and by the work he had done on them. Hon. Wm. E. Connelley, in his book, *Doniphan's Expedition*, relates an account where Mr. James R. Rogers of Paris, Kentucky, the roommate of young William, identified the body by the one remaining foot, but as one of the family the writer can say that the identification which satisfied the family was the testimony of the dentist. There is no doubt but that Mr. Rogers also identified the body.

The shock and sadness caused by the loss of their two talented sons threw a melancholy over Colonel Doniphan from which he

never recovered. The last thirty years of his life lacked the fire and ambition of earlier days.

Colonel Alexander William Doniphan was the youngest brother of the writer's grandmother, Susan M. Doniphan Frazee. As long as grandmother lived he made visits to her in her Indiana home. She was the last living member of his family.

I recall one little act of tenderness and generosity which he did when I was a child. The time was December, 1877. My little sister and I were playing at "Uncle Will's" feet before the blazing fire in the big old fireplace in our "sitting room," above which hung the pictures of George and Martha Washington. Between them stood an eight-day Seth Thomas clock, over the clock there was hung a chromo picture, a splendid likeness of that eminent Divine, Alexander Campbell.

Our talk and plans were all about the approaching Christmas, the things we wished to give and the things we hoped to receive at that happy time. We counted so much on the things Santa might bring us as he was still very real to us. Christmas with country folk in Indiana years ago was not the celebration it is now. On Christmas Eve our stockings were hung in front of the big fireplace. On Christmas morning we were wild with delight when we discovered in our stockings an orange, a bunch of raisins, a half dozen sticks of peppermint candy and perhaps a ten-cent toy; that was wonderful to us. Our supply of candy through the year was an occasional "stick" for each of us. At rare intervals mother would give me two copper cents and allow me to go down into the village and purchase two sticks of candy, one for my younger sister Mary and one for myself. Sometimes she would have but one copper cent, then there was but one stick of candy which was cut in half for us.

On this special occasion "Uncle Will" evidently enjoyed our childish prattle. He reached down into a pocket of his trousers and drew out two silver quarters and gave one to each of us. A *silver* twenty-five cent piece! Ye gods! We never saw the like before. We never had money of our own except an occasional copper cent, but the marvel was to see a *silver* quarter. The paper

ten, fifteen and twenty-five cent shin-plasters were still in use. "Uncle Will" presenting the quarters said they were our Christmas from him. We were so overwhelmed with the sight of a silver quarter and with his marvelous generosity that I doubt if either of us had self-possession enough to thank him. Our happiness knew no bounds. He never cleared a criminal who was more appreciative than we.

But alas! I had no Christmas that year. On the 22nd of the month my beautiful little sister, after a brief illness, died of membranous croup. There was only sorrow in our home and no Christmas for any one there.

"Uncle Will" was the most wonderful of men. How we all loved and adored him! There was a gentle, dignified courteousness in his manner never equalled by any one of my acquaintance, modest, entertaining in conversation, witty; such wholesome clean wit. His personal charm was irresistible. He was a real prince among men. He was six feet and four inches tall without his boots; straight, erect, never corpulent. His usual weight after he reached middle life, when in good health was two hundred and sixteen pounds, in fact that was the greatest weight he ever attained. He was indeed very handsome and looked like ones ideal of a real king. When in 1861 he was sent from Missouri to Washington as one of the state's five members of the Peace Conference his wonderful appearance so impressed Mr. Lincoln that the President said to him: "And this is the Colonel Doniphan who made the wild marches against the Navajos and Mexicans. You are the only man I have ever met who has in appearance come up to my previous expectations."

The last time he was at our home my Brother Ephraim took him out in a buggy for a ride over our pretty country. This was the only way outside of our home to entertain a guest. By some accident the buggy was overturned and "Uncle Will" was hurt. I recall my mother's anxiety about him, how tenderly she cared for him in trying to make him comfortable. Mother always adored "Uncle Will," she realized his true greatness even to his being capable and deserving of the honor of President of the United

States. Few, if any, who have attained that honor have been his equal.

During this trial of convalescing from this hurt never once did he complain nor allow any one to know he had the slightest pain, although much of the time he must have endured agony.

When he left our home when this last visit was over he forgot to take his cane with him. This cane is still in the writer's possession. It is typical of his modest unassuming nature. It is six inches longer than the average cane of to-day, made of walnut, is slender and plain, with a delicate curved handle. Not only was this cane characteristic of his modesty but he never wore jewelry of any kind. I cannot remember that he even wore a wedding ring. His watch was of the plainest type and was suspended to a long black silk guard; this was his only adornment, if indeed it was such.

He was physically a very frail, delicate man, notwithstanding his great stature, in fact our branch of the Doniphan family were all of a delicate, sensitive physique, my grandmother, who was his sister Susan, was the same type and my father was the one of her sons who inherited the same delicate physical temperament.

"Uncle Will" was a real sufferer at times from jaundice and "cramp colic." He died before the "operation fad" struck our medical fraternity, otherwise he surely could not have escaped being a victim.

He was at heart a very religious man. His ideas were broad and liberal. He did not always approve of the bigotry, tyranny and narrowness of the clergy of his day, this fact being perhaps the reason he did not unite with the church until late in life. When it became a question of true religion of the heart seldom was a clergyman his equal. Because of this abhorrence of the tyranny of the clergy, his wife, "Aunt Jane," has said to mother that she never permitted herself to criticize either the church or the clergy in his presence.

Besides his heroism and achievement with the Mormons and in war with the Navajos and Mexicans, an account of which is quoted elsewhere from the pen of Hon. Wm. E. Connelley, taken from his *Doniphan's Expedition*, he was one of the most noted criminal

lawyers of the Nation. Fate or physical frailty alone kept him from reaching the Presidency of our country.

Colonel Alexander William Doniphan died in Richmond, Missouri, August 8th, 1887. He was buried in the family lot at Liberty, Missouri, by the side of his wife and sons.

His family adored him, his soldiers adored him, and his state adored him.

In all available records of Colonel Alexander William Doniphan he bears the title of "Colonel," but in life he was universally addressed as "General Doniphan," never once did the writer ever hear him called Colonel. The Missouri people called him General to distinguish him from his nephew and brother-in-law, Colonel John Doniphan of the Missouri State Militia. Colonel Doniphan's rank was that of Colonel in the First Missouri Regiment in the Mexican War. Previous to the Mexican War he was Brigadier General of the Army of the West which advanced against the Mormons in 1838. He was highly esteemed by the Mormons. In 1918 at the time of the Great Doniphan Celebration in Richmond, Missouri, when a monument was unveiled to Colonel Doniphan's memory, the Mormon Church sent three distinguished representatives to attend the unveiling ceremonies; they were Bishop Ben-nion, Honorable George Albert Smith, who is now one of the Council of Twelve governing the Salt Lake Mormon Church in its world-wide organization, and Dr. Talmadge, who was then the greatest preacher of the Mormon faith in the world—these gentlemen came representing President Grant of Salt Lake, but they asked that they be not introduced and that no special consideration be given them publicly, because, as they expressed it, they desired to come to pay unreserved tribute in memory of the man whom they considered the greatest Gentile in the history of America.

On September 17th, 1928, a celebration in honor of the Pioneer Mother was held at Lexington, Missouri, under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution when the statue, "The Madonna of The Trail," was unveiled. There were six names of Missouri's illustrious sons engraved upon this statue, among them was that of Colonel Alexander William Doniphan.



COLONEL ALEXANDER WILLIAM DONIPHAN STATUE.
Richmond, Missouri. Erected 1918.

THE LATE GENERAL ALEXANDER W. DONIPHAN,
A Hero of the Mexican War.

This obituary of Colonel Doniphan, who herein is called General Doniphan, appeared in Harper's Weekly immediately after the passing of Colonel Doniphan :

General Alexander W. Doniphan, who died at his home in Richmond, Missouri, on the 8th inst., was for many years a conspicuous figure in public affairs. Born near Maysville, Kentucky, in July, 1808, of Revolutionary ancestry, he was educated thoroughly at school and college, graduating at the age of nineteen from the Methodist College at Augusta, Kentucky, and in 1829, after a due course of study, was admitted to practice in the courts of Ohio and Kentucky. In 1830 he removed to Lexington, Missouri, and thence to Liberty, then on the border of civilization, three years later and in that vicinity he spent the rest of his life. In 1836 he represented his county in the State Legislature, and on two subsequent occasions was elected to the same position. In 1838 he was a Brigadier-general of the Missouri Militia, and his brigade was a part of the force which the Governor sent to drive the Mormons out of the State. After several encounters the Mormons were forced to accept the terms which General Doniphan offered them, which were, to deliver up their arms, surrender their leaders for trial and leave the State. He gained much notoriety in Kansas in the days when ruffianism was rampant there. In 1846, when the Governor of Missouri made a requisition for volunteers to join General Kearny in his expedition to Mexico, General Doniphan was made commander of the First Regiment of Missouri Mounted Volunteers, and with his regiment marched 900 miles across a treeless desert and over lofty mountains, dispersed the Mexican forces defending Santa Fe, entered that ancient capital, and annexed all New Mexico to the United States. Late in September, Kearny started for California with several companies of dragoons, leaving Doniphan in command of New Mexico, with orders to reduce the Navajoes on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, to submission. Crossing the

mountains, General Doniphan quickly subdued the Indians. On December 14th he started for Central Mexico. The force passed through a desert, in whose length of ninety miles neither wood nor water was to be found, and were about going into camp on Christmas Day when the cry ran along the ranks that the enemy was in front. Doniphan quickly formed his line of battle, and awaited the attack. The Mexicans charged, but in less than an hour they were in full retreat, leaving over 200 dead and wounded upon the field. Not a single Missourian was killed, and only seven were wounded. On the last day of the month General Doniphan found himself within seventeen miles of Chihuahua, confronted by about 4,000 Mexicans. He attacked them boldly, and, after three hours' fighting, put them to flight. On March 1st he took possession of Chihuahua. Learning that General Wool was at Saltillo, 700 miles away, Doniphan set out for that place, and on May 21st bivouacked near the battle-field of Buena Vista. The war on that line being ended, Taylor ordered the Missourians to Brazos Santiago, where they embarked for New Orleans, and were mustered out of service. The regiment was welcomed home in a speech by Senator Benton and an enthusiastic popular demonstration.

Resuming the practice of his profession, General Doniphan led a quiet life until 1861, when he was one of five delegates appointed to represent Missouri in the celebrated Peace Conference, and was one of the five from the Border States who, by special invitation, held an interview with President Lincoln, to counsel and advise as to the best method of preserving peace, maintaining the Union and settling the difficulties that then environed the nation. He was the last of that famous five to "pass over to the other side."

In 1869 General Doniphan returned to Western Missouri, and located at Richmond, where he remained until his death. He is described as "a man of great physical strength, and retained a firm, elastic step and easy, graceful carriage until his last illness. He was six feet three inches in height, compactly built, and with a large frame and well-developed muscles." (See pgs. 56 and 71.)

ANN SMITH: Wife of Joseph Doniphan, was the daughter of Thomas Smith and his wife Elizabeth Keith. Ann Smith was a cousin of Governor "Extra" Billy Smith and was married to Joseph Doniphan in 1784. (See page 34.)

The three older children of Joseph Doniphan and Ann Smith, Thomas Smith, Mary and George, were born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, the other children were born in Mason County, Kentucky. At that time this section of country was all Bracken County. Mason County was formed out of Bracken in 1788.

Captain William Smith married Elizabeth Doniphan, daughter of Mott Doniphan and Mary Waugh. This is the William Smith and Elizabeth Doniphan who were the grandparents of Governor "Extra Billy Smith."

Colonel Alexander William Doniphan and Governor Smith were cousins on the Doniphan side, the Smith relationship is farther removed.

Elizabeth Doniphan was the oldest sister of Joseph Doniphan, the father of Colonel Alexander William. The oldest child in this family was the son, William.

DONIPHAN

The following article appeared in the Kansas City Bar Monthly, issue January, 1896. The author, Honorable D. C. Allen, was an intimate friend and associate of Colonel Alexander William Doniphan and administrator of Colonel Doniphan's estate. This paper was prepared for and read before the Kansas City Bar Association, December 7, 1895:

ALEXANDER WILLIAM DONIPHAN, hero of the Mexican War, was born in Mason county, Kentucky, July 9, 1808. His father, Joseph Doniphan, was a native of King George, and his mother of Fauquier county, Virginia. His mother's maiden name was Anne Smith, and her paternal ancestor was among the original colonists at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607. His first ancestor in America of the name of Doniphan, came from England to Vir-

ginia near the middle or latter part of the 17th century, and settled near what is known as the Northern Neck. The given name of that ancestor was Mott.

It is a tradition in the Doniphan family (a tradition which I neither avouch nor deny) traceable and fully believed by its members for more than a century, that it is of Spanish origin. According to the tradition, their ancestor, who separated himself from the parent stock in Spain, was a young Castilian, of noble blood, who served under Ferdinand and Isabella in the conquest of Granada, and was knighted by King Ferdinand for gallantry on the field. Afterward and during middle life he indicated a preference for Protestantism, and to escape the terrors of the Inquisition and enjoy the freedom of religious belief, he abandoned his native land and took refuge in England. There he married an English lady named Mott and from that union have descended the Doniphans of America.

The name—so speaks the tradition—of the young cavalier was Don Alfonso. This name, in English use, was insensibly corrupted into Doniphan.

A lineage which is traceable to the chivalry of the battle-field and the highest devotion to conviction, will always command the respect and admiration of men. The seven hundred years of battle between the Spaniards and the Moors left the impress of supreme courage, undoubting faith and unconquerable will on the former, which easily made of them the foremost men of all Christendom four centuries ago. Perhaps the tradition is true. If so, I can explain without looking further, the tinge of old romance in Colonel Doniphan's character, his wonderfully delicate respect for women, and his stern adherence to sentiments of honor; as if he were bound to these things

By the dead gaze of all his ancestors;
And by the mystery of his Spanish blood,
Charged with the awe and glories of the past.

All of the members of the Smith and Doniphan families in Virginia were Whigs during our Revolutionary War, and those

families contributed an unusually large proportion of their men to the Continental army. Joseph Doniphan was with Washington at Yorktown, and his brother, George Doniphan, died for freedom at Brandywine.

Joseph Doniphan had gone to Kentucky prior to 1779 and remained there a year or more. While there he was engaged in teaching school, and he was the first man "who taught the young idea how to shoot" on the "Dark and Bloody Ground." Returning to Virginia prior to the siege of Yorktown, he entered the Continental army and remained in it until the conclusion of the revolutionary struggle. Marrying Anne Smith, he returned to Kentucky in 1790, and made his home in Mason County. Anne Smith was a lady of extraordinary mental powers and brilliant wit. She was an aunt, I may add, of the late Governor William Smith of Virginia.

Joseph Doniphan was for a great many years prior to his death the intimate friend of the famous Simon Kenton. It will be seen, therefore, that the subject of this sketch was born during the generation immediately succeeding the conclusion of the struggle for independence by the colonies and the wresting of the soil of Kentucky from the savages. He was born amid the odors of the forest. The first tales poured into his ears when he was old enough to be intelligent, were those of stern conflicts for liberty and civilization. The first names by him lisped were those of Washington, Wayne, Marion, Light-horse Harry Lee, and the whole immortal host of the Revolution. He was born when American manhood was at its acme, and the same profound feeling of patriotism thrilled every bosom from the Atlantic coast to the deepest recesses of the Western wilderness.

Joseph Doniphan died in the year 1813, and the subject of this paper was left to the watchcare of his mother. She was adequate to the rearing of the young eaglet. At the age of eight years she placed him under the instruction of Richard Keene, of Augusta, Kentucky, a learned though eccentric Irishman, who was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. Mr. Keene was of that very considerable body of educated Irishmen—ardent followers of Robert

Emmet—who found their safety in emigration to America at the conclusion of the Irish Rebellion in '98. Ardent, enthusiastic, boiling with courage, entertaining the most romantic ideas of freedom, they were a dynamical process in the history of every young mind brought in contact with them. An examination into the family history of our country will develop the fact that these young Irish teachers were an intellectual power and blessing all over the then settled portion of the United States. Colonel Doniphan never ceased the expression of his gratitude to Mr. Keene.

One who was familiar with the absolute ease and accuracy with which Colonel Doniphan wreaked his thoughts upon expression would be astonished at the declaration that he ever lacked for words. He said, however, that in his youth his vocabulary was limited and his expression clumsy and difficult. Mr. Keene assured him that only through acquaintance with the great poets could exact, powerful, brilliant expression be acquired. Through knowledge, said he, of the poets could alone come the precise meaning of words, the perfect pronunciation of them, the melody of speech, and the majestic declamation of the orator. By Mr. Keene's advice he carefully studied the poets, and results in the pupil went very far to prove correct the theory of the master.

At the age of fourteen years he was entered a student at Augusta College, in Bracken County, Kentucky. For many years it was an institution of very high repute, but, as I understand, it has not been in existence for quite a length of time. He graduated there at the early age of eighteen years, with great distinction, particularly in the classics. While at Augusta College he had the benefit of the training and molding influences of several very able instructors. I mention, as being among them, Drs. Durbin and Bascom. He constantly through life expressed his deep sense of obligation to those two gentlemen. Dr. Durbin was a very accomplished man, suave and refined, and was the author of a scholarly and elegant book of travels in the Levant. Dr. Bascom was, in his day, the greatest pulpit orator in the Union. Though a Methodist in creed, the stern theology of John Knox was much nearer his nature. In the time of Cromwell he would

have been a Fifth-Monarchy man. He was ever as if in his great Task Master's eye. He seemed to hear the last trumpet and to see the smoke of the Pit ascending forever and forever. Sixty years ago, *Young's Night Thoughts*, a book now unread, was on every parlor table. Dr. Bascom seemed to have absorbed its profound melancholy. There were in his eloquence a sombre magnificence and a distant roar as if of the gathering storm. In Dr. Durbin Colonel Doniphan admired the man and loved the friend, but in Dr. Bascom he saw the orator and felt his seizure upon the soul. A reading of the sermons of Dr. Bascom will show that his influence on the pupil was greater and more lasting than that of Dr. Durbin. It is true that in Colonel Doniphan's oratory there was nothing gloomy. There was often, however, a severe magnificence which could claim kinship with the terrors which peoples the imagination of Dr. Bascom. There were times in that oratory when men felt as if they lay helpless on some lofty naked peak, where the lightnings flashed in their midst and the thunders rolled around them.

In lingering thus on the teachers of Colonel Doniphan, it is because I clearly recognize the influence through life of an able teacher on his pupils, and for the further reason that he himself most distinctly saw and appreciated it. Besides, all men are, in a way, chameleons, and take on color from their environments.

In his youth the predilection of Colonel Doniphan was for the law as a life profession, and this was largely through the influence of his mother, who was a woman of great and far-reaching mind. Upon quitting college, therefore, for the purpose of legal study, he entered the law office of the Honorable Martin T. Marshall, of Augusta, Kentucky. In the opinion of the pupil, his legal preceptor was one of the most learned and able of all the members of the famous Marshall family. In the course of study recommended by Mr. Marshall and required by him of his pupil is to be discovered the first instance within my knowledge, in this country, of the strictly historical method in the study of law. First of all he required his pupil to read and carefully study portions of the classical authors of the English language. In this

occupation he expended six months. It was, as Mr. Marshall phrased it, to fructify and chasten the pupil's imagination and give him wings for more arduous flights. Secondly, he required him to read the histories of England and America and cognate works so that he might see, historically, the evolution of our system of law. And, thirdly, he required of him a most careful study of those text-books of the law which were then considered necessary in order to admission to practice. These studies consumed near three years, and were under the eye of and with recitations to the preceptor. The progress of the pupil was great; and where the preceptor is learned and skillful and the pupil brilliant, we must measure progress in study by genius and not by time.

Towards the close of the year 1829 Colonel Doniphan was licensed to practice law in the states of Kentucky and Ohio. In March, 1830, he emigrated to Missouri, and in the fore part of April of that year he was licensed to practice in this state by our Supreme Court, then in session at Fayette, in Howard County. On April 19, 1830, he made his home at Lexington, Missouri, and was enrolled a member of the Lexington bar on the 26th of the July succeeding. He became at once, heart and soul, a Missourian, and ever after so remained.

It was at Lexington, therefore, he began his long, successful and brilliant legal career. The practice of the law was then in the West far more laborious than it is now. Law libraries were few and limited, and the day of legal blanks had not arrived. At the age of twenty-two he was placed in collision with Abiel Leonard, Robert W. Wells, Peyton R. Hayden and others; gentlemen eminent for ability and legal attainments, all of them much older than he, and already thoroughly expert in the management of causes. His maiden speech at the bar was made in 1830, and in defense of a man indicted for murder. He assisted Mr. Leonard. This was the first trial for murder that he had ever witnessed. His conduct in this trial was modest, and gave clear evidence of the dawning of the reputation as a criminal lawyer which he very soon afterward acquired.

In 1833 he removed to Liberty, Missouri, where he made his home for the succeeding thirty years. There he found, already established in the practice, those eminent lawyers, David R. Atchison, Amos Rees, James M. Hughes and Gen. Andrew S. Hughes. His experience at Lexington had been preparatory; at Liberty his reputation attained its zenith. Nor was the state of society there at the time unfavorable to the development of any of the manly, social or mental qualities.

I feel sure that I will be excused if, in the briefest manner, I rend the veil of the past and portray—imperfectly indeed—the environment, characteristics, origin, condition and social life of the men and women of Liberty and Clay county sixty-five years ago. From the standpoint of art, such a portrayal is germane to my subject. Every picture should have its background. The facts stated by me, when not taken from records, and all of the opinions expressed, were derived from the distinguished gentleman whose life and character I am feebly sketching, or from other lips, yet older than his, whose accuracy and truth were beyond all doubt.

Clay County was organized in 1822, and reduced to its present limits in 1833. Settlements began there in 1819 and the immigration constantly increased in number for five or six years thereafter. In 1830 its population was 5,338, which was, in the main, located on the territory comprised in its present area. Hence, in 1830, the county was not a wilderness. The population, drawn from Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland, and in lesser numbers from the other states, was purely of American birth. The customs, manners and modes of thought of colonial days still prevailed to a very marked degree. The influence of old, well-known, leading families was strong. In the larger proportion of cases public offices were filled from the ranks of the men of the higher classes. For instance, its first circuit clerk was William L. Smith, a man of education and a gentleman of distinguished bearing and princely elegance of manners. Population emigrated in those days by families in a much larger degree than now. A man of wealth in the older states would emigrate

west, bringing with him not only his family, but all of his movable property—his flocks and herds, his men servants and maid servants. Some locality in Virginia or elsewhere would be almost exactly reproduced in Clay county. That was prior to the acerbities in political feeling which developed into civil war. It was immaterial from what state in the Union a man came. All were sons of the sires of the Revolution, kinsmen of the heroes of New Orleans and Lundy's Lane—all were Americans, and universal good feeling and brotherhood prevailed.

Several of the chief men of the county were from the East. Of the leading merchants of Liberty at that time, one, Cyrus Curtis, was from New York, and another, Hiram Rich, was from Vermont. Liberty was a little village of a couple of hundred of inhabitants, but its business was enormous and ramified all over northwest Missouri. The business and leading men of town and county were beyond the average in capacity. They were generally young men, of high social station in their native localities, educated, chivalric, generous, and had come to the Far West—the verge of civilization—to make their homes and fortunes. The country was, indeed, on the verge of civilization. From its borders the explorer could track his uncertain and dangerous route only through the domains of savages, who were as fierce and terrible as their ancestors a thousand years ago, until his halting feeble steps were checked by the roar of the waves beating on the western coast of America.

For the little town of Liberty almost a hamlet then, a fortunate circumstance occurred. In 1827 the post of Fort Leavenworth was established. At that post there always has been a greater accumulation of troops than at any other in the Union. Liberty was the nearest town to it. To relieve the tedium of station life there resorted to Liberty for many years the choice and prime young officers of the army, the Rileys, the Kearnys, the Sydney Johnstons, who from time to time were stationed at that post. The wives and daughters of officers went there for shopping purposes. The sons of officers were often sent to Liberty for academic education. The officers of the Fort and their wives

were almost as much a part of the social life of the town, as freely united in public amusements, balls, parties and the like, as its inhabitants themselves. From the union of local intellect with the brilliance of the army the society of Liberty became exceptionally charming and elegant.

Into such a society and into the midst of such a people Colonel Doniphan went from Lexington in 1833. He was young, ambitious, highly cultured, and his mind expanded with ease to meet the magnitude of each new occasion. The faculty of ready, powerful and tempestuous speech, the flashes of brilliant thought, had come to him. Already the people of the state had recognized in him the orator. The people of Clay county received him with open hearts.

From 1830 to 1860 he continued in the active practice of his profession. His fame was greatest as a criminal lawyer, and during that period there was no criminal cause of magnitude in northwest Missouri in which he was not retained for the defense. He never prosecuted. The reputation of a great advocate usually absorbs that of the counsellor. And this was true to a greater degree, perhaps, sixty years ago than now, because then the jury was more often demanded. He was employed to make the great, the decisive argument on the side by which he was retained. No client would think for a moment of excusing him from speaking. He was employed and paid to speak; he must speak. A silent Doniphan in a cause would have meant defeat anticipated. As a natural result of this, the work and labor of the cause, the preparation of the pleadings, the gathering of the testimony, the interrogation of the witnesses, etc., devolved on his associate counsel. Occasionally, in examining the witnesses, he would interject some far-reaching question. In the councils of war which precede great trials, his view of the line of defense or attack was always adopted. He saw by a flash of intuition the strong points.

Not one of his oratorical efforts as a criminal or civil lawyer has been preserved. Opinion, therefore, of their power and splendor can only be formed from old tradition. All traditions and

opinions concur as to their singular brevity, wonderful compression, vast force and dazzling brilliance. I will merely call attention to two of his orations in criminal defenses and give one opinion in each. They are that in defense of Thomas Turnham, indicted in the Clay Circuit Court for the murder of Hayes and tried in November, 1844, which resulted in his conviction for manslaughter in the fourth degree, with a fine of \$100; and that of John H. Harper, indicted in the Jackson Circuit Court for the murder of Meredith, and tried in Platte Circuit Court in November, 1847 (whither the case had been taken by change of venue) which resulted in Harper's acquittal. There can hardly be a doubt that Turnham's case was one of murder. After great pressure, he was admitted to bail and his bond fixed at \$8,000, an enormous amount in those days. Colonel Doniphan was constantly afraid that his client would disappear. The prisoner's father, the late Major Joel Turnham, of Clay county, was a stern, old-fashioned man, "more an antique Roman than a Dane," plainly educated, well advised, however, as to all current events, of strong, penetrating sense, familiar with the great speakers of Missouri and Kentucky, possessed of a will and courage of adamant; but none the less, not at all conscious of the fact that his was the only name in the state which could be found among the paladins of Richard Coeur de Lion when he charged the Paynim hosts on the plains of Palestine. Everything melted away before the force of Colonel Doniphan's oratory. At the conclusion of the speech Major Turnham was asked what he thought of Doniphan's speech, and his answer was: "Sir, Aleck Doniphan spoke only forty minutes, but he said everything."

The case of Harper more easily admitted of defense. Meredith had

Loved not wisely, but too well.

Harper believed, whether with or without good reason, that Meredith had invaded the sanctity of his home. Such a circumstance in the hands of a genius like Colonel Doniphan's was sufficient to enable him to stir to the uttermost all of the passions and to "call spirits from the vasty deep." The occasion was

great. He had returned only a few months before from his wonderful Mexican campaign, and the whole country was full of his glory. Everybody,—lawyers and all,—had gathered in Platte City, where the case was tried, to hear him, and expectation of his eloquence was on tip-toe. By universal agreement he even surpassed expectation. The late James N. Burnes, of St. Joseph, (then of Weston) heard it, and declared that it determined him to become a lawyer. He also declared that he had never heard or read any speech in defense of a criminal which equalled Colonel Doniphan's in that case.

Anyone who did not know Colonel Doniphan intimately, and who saw him in his prime, or even in his latter years, would have supposed, from the largeness of his frame, the freshness of his complexion, and his erect bearing, that he was a man of vast physical strength and endurance. The exact converse was true. He was physically one of the most delicate of men and least able to endure exposure or excessive or protracted strain. His whole life was one long struggle against bodily infirmity, and the world knew it not. As a consequence, the prodigious strain on the brain in the delivery of his argument in each of the Turnham and Harper cases, causing excessive cerebral excitement,—a flame of thought, scorching his nervous system,—threw him into a dangerous fever from which he could not be released by the skill of his physicians for several weeks. The same result occurred in others of his great oratorical efforts. I am perfectly satisfied his consciousness of his physical delicacy acted as a deterrent on his ambition and prevented him from seeking those advancements which his friends wished and expected, he fearing that on great and momentous occasions, occasions demanding extraordinary and prolonged mental effort, his physical man would yield to the pressure, and he be rendered incapable of meeting expectation.

Before 1836 the lines between whiggery and democracy, or locofocoism, had been clearly drawn. Colonel Doniphan came from Kentucky an ardent whig. He had been politically trained in the school of Harry of the West, of whose vast genius he was,

throughout life, a most unqualified admirer. Politics in those days had warmth as well as now. Every foot of ground was fought over by the contending parties. In 1836 the whigs of Clay County demanded that he should become a candidate for the Legislature. He acceded to their demand, and was elected. The same facts occurred in 1840, and yet again in 1854. In the Legislature of 1854 he was the whig nominee for U. S. Senator, and received their unbroken vote.

On December 21st, 1837, Colonel Doniphan was married to Miss Elizabeth Jane Thornton of Clay County. It was a perfect union of heart and intellect. She was a highly intellectual, cultivated woman, and her grace of manner and charm in conversation made her the delight of society. Save when public duty or business imperatively demanded it, he and she were constantly united. At home or abroad they were together. They were both insatiable readers, and their evenings in literature will always stir delightful thoughts in the memories of their friends. He knew and loved no place like home, and neither the mystery of lodges nor the jovialty of clubs had any power to draw him thence. Heaven withdrew her from him in 1873, but it was decreed that he should remain a pilgrim many years thereafter before he felt the stroke of the invisible specter

And sought his love amid the Elysian field.

Of his marriage there were born only two children, both sons. They were youths of rare intellectual promise, and their father might well hope to prolong his life and fame in those of his children. One of them died from accidental poison, at Liberty in 1853, and the other beneath the angry waves of a West Virginia brook in 1858. From blows so severe as these, it can be well understood why the life of Colonel Doniphan, during more than thirty years before its close, was void of ambition.

Of the Mormon war in 1838, I will simply state that Colonel Doniphan was present, in command of a brigade of state militia, at the surrender of Joe Smith, the so-called prophet, at Far West

in Caldwell county, and afterward defended him in the criminal proceedings which were instituted against him and other Mormons.

In 1846 the war with Mexico began. In May of that year, Governor Edwards requested Colonel Doniphan to assist him in raising troops in the western counties of the state for the volunteer service. He acceded to the request. The enthusiasm of the people was extremely high, and, in a week or so, the eight companies of men had volunteered, which, upon organization at Fort Leavenworth, formed the famous 1st Regiment of Missouri Mounted Volunteers. The counties which furnished those companies were Jackson, Lafayette, Clay, Saline, Franklin, Cole, Howard and Callaway. Colonel Doniphan volunteered as a private in the company from Clay. The desire to volunteer was so great among the counties that each of the companies was much overful. That from Clay numbered 114 men, rank and file. The subject of this sketch was elected colonel of the regiment almost by acclamation. There never was in the service of the United States a regiment of finer material. It was composed of individuals from the best families in the state, and they were young men in the prime of life, equal, physically and mentally, to every duty of the soldier. They were, mainly, the sons of the pioneers of Missouri, and had the courage and manliness, and possessed the endurance and virtues of their fathers. This regiment formed a portion of the column known as the Army of the West, commanded by that chivalric soldier, General Stephen W. Kearny. All of the troops of the column rendezvoused at Fort Leavenworth. The volunteers having undergone a few weeks of drilling, the Army of the West commenced its march to Santa Fe on June 26th, 1846.

It would be impossible to express in words the feelings, apprehensions and hopes of the people and of those volunteers when General Kearny's army moved to the conquest of northern Mexico. The knowledge of the American people then of Mexico was very limited. The people of Missouri knew more than any others, for their traders, at least, during over twenty years previously, had laboriously tracked and retracked the dangerous

trail from Independence to Santa Fe, and thence to Chihuahua. The geographies of that day, old Olney and Mitchell, showed little beyond outlines delineating Mexico and the countries west of Missouri. They indicated, however, very clearly, the Great American Desert, extending long and wide between Missouri and Mexico. The regions between our State and Mexico were Indian country, and dangerous, and those beyond were Indian and Mexican, and still more dangerous. Our volunteers must have felt that every mile of their march would reveal surprises and wonders. And we may liken their expectation of encountering the marvelous to that of Sir Francis Drake, when, three hundred years ago, he weighed his anchors at Portsmouth and turned the prow of his ship towards the South Sea.

On August 18, 1846, General Kearny's army entered Santa Fe without firing a gun. In November, 1846, Colonel Doniphan, with his regiment, was ordered into the country of the Navajo Indians, on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, to overawe or chastise them. He completed this movement with great celerity. His soldiers toiled through snows three feet deep on the crests and eastern slope of the mountains. Having accomplished the object of the expedition, concluding a satisfactory treaty with the Indians, he returned to the Rio del Norte, and, on the banks of that stream, collected and refreshed his men, preparatory to effecting what was then intended to be a junction with General Wool. He was here reinforced by two batteries of light artillery. In December, 1846, he turned the faces of his little column to the south, and put it in motion towards Chihuahua. In quick succession followed his brilliant and decisive victories at Bracito and Sacramento, the capture of Chihuahua, the plunge of his little army into the unknown country between Chihuahua and Saltillo, and its emergence in triumph at the latter city.

After his arrival at Saltillo, inasmuch as the period of enlistment of his men would soon expire, his regiment was ordered home. Its march, therefore, was continued to Matamoras, where it took shipping to New Orleans. The men of the regiment, having been discharged at New Orleans, arrived at home about July 1st, 1847.

The march of this regiment from Fort Leavenworth to Santa Fe, Chihuahua, Saltillo and Matamoras—a distance of near 3,600 miles—is called Doniphan's Expedition.

On his return from Mexico he at once resumed the practice of his profession.

In 1854 a fact occurred which fully illustrates the belief of the people of Clay county—a belief which extended all over the State—in his universal ability and fitness for any station, high or low. On February 24th, 1853, the act was passed by our Legislature which provided for the organization, support and government of the public schools, and which thereafter set apart twenty-five per cent., annually, of the State revenue for their support. In November, 1853, it became necessary for the county court of Clay County to appoint a "commissioner of common schools" for the county. By a singular unanimity and without thought of any one else, the people of the county asked Colonel Doniphan to accept the position, and petitioned the county court to appoint him. He accepted the appointment, saying he ought to do so because the people of the county had done everything they could for him. He retained the position near a year, and gave, by his energy and encouragement, an impetus to the public school system in the county which was never checked. During his incumbency, and through his inspiration, a teacher's institute was organized and held in the county, which was the first one ever held in Missouri.

In January, 1861, he was appointed a member of the peace conference which assembled at Washington with a view to the prevention of civil war. During his absence in attendance on that body, he was elected a member of the state convention called by the Legislature, January 21st, 1861. In the convention he maintained the position of a conservative Union man, and did not permit himself to lose sight either of the supremacy of the constitution or the reserved rights of the states. In 1863, during the heat of the civil war, he removed from Liberty to St. Louis, family reasons compelling. In 1868 he removed from St. Louis to Richmond, Missouri, and resided at the latter place until his death.

The oratory of Colonel Doniphan at the bar constitutes only a part of the basis of his fame as an orator. From his immigration to Missouri until the close of 1860, in every canvass he responded to the wishes of the political party to which he was attached, and on the hustings in various parts of our State, he advocated and defended his party's principles in addresses of surpassing logic and flaming eloquence. Enormous crowds met him wherever he spoke, and the people would never weary of listening to his accents. And this was not all. His addresses on various public occasions, educational, social and patriotic, from his arrival in our state until 1872, were numerous. And yet of all his magnificent orations, so far as I know, but two remain complete, and they were delivered on occasions social or festive. Insofar as the records of time, the gravings of history and legislative proceedings extend, his name is secure. But what of the power and magnificence of his oratory? It rests only in tradition.

It must always be a matter of regret that not in equal degree are the efforts of genius transmitted to after times. The mighty historians and poets are secure in their immortality. Homer, Virgil, Milton, Thucydides, Tacitus, Gibbon, will always be read. The great Greek historian, in sixty pages of moderate size, sketched the Athenian expedition against Syracuse, the embarkation, the passage of the sea, the debarkation, the beleaguering of the city, the assault, the repulse, the retreat, the overthrow and capture, with an amazing clearness and power which have made his place in the temple of fame as stable as the world itself. The sculptor, secure in his marble, may reasonably hope that the visions of loveliness, or majesty, born of his brain, may transmit his name some thousands of years. Even the painter is assured that the divine conceptions which he has limned may be admired and judged by the eye, and his name repeated, for a few centuries after he has passed away. It is said

The actor only, shrinks from Time's award.

After the revolutions of eighteen centuries, we know the name of Roscius, and but little more.

The grace of action—the adapted mien,
Faithful as nature to the varied scene;
The expressive glance, whose subtle comment draws
Entranced attention and mute applause;
Gesture that marks with force and feeling fraught,
A sense in silence and a will in thought,
Harmonious speech whose pure and liquid tone
Gives verse a music, scarce confessed its own.

How can these be conveyed to the mind of another by the force of words? Insofar as action is concerned, what is true of the actor is equally true of the orator. Who would attempt to paint Alexander W. Doniphan in the torrent of his eloquence on some momentous occasion? Who would attempt to convey an idea, by language, of his grand person, towering above all the people, his eyes burning with tenfold the lustre of diamonds, the sweep of his arm when raised to enforce some splendid conception, his pure and flute-like voice, thrilling every bosom like electricity, his rapid, explanatory sketch of preliminary matters, each word a picture to the life, his conclusions, remorseless as death; his flaming excursions into every realm of fancy; his wit, his humor, his pathos, his passionate energy of utterance? All this must forever remain unknown, save only to those who were so fortunate as to have heard his oratory when he was in his prime.

In the absence of mental efforts preserved, which can be studied and meditated, in order to a proper measurement of the intellect of Alexander W. Doniphan, and a due appreciation of his genius, some one is needed who was familiar with him in his prime, that is to say from 1835 to 1855, and who was himself of mature mind during that period. I heard none of his great efforts in criminal causes. I heard a few of them in civil cases. My opinion of his intellect and genius is formed from a copious and sure tradition, a few of his political and public efforts, worthy, in my judgment, of the reputation of the greatest of American orators, the expressions of men of high intellect themselves, and familiar and intimate observation of the action of his mind since my earliest recollection.

Great men appear only after long intervals. Eight centuries

prior to the Savior of men, the mightiest poet of the antique world sang the tale of Troy; more than seven centuries elapsed before the Mantuan bard sang of Aeneas; and sixteen centuries must then roll away ere time was prepared for the birth of Shakespeare. Three hundred years intervened between the great Macedonian conqueror and imperial Caesar; and eighteen hundred between Caesar and Napoleon. Between Thucydides and Tacitus are near five hundred, and between Tacitus and Gibbon, near seventeen hundred years. From Demosthenes to Cicero were three hundred years, and from Cicero to the majestic line of Chatham, Sheridan, Burke, Fox, Clay, Webster, Calhoun and Doniphan were eighteen hundred years.

The genius of Colonel Doniphan can only be estimated, in all its height, depth, breadth and splendor, by one who had known him in his prime, and under all circumstances and conditions. He must have known him in the field of Sacramento, when, six hundred miles in the enemy's country, he led his little army of Missourians to the assault of works manned by four times their number; when, in the defense of some prisoner, charged with the greatest offense known to the law, in order to succeed, he called into action all of his intellectual powers, and thundered and lightnined in addressing the jury; when, before a great audience of his fellow-citizens, assembled to hear him on some momentous occasion, he brought into play the whole range of his stores of thought, sentiment, eloquence and wit, transported his auditors from grave to gay, from tears to mirth, with a certain divine ease and rapidity, and molded their opinions and hearts to his will with a thoroughness only possible to the greatest orator; and when, the cares of the forum and politics laid aside, at his own or a friend's fireside, or, beneath the spreading branches of some monarch of the forest, he relaxed his gigantic intellect to the needs and uses of social converse, and charmed all listeners with a flow of wisdom, humor, anecdote—strong, yet airy and graceful—so rich, so varied, so flashing, that it would have made the literary fortune of a dozen writers.

It is and has been the clear opinion of all who have known him

well, that, in all the qualities of the loftiest intellect, breadth of vision, foresight which could farthest in advance discern matters that would come to pass, intuitive perception, rapidity of determination, sharp analysis, precision of judgment, corroding logic, subtilty of thought, richness and variety of fancy, aptness of illustration, powerful and unfailing memory, compression of words, ease in mental action, and intense, nervous, crystalline and electrical language, indeed in all the elements of genius, he has never had a superior in America. This opinion I will accentuate by that of a man well able to judge and whose opportunities to form a safe judgment, were better than those of any man, living or dead, I mean the late General David R. Atchison. General Atchison was a man of education, of strong, judicial intellect, trained thought, had been Senator from our State from 1843 to 1855, and his observation of and experience among men had been of the largest. A few years prior to his and Colonel Doniphan's death, he said to me: "I was familiar with the city of Washington in my early manhood. I knew all the great men of our country in the earlier days—Clay, Webster, Calhoun, John Quincy Adams, Clayton, Crittenden and others. I have presided in the United States Senate when Clay, Webster and Calhoun sat before me. I knew Aleck Doniphan familiarly, intimately, since 1830, and I tell you, sir, when he was in his prime, I heard him climb higher than any of them."

But higher than Colonel Doniphan's gifts of mind were those of his heart—his marvelous humanity.

A Roman said,

Victrix causa Diis placuit, sed victa Catoni.

The Gods loved the victors, but Cato the vanquished. The nobility of this sentiment is the more to be admired because of the rarity of expressions of sympathy by victors for the vanquished in the classic world. He knew that Roman conquest meant the march of the legions to the devoted country—the overthrow and slaughter of opposing armies, the siege and sack of cities, the desecration of temples, the capture of spoils of silver and gold

and men, captives following at the chariot wheels of the triumphant general, the sale of men and women into slavery, the praetor and tax-gatherer, following the sword, the exactions and extortions—and his great, compassionate heart overflowed with pity for the enslaved, the feeble, and unhappy. Like Cato, Colonel Doniphan had this wonderful compassion for the weak, defenseless and miserable, only that it was broadened and made more tender, gracious and personal by Christian culture. To compassion, he united, in the highest degree, courtesy and modesty, and therefore he was accessible to all alike—the rich, the poor, the high, the low, the statesman and the peasant. No one who knew him will fail to remember with what charm he drew all to him, nor how a child, a humble slave, a modest woman, a poor laborer in the field or shop, could address him with as much ease and as free from embarrassment as the proudest potentate in the land. There was no oppression in his presence. The great man was forgotten in the genial friend and faithful counselor.

In the varied circumstances of his life, Colonel Doniphan exerted a very great influence. In parliamentary bodies he did this mainly through social impress and personal contact. He was wonderfully fascinating in conversation, and his society was sought with the greatest eagerness wherever he went. The people all over Missouri thronged around him when he was among them, and, it seemed, they could never sufficiently drink in his utterances. Perhaps there never was a more delightful or instructive and amusing conversationalist. His faculties of generalization, perception and analysis were very remarkable. His temperament was poetic, even romantic, but guarded by fine taste and the most delicate sense of the ludicrous. Indeed, his mind was so well organized, so nicely balanced, its machinery so happily fitted, its stores of information so well digested and so completely incorporated into his every-day thought, that its riches, without effort, apparently flowed or flashed forth on all occasions, and placed all it touched in a flood of light.

His personal appearance was truly imposing and magnificent. His was of the grandest type of manly beauty. A stranger would

not have failed to note instantly his presence in any assemblage. In height, he was six feet and four inches. His frame was proportioned to his height, and was full without the appearance of obesity. His face approached the Grecian ideal very closely, the essential variance being in the nose, which was aquiline without severity. His forehead was high, full and square; his eyes of the brightest hazel; and his lips symmetrical and smiling. When young, his complexion was extremely fair and delicate, and his hair sandy.

At the peace conference in 1861, when introduced to Mr. Lincoln, the latter said to him: "And this is the Colonel Doniphan who made the wild march against the Navajos and Mexicans. You are the only man I ever met who, in appearance, came up to my previous expectation."

Colonel Doniphan died at Richmond, Missouri, August 8th, 1887, and was buried at Liberty, Missouri, with his wife and sons.

He united with the Christian Church in 1859, and died in its faith.

The above article was loaned by Thomas Smith Doniphan, of Inspiration, Arizona, a nephew twice removed of Colonel A. W. Doniphan.

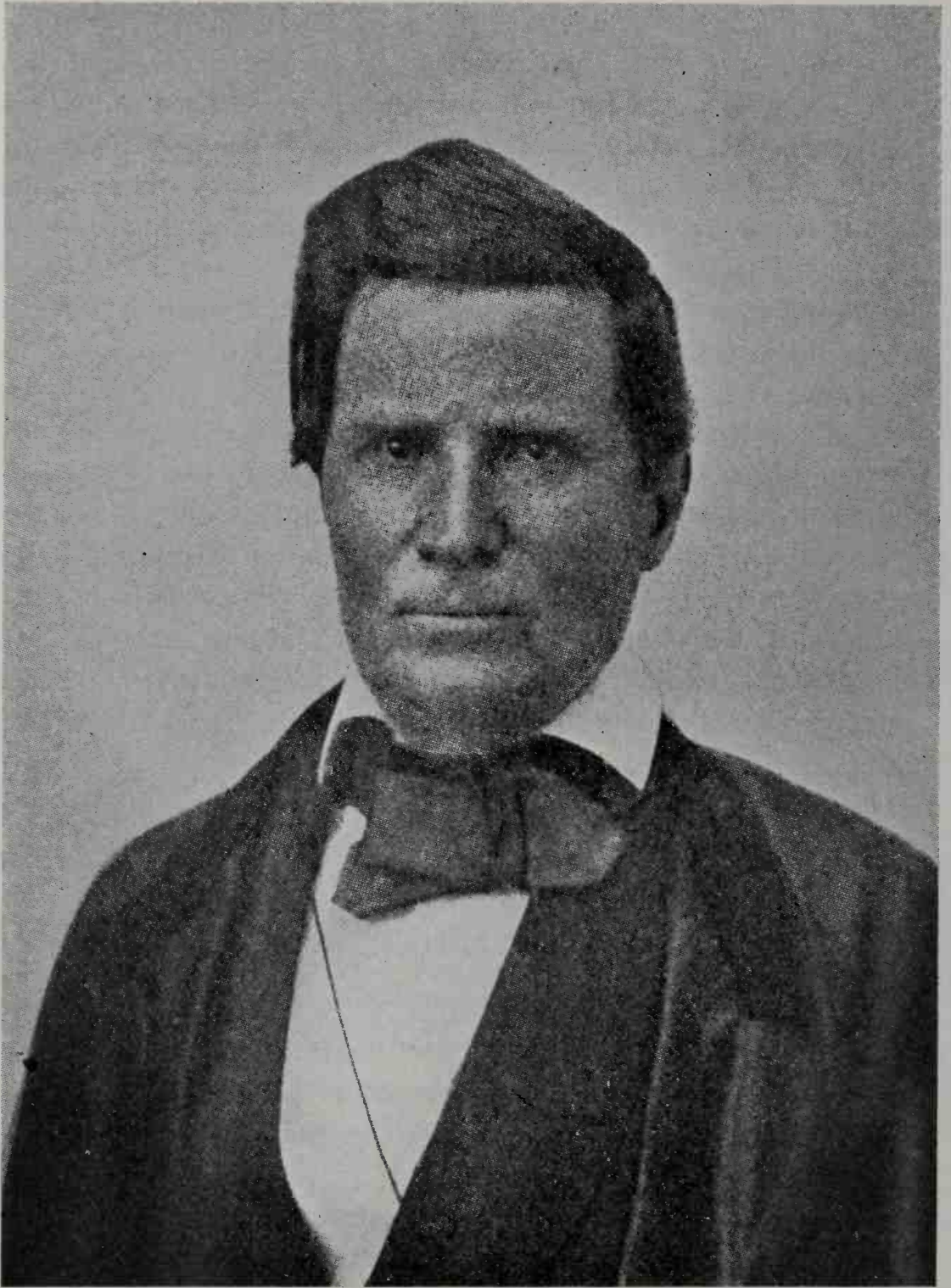
DONIPHAN

Transcription from *Doniphan's Expedition*,

By permission of the author, Hon. William E. Connelley.

The following tribute to Col. Alexander William Doniphan is a part of the preface to *Doniphan's Expedition* by Hon. William E. Connelley, of Topeka, Kansas:

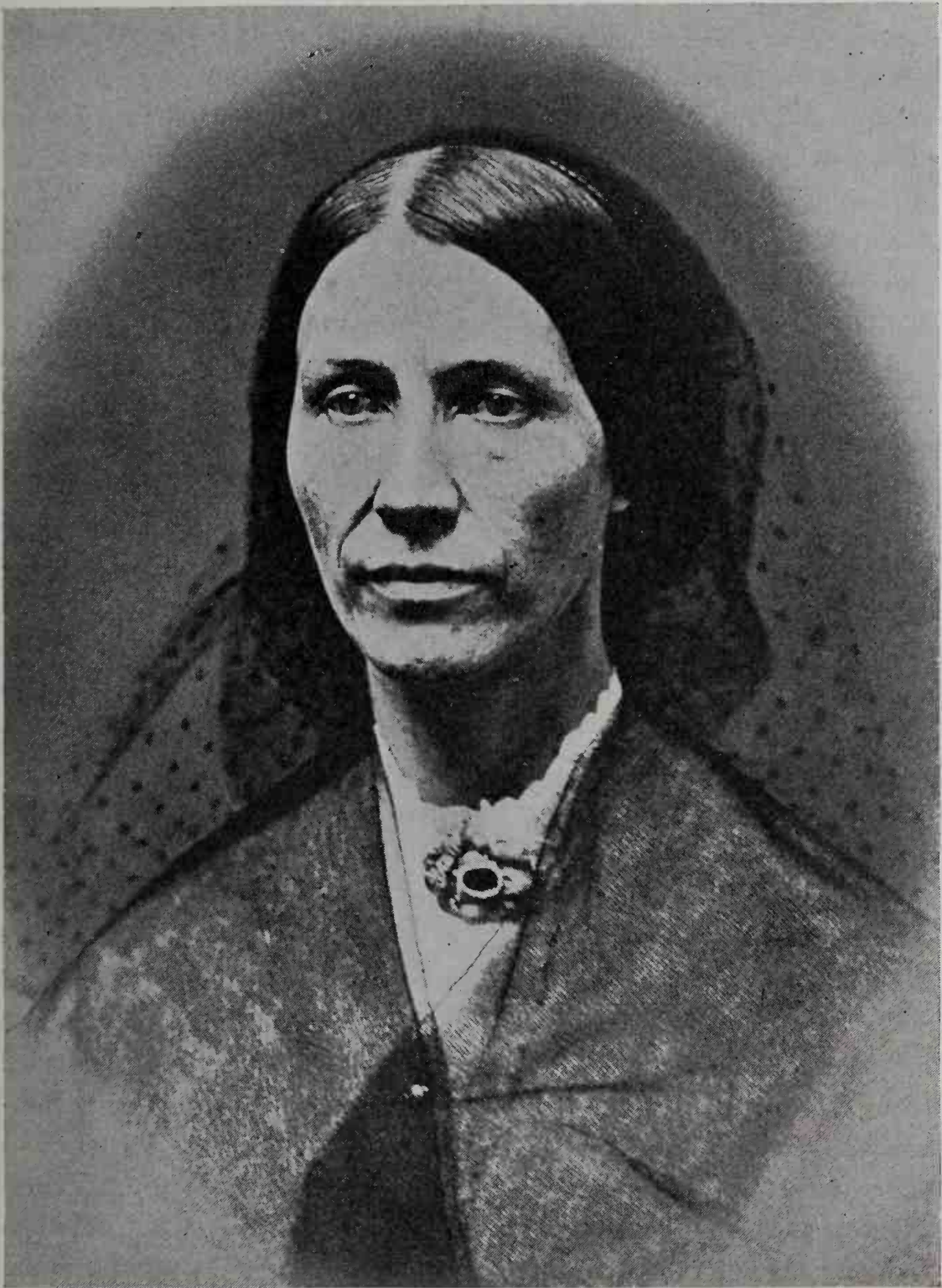
"This book is an account of the most remarkable military campaign in American history. In many respects Doniphan's Expedition was the most wonderful of which history tells. It was not only marvelous, it accomplished much, few campaigns having ever accomplished more. For one thing, it saved Buena Vista and averted disaster to the American arms on that bloody field. For Colonel Doniphan not only had no help from Generals Taylor and Wool, but by dividing the Mexican forces he saved them



COLONEL ALEXANDER WILLIAM DONIPHAN
1808-1887

Hero Mexican War

From illustration in Doniphan's Expedition, by permission of W. C. Connelley. Original painting owned by Mrs. Lawson.



ELIZABETH JANE THORNTON DONIPHAN
Wife of Colonel Alexander William Doniphan

from destruction. Had they done one half as well at Buena Vista as did Colonel Doniphan at Sacramento, Santa Anna's army would have been destroyed the first day, with plenty of time to spare. *What a strange thing it is that Colonel Doniphan got no promotion for his brilliant achievement! Colonel Price was made a Brigadier-General. This gross injustice to Colonel Doniphan I believe it my duty to point out.* The State of Kansas honored him by naming a county and a town for him, and the State of Missouri named the seat of Ripley County in his honor. [During the World War a training camp in Oklahoma was named for him, and in 1918 the State of Missouri erected at Richmond a monument to his honor. F. H.]

"The battle of Sacramento was the most wonderful fought by American arms. . . . The only land battle at all approaching it was that of New Orleans. . . . The battle of Sacramento far outranks that. Colonel Doniphan's men attacked a fortified position held by troops outnumbering them nearly five to one. They were in a strange land thousands of miles from home. They were in rags, suffering from starvation. They were seemingly abandoned by their government and left to their fate. In case of defeat there was no hope of succor, no help, nothing but inevitable destruction. But all these discouragements did not daunt the Missourians. They made their arrangements for battle as coolly as they would have planned the reaping of a field at home. They would not be hurried by the tactics of the enemy, but stood under fire for hours carrying out their preliminary movements to the minutest details. They even had their jokes. A shot from the enemy's cannon carried away part of the cap of a Missourian, and he remarked with apparent unconcern: "I want to tell you they shoot mighty d——d close in this country," and went on with the preparations for the battle. When the Americans were finally ready to begin to fight they charged with the force of the thunderbolt. They were irresistible. They never halted. They poured over the fortifications of the enemy and routed his forces from the trenches. They overwhelmed the Mexicans by their audacity and furious courage.

“That charge was as gallant and heroic as any ever made in the world. It was as irresistible as the avalanche, grim as death, inexorable as fate. *It has never been equalled in all the annals of the world's warfare.*

“To those heroic Americans, Missourians by birth or adoption, we accord honor and fame and glory. They stand the peers of any soldiers that ever shouldered arms. Their achievement is worth more than a thousand battle ships and ten thousand armies with banners. Their triumph declares that the American arms in a righteous cause can never be successfully resisted.

“It is strange that so little is known of this great victory. Even Missourians, descendants of the men who won it, know little about it. They seem to have no proper conception of the fame won for them by their fathers. The victory of Sacramento—the success of Doniphan's Expedition—is a heritage more valuable than kingdoms and powers and principalities. It ought to be the theme of the poets, the song of the daughters, the boast of the sons of Old Missouri. It should become the pride and inspiration of the people of Missouri and some day it will.

“I have endeavored to have these incidents picture the men as they marched foot-sore and weary over desert wastes, as they bivouacked shelterless on frozen ground under the cold and silent stars, as they starved, and their hair and beards ran riot and their clothing fell to pieces, as they appeared on the battlefield fighting like demons for their country which neglected them, and as citizens of a great State returning to the pursuits of peace and pleasure of home. It is a picture worthy a great painter who will one day spring from the soil of Old Missouri. . . .

“In January, 1861, Colonel Alexander William Doniphan was appointed a member of the Peace Conference, a group of five eminent men who assembled at Washington with a view to the prevention of civil war. During his absence from Missouri in attendance on that body he was elected a member of the State Convention called by the Legislature, January 21, 1861. In the Washington conference he maintained the position of a conservative Union man, and did not permit himself to lose sight

either of the supremacy of the Constitution or the reserved rights of the States. In 1863, during the heat of the Civil War, he removed from Liberty to St. Louis, family reasons compelling. In 1868 he removed from St. Louis to Richmond, Missouri, and resided at the latter place until his death.

* * * * *

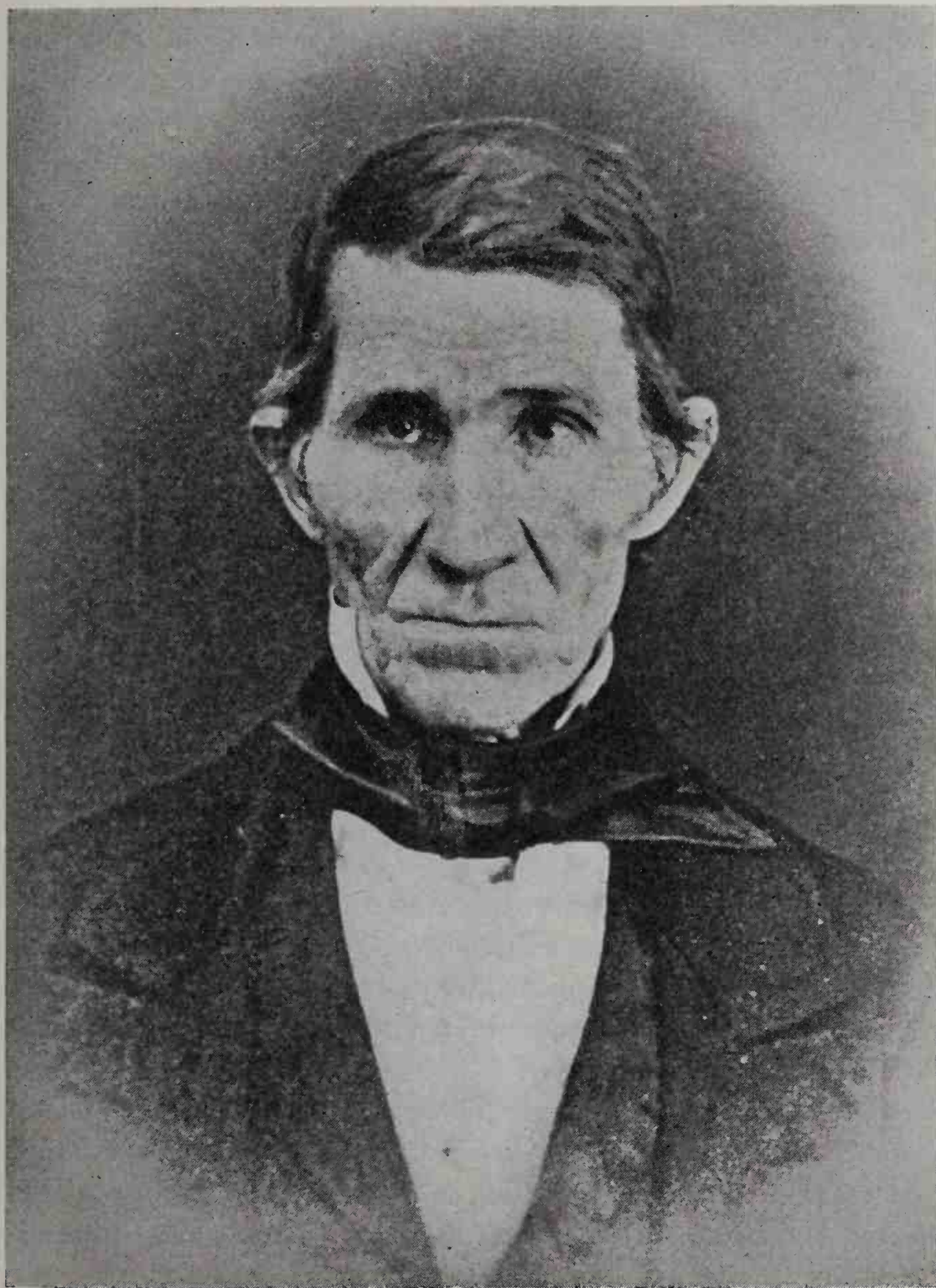
Transcript Brooksville Kentucky *News*, Sept. 13, 1928:

"The Sixteenth Kentucky Regiment was organized in December, 1861, at Camp Lee near Maysville under Col. Charles A. Marshall. Made up of northern county youths its personnel took active part in the war. Judge Joseph Doniphan, father of the late lamented George Doniphan was a Lieutenant Colonel. Judge Jas. P. Harberson, for eighteen years Judge of the Bracken Circuit Court, was Captain of Company H and promoted to Major before his retirement to enter civil life. R. R. Maltby, well known to the merchants of the Ohio Valley, was Adjutant. H. C. Weaver, long a practicing attorney here was First Lieutenant in Company D. Thomas A. Curren was Captain of Company G. The muster roll included 895 and the aggregate deaths of officers and men was 189. The regiment was in active service throughout the war and won honors in the last year of the war in the Cumberland and Tennessee Valley campaigns.

H. C. Metcalfe and James Moyer are survivors of Company E. Abram Murphy was its first Captain. When mustered out W. H. R. Markley was the Captain. Captain Markley was long a resident of Foster and Cincinnati, later moving to Oklahoma.

The Tenth Cavalry had for its Colonel Joshua Tevis. John Mason Brown, one of the State's leading orators, who in polished phrase paid tribute to the pioneer dead at Blue Licks fifty-six years ago, was a Major. Local memories will cluster around Company E. Wm. D. Ratcliffe was its Captain. After the war he was the proprietor of a hotel, later the Finn house on the property now occupied by the Brooksville High School. The late Henry E. Ware, kindly remembered by a host of friends throughout the State, was a First Lieutenant.

It had a total muster roll of 1,235 and its loss was 75."



DR. THOMAS SMITH DONIPHAN
1787-1843

Brother of Colonel Alexander William Doniphan

[Captain William E. Ratcliffe of Company E. is the same who led the Mounted Home Guards mentioned in the record of Oliver Theodore Hamilton I.—F. H.]

HISTORY OF THE DONIPHAN FAMILY

by

Colonel John Doniphan of Missouri.

The two letters which follow, written by Colonel John Doniphan at different times to two different cousins, are both included as neither contains all the facts.

These letters are reproduced verbatim. It will be noticed that Colonel Doniphan in one place refers to Margaret Doniphan, daughter of Alexander Doniphan and Mary Waugh, as the wife of John Keith. This is correct. In another place he uses the name Mary for Margaret, which was no doubt but a slip, as Mary Doniphan, wife of Dr. Anderson Keith, is mentioned in the same connection. Such errors are not unexpected in letters where one is not careful, after writing, to reread the contents.

This first letter was written to Dr. John Morris Frazee of Maysville, Kentucky, and copied by the writer in 1923 through the kindness of Dr. Frazee.

Colonel Doniphan speaks first of Governor Billy Smith and then quotes from a letter written by Governor Smith to Colonel Alexander William Doniphan, after which he gives his own account of the family as he knew it. Dr. Frazee writes:

"William Smith, who died in 1886, aged 89 years, twice Governor of Virginia, a major-general in the Confederate Army, and member of Congress before the Civil War, commonly called "Extra Billy Smith" on account of claiming extra compensation as mail contractor on the mountains prior to 1860, was of Doniphan blood. He took great pains to hunt up the family history. He corresponded with Gen. A. W. Doniphan, John Doniphan, the writer, and myself about the family, in 1884-5. In a letter to A. W. Doniphan, he stated the destruction of public records during the Civil War and told of the change of Virginia County boundaries and names, making it hard to hunt out family history,

as for instance, in the Northern Neck of Virginia. Mott Doniphan lived all of his life at one place, yet he lived in Stafford, King George and probably Richmond Counties. He said in a letter to Uncle Will:

“My grandmother was Elizabeth Doniphan. She was a sister of Joseph Doniphan who was your father, who was also the father of Thomas S. and Susan Montgomery, so I am a cousin of you, (A. W. Doniphan). Tradition tells us that a Castilian nobleman, who won fame, had been knighted by the King of Spain, Philip II., for gallantry on the battle-field in the Moorish Wars. Subsequently falling under the ban of the Inquisition, sought refuge in England. His name was Don Alphonso Jphan. The name was later anglicized into Doniphan. Such changes were often made in Virginia amongst emigrants. A son or grandson of his emigrated to Virginia and located in the Northern Neck, returned to England and Scotland, married a Scottish heiress named Margaret Mott, and removed with her family, father and uncle, to King George County, Virginia.

“It is a further tradition that this ancestor had a parchment showing the rank and position of the family in Europe. It was often seen by members of the family during the Eighteenth Century, as I have heard from an elderly aunt of mine. The most recent and perhaps the most authentic account is that of the Reverend Thomas Smith, my brother, a distinguished Episcopal minister, who saw and read this parchment on a trip he made to Kentucky in 1821. It was framed and hanging in the parlor of our relative, Dr. Anderson Doniphan, at Germantown, Kentucky. Dr. Anderson Doniphan has been dead many years and this parchment cannot be traced.

“The tradition of our Spanish descent and other family incidents were common amongst both the aged whites and blacks in my childhood, but owing to the loss of records, I am unable to obtain much positive evidence. The marriage records in King George County are lost but the register shows that one Alexander Doniphan, who married the daughter of George Mott, lived in King George County prior to 1692, when the county was organized.

Alexander Doniphan died in 1716, leaving children, Alexander, Mott, Elizabeth, Robert, and Ann, devisees under his will. He was Justice of the Peace in 1700.

"On the 3rd day of May, 1693, Alexander Doniphan and his wife, Margaret, as recited in the deed, a daughter of George Mott, heir with Elizabeth and Ellen, daughters of George Mott, and joint heirs with John Mott, covey 1,246½ acres of land on Potomac Creek, being lands patented by George and John Mott on the 23rd day of Sept. 1663, by the Governor of Virginia for bringing emigrants to the state.

"One tract was for 15,654 acres, one for 12,000 acres, one for 3,700 acres, patented in 1663, 1668, and 1670. Either Mott or Alexander, sons of Alexander Doniphan who died in 1716, married a daughter of Sir Sidney Smith, who emigrated to Virginia from England in 1706. The other married a daughter of a planter named Anderson, who emigrated from either England or Scotland in 1700. Their children probably intermarried and one of the descendants named Alexander [son of Mott and Miss Anderson.—F. H.] married a Miss Waugh. Their children were Elizabeth, Margaret, Alexander, George, Joseph, and others." [This list of Governor Smith's is not as complete as either of the lists given by Colonel John Doniphan.—F. H.]

Here Governor Smith's account branches off with history of his own family. He states that most of these were born in Fauquier County, Virginia, formerly a part of King George County.

[Colonel John Doniphan takes up the narrative.—F. H.]

"My grandmother, Ann Smith Doniphan, who died at my father's house when I was three years old, 1829, told my mother, Rebecca Frazee Doniphan, that Alexander Doniphan left England about 1650 on account of Cromwell's persecution of the Episcopal Church, and that his son (Alexander) married a Mott and settled in the Northern Neck of Virginia and that it was six generations back to Scotland and that my father was the seventh.

I believe Alexander (Doniphan) and Miss Mott were married before 1684, because grandmother had heard of a tombstone at

Richmond, as she recollected, which recorded the death of Alexander Doniphan, one of the judges of Richmond County, dated 1684." [1680 in the letter written to Mrs. Shawhan.—F. H.]

If this stone existed, it shows that Alexander Doniphan and Miss Mott must have been married before the father's death, as it could not have been the same Alexander who died in 1716. I believe the children of Alexander and Mott intermarried, because the names Margaret, Alexander, and Anderson are so common in the family.

An Alexander Doniphan married a Miss Mary Waugh in 1740, probably the grandson of the one who died in 1716 [yes, and the son of Mott.—F. H.]. Their daughter, Elizabeth, was born in 1744 and she married William Smith. She was grandmother to Governor William Smith, who was born in 1797. In 17— another daughter, Margaret, was born, in 1750 a son Alexander, in 1752 Thornton, then one child was born who died in 1764, the same year their youngest child was born, Anderson, who was Dr. Anderson Doniphan of Germantown, Kentucky. These were the children of Alexander Doniphan and Mary Waugh. They were all born in a place called Germantown, Fauquier County, Virginia, at which place lived Captain Thomas Marshall, the father of Chief Justice John Marshall, who was born the same year as our grandfather and went to school with him.

[Alexander Doniphan and Mary Waugh were the parents of ten children. In this list, given by Colonel John Doniphan, he mentions only eight. He says nothing of William, the oldest child, who when a Revolutionary soldier was wounded in battle, nor his grandfather Joseph, b. 1757. He refers to the child who dies in infancy but fails to speak of Ann. In the following letter to Mrs. Shawhan, he gives the list complete.—F. H.]

Gen A. W. Doniphan said that he heard from his older brother, George, that their uncles, George and Joseph Doniphan, went to war with Chief Justice Marshall, who commanded a company in the Revolutionary War, that George was shot and killed at Brandywine, and fell by the side of his brother, Joseph.

[The same account has been given the writer by Cousin Anna

Shawhan except that she adds that William, the older brother, was wounded in the same battle.—F. H.]

I cannot find their names at either Washington or Richmond. It may be on account of records at Richmond having been burned, or it may have been that they were attached as irregular militia.

Our grandfather, Joseph, came to Kentucky with Daniel Boone in 1778. The history of Kentucky (by Collins) relates he taught the first school in Boonesborough in the fort in 1779. Returning to Virginia in 1784 he married Ann Smith and in 1785 his daughter, Mary, was born. This name Mary came from the Waugh family. He then moved to Fredericksburg, and my father, Thomas S., was born in 1787. From there he removed to Alexandria, Virginia, and was a Justice of the Peace there. Your uncle, W. D. Frazee, has his docket which he used there in which the cases recorded by him in which George Washington was a party, and in which judgments were rendered in English money, pounds, shillings, and pence, or in tobacco. U. S. currency was not used before 1793.

Joseph Doniphan moved his family to Kentucky through Cumberland Gap in 1791. He had three or four wagons, several slaves, and three children, Mary, Thomas, and George. The rest were born in Kentucky.

Mary, born 1785, married her cousin, Dr. Anderson Keith, who was the son of Margaret Doniphan, born in 1746, and who married John Keith.

Thomas Smith Doniphan, my father, born Dec. 24, 1787, married Rebecca Frazee in Kentucky, and died Jan. 16, 1843.

George, born July 4, 1790, married Mary Ann Marshall.

Susan, born 1794, married Dr. Ephraim Frazee.

The next child named Lucy died young and unmarried.

There were two who died in infancy.

Margaret, born 1792, married John Hockaday.

Matilda, born 1805, married Edward Thompson.

Alexander William, born 1808, married Elizabeth Jane Thornton.

Joseph Doniphan and Ann Smith had ten children. Three of them died young, Lucy and two infants. My father, Thomas S.,

died in 1843 and my mother (Rebecca Frazee) 1876. They left two children, John (myself) born July 12th, 1826, and James, born July 20, 1829. He died in 1896, leaving a widow and two sons who live in Idaho.

Mary Ann Keith left a daughter, Mary Ann, who married Joseph Parker, died in 1863 at Portsmouth, Virginia, leaving several children, one, George Doniphan Parker, born at my father's house in Kentucky in 1839. He is a Judge in Virginia. Another, Oscar Cooper Parker, is a Colonel in the regular army. A granddaughter of Mrs. Parker, a Mrs. Brown, married a merchant of Portsmouth, Virginia.

George Doniphan left a son Joseph and a daughter Margaret. Joseph is dead. His son, George, is practising law at Augusta, Kentucky. His daughter married a Baptist minister named Felix. The elder George Doniphan's daughter, Margaret, married Mr. Theodore Powers, both of whom died in Knoxville, Tennessee. They left four daughters, who are very bright people. Lida is married to Gen. Atkinson of Little Rock, Arkansas. She is a lovely woman and has three children. Margaret Hockaday left six children (grandmother's sister married John Hockaday) all of whom have left families. One of them, George, is living in California and the families of the others are in Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky, and Oklahoma. Matilda (married Edward Thompson) left one child, Mary Ann, who married Joseph Shawhan and lives in Cynthiana, Kentucky. General A. W. Doniphan left no children. We have no living children but have three sons dead. I (John Doniphan) was married in 1852 to Frances Ann Thornton.

In 1793 a younger brother of our grandparents named Anderson Doniphan married Susan Smith, a sister to Ann Smith, our grandmother. He came to Kentucky with his family, leaving one child named Susan, who married J. W. Coburn, who left a large posterity scattered over the south and west.

Dr. Doniphan reared one son named Anderson, who lives at Plattsburg, Missouri, and has a large family of grandchildren, all reputable people.

He also had a daughter, Fannie, bright and beautiful, who

married Dr. Thomas Nelson, who was a son of the distinguished Virginian by that name. They left three sons. One, Major-General William Nelson, who was murdered in 1862 in Louisville, Kentucky, by Jeff. C. Davis. He was a great man and had he lived he would probably have reached the position that Gen. Grant did, or, in other words, might have been at the head of the Army in 1865. Another son, Anderson Doniphan Nelson, a colonel in the regular army, was an invalid most of his life. Another son was Thomas H. Nelson, who died at Terre Haute, Indiana, he, in 1897, was minister to Chili and Mexico. A daughter married a man named Stockton, leaving several children.

My father, Thomas S. Doniphan, was surgeon of the Third Kentucky Regiment in the War of 1812. His father, Joseph Doniphan, was in the battle of the Brandywine.

Our grandmother, Ann Smith Doniphan, was a daughter of Captain Thomas Smith, who, she said, was a trooper under Col. Washington at the battle of Cowpens. Perhaps the records of Virginia troops would show that he was in Gen. Green's Army. He may have won the title of Captain there or in the militia at home but grandmother said he held it in the Virginia line cavalry. Our grandfather, Samuel Frazee, was a private and a scout in Captain Harrod's Company in the Bowman expedition against the Chillicothe Indians from Kentucky in 1782.

The winter of 1791 and 1792 was spent by our Grandfather Doniphan (Joseph) at Maysville, Kentucky, in a double log cabin belonging to Simon Kenton, Kenton occupying one of the cabins and our grandfather the other. In the spring of 1792 he moved ten miles out in the country upon a farm and lived there until 1814 when he died [where he built a two story brick house.—F. H.].

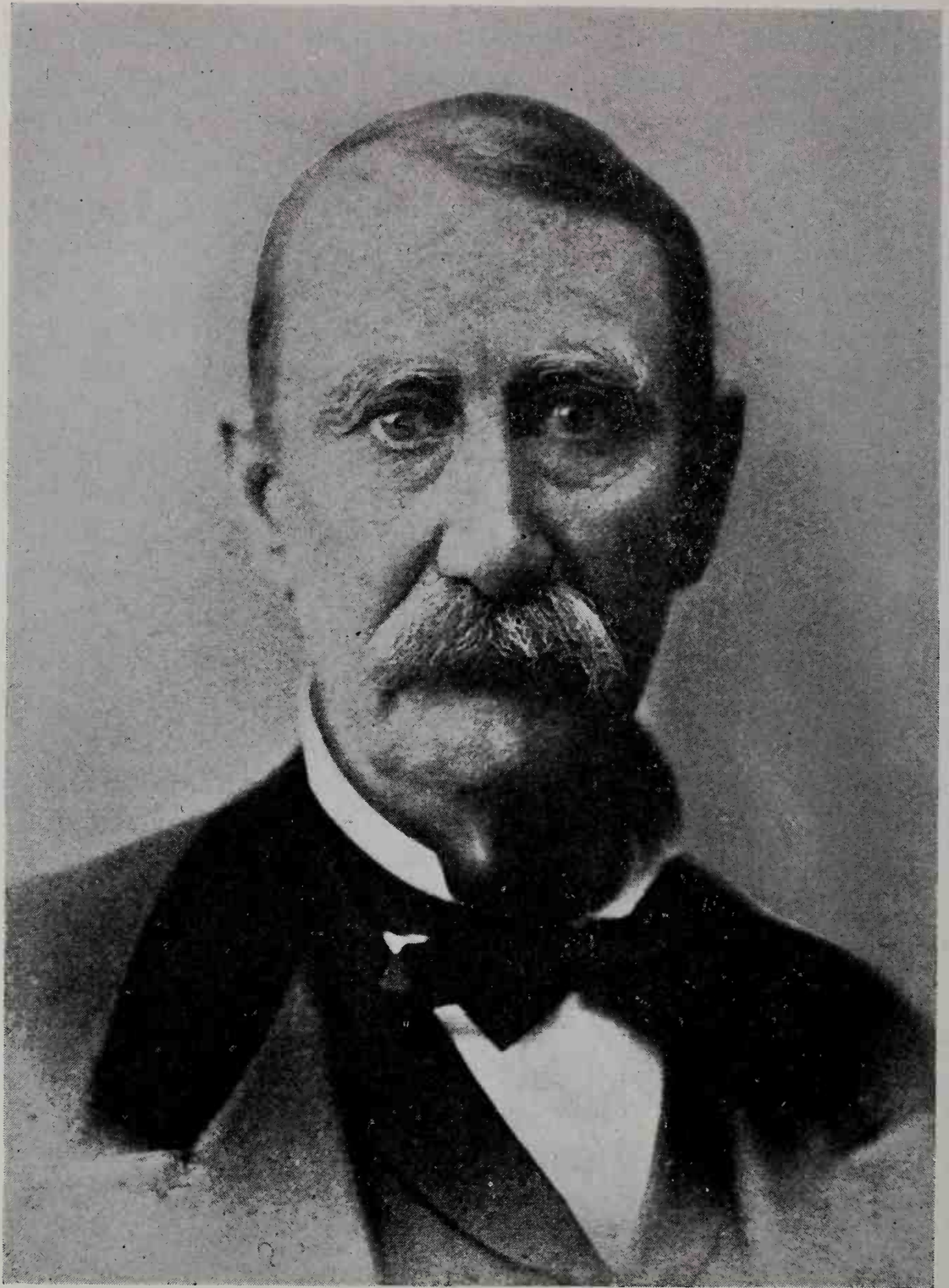
I, (John Doniphan) was a Militia Colonel in the Civil War and saw a little service. My brother, James, who lived in Arkansas, was in the Confederate service under Longstreet, and was at Gettysburg and Chickamauga. He was struck several times but was not seriously wounded. If no record can be found of service of our grandfather, Joseph Doniphan, you might get the Smith

record or that of Grandfather Frazee. His service was fighting the British and Indians in Northwest Territory. In fact, these Kentucky troops conquered Ohio from the British in the Revolution.

I have heard that Dr. Moses Anderson, who read medicine with Dr. Anderson Doniphan at Germantown, Kentucky, in the 30's, while lecturing to the State Physicians of Kentucky in 1855, took occasion to refer to Dr. Anderson Doniphan as a very eminent surgeon, so much so that Commodore Perry had Dr. Anderson Doniphan with him on the lakes in 1814 and said that Dr. Doniphan was descended from a distinguished Spaniard and that he, Dr. Anderson, had seen the record of this descent. What became of that parchment is a mystery. It is probable that the Nelson family took it when Dr. Nelson moved from Germantown to Washington.

We have some Keith blood also. Parson James Keith, who figured largely in the early history of Virginia and who married a Randolph, was, I believe, the grandfather of the wife of Captain Thomas Smith, the father of Ann Smith Doniphan, our grandmother. We are connected by several marriages. Father and your grandmother were cousins to the Keiths by blood and I cannot see it otherwise than we are descendants of both Keiths and Randolphs. Thomas, George, Anderson, Isham, and Alexander Keith were all sons of Margaret Doniphan, who married John Keith. This was blood kin but not to our grandmother, Ann Smith. The rule in Virginia was for cousins to marry and keep the blood and fortune at home."

(Look among Doniphan genealogy for line of ancestry from the Keiths, Ishams, and Randolphs. Colonel Alexander William Doniphan said Ann Smith was the daughter of Captain William Smith and that he, Colonel Doniphan, was named for his two grandfathers, Alexander Doniphan and William Smith. Colonel John Doniphan, in his family narrative, said Ann Smith was the daughter of Captain Thomas Smith. We must accept the statement of General Alexander William but do not discredit the statement of Colonel John. Ann Smith's father had both names and



COLONEL JOHN DONIPHAN

1826-1901

Missouri State Militia

was called William by some and Thomas by others, and in naming the grandson only William was used, F. H.)

“Richard Randolph of England had a son named William of “Turkey Island,” Henrico County, Virginia. Amongst his children were Thomas, who had Isham, Catherine and Mary Isham Randolph.

Mary Isham Randolph married Reverend James Keith and their children were John, Thomas, Elizabeth and Mary Randolph.

Mary Randolph Keith married Thomas Marshall, parents of the Chief Justice, John Marshall. Elizabeth Keith married Thomas Smith, son of Captain Joseph.”

COLONEL JOHN DONIPHAN

Tradition of the Doniphan Family.

This second letter was written by Colonel John Doniphan of Missouri to his cousin Mrs. Mary Thompson Shawhan of Cynthia, Kentucky, and was loaned to the writer by the daughter, Miss Anna Shawhan, who for many years was a school instructor at Sadieville, Kentucky. Miss Shawhan has been of great assistance to the writer in compiling old family records.

St. Joseph, Mo., June 22/98.

My dear Cousin,

Yours duly received & I thank you for promptness. As I promised I have tried to give you a history of our family & I believe it accurate. I spent the two days last February with Cousin Lide Powers married to Gene Atkinson, a lawyer & a nice promising gentleman, who adores Lide although his second wife. They have two girls & a boy, nice healthy children. Aunt Susan lived to be over ninety, & has been followed by her two sons Joseph & Sam. Louis still lives at Louisville & Wm. D. at Ocean Side, California, spent a week with me two years since.

Our grandfather, Joseph Doniphan, returned from Kentucky

to Virginia in 1779 or '80 & was at Yorktown, probably as an emergency militiaman.

He married Ann Smith in 1783 at Alexandria or Fredericksburg, as father was born at one & Uncle George at the other as I have heard. Wm. D. Frazee has his old Docket as a Justice of the Peace in Alexandria in the years 1787-8-9, I have it. Judgments are rendered in pounds, shillings & pence & in pounds of tobacco, several being cases where Geo. Washington sues for rent.

(Here he gives the Thornton line which is omitted as it is inserted elsewhere.)

About 1580 a Spanish officer fighting the Moors, named Don Alphonso Yphan, was ennobled & knighted on the battle-field for some brave deed of arms. Subsequently he was banished from Spain and his goods confiscated & title revoked. He came to England as it is understood he was banished on account of religion (whether he became a heretic or refused to execute some cruel order required of the army by the priests, I never heard). He or his son is said to have accompanied John Smith to Jamestown in 1607, returned to England & settled & died.

In support of this tradition, our grandmother, who died at my father's home in 1829, told this story to mother in parts & said father & your mother were the 7th generation from the Spanish Doniphan, & if I recall correctly she could name all of them. The name was Anglicised in England or Scotland by dropping the Alphonso.

In further support of this tradition, Gen. A. W. Doniphan said when a boy he heard it from old family negroes, & when he was in Washington Cy. at the peace conference in 1861 an old lady sent for him & said her name was Smith and that she was descended from the Doniphans, and that she had seen at Richmond an old tombstone which recorded the death of Alexander Doniphan there in 1680, having been County Judge of Richmond County. Governor Wm. Smith, twice governor of Virginia, who was born in 1797 & whose grandmother was a Doniphan, & I think, a cousin of your mother, lived to be 86 & wrote to me that

he had looked up the history, & an old aunt who died in 1811 had given him the same account as my grandmother had given about Spanish ancestry. And he further stated that his brother, Rev. Thomas Smith, an Episcopal minister, visited Kentucky in 1822 & went to Germantown, Ky. and called on his cousin, Dr. Anderson Doniphan, and saw, hanging in a frame in his parlor, the grant of the King of Spain on a parchment, in Spanish, conferring Knighthood on Don Alphonso Yphan. He further said that Dr. Moses F. Adamson, who died at Maysville, Ky., ten years since, had delivered a lecture to a medical class on the great surgeons of Kentucky, and in the lecture had referred to Dr. Doniphan of Germantown, who had been his instructor in 1825, and mentioned that he had in his possession evidence of his Spanish descent. If these statements were true then the tradition is sustained. I cannot well doubt it.

Now as to facts that we know. About 1650 two brothers, John & George Mott, removed to Virginia from Scotland in company with one Alexander Doniphan. The records show that between 1660 & 1670 eighteen thousand acres of land was patented by the colony of Virginia to John & George Mott, one tract in 1663 & following to 1670. Then in 1684 one Alexander Doniphan, Jr., (must have been son of one of the tombstone) joins in a deed with his wife Margaret Doniphan, a daughter of Geo. Mott, who with her sisters were heirs of John & Geo. Mott, for some of the same land.

In 1716 this Alexander Doniphan, Jr., leaves a will dividing his estate between Alexander, Mott & Robert, sons, and three daughters.

In 1740 Alexander, a grandson, married a Miss Mary Waugh and their son Mott married Matilda Ann Anderson, daughter of Sir Sidney Anderson, who emigrated from England to Virginia in 1705, so Grandmother Smith says. So you see how the names Matilda & Anderson came into the family from the Andersons. Margaret came from the Motts & Mary from the Waughs. These names are common in the family.

Alexander Doniphan lived in first King George & then in

Fauquier county, it being at a little town called Germantown, about 10 miles from Warrenton, the county seat of Fauquier Co., Va. As I understand it, his home did not change, but the county lines were changed. At Germantown lived the Marshalls. Our grandfather, Joseph Doniphan, was a classmate of Chief Justice Marshall. Now our great-grandfather, who lived at Germantown & married Mary Waugh June 17, 1740 had children as follows:

William, born March 20, 1742.

Elizabeth, born 1744, married——Smith and was grandmother of Gov. Wm. Smith of Virginia.

Ann, born 1747, married John Keith. Their son, Dr. Anderson Keith married Mary Doniphan, the eldest daughter of our grandfather, Joseph Doniphan.

Alexander, b. about 1750.

George, b. 1752, killed during Revolution.

Joseph, b. 1757, our grandfather, according to the history of Kentucky, came to Kentucky in 1778 with Daniel Boone & taught school in Boonesborough in 1779.

Thornton, b. 1758.

Anderson, b. 1763.

Joseph D. married Ann Smith, daughter Capt. Thomas Smith, and had the following children:

Mary, b. 1784, married her cousin Dr. Anderson Keith.

Thomas S., (my father) b. 1787, m. Rebecca Frazee.

George, b. 1790, m. Mary Marshall.

Margaret, b. 1792, m. John Hockaday.

Lucy, b. 1796, died young.

Susan, b. 1794, m. Dr. E. Frazee.

Two children died in infancy.

Matilda, b. 1804, m. Edward Philips Thompson.

Alexander William, b. 1808, m. E. Jane Thornton.

Captain Thomas Smith married Miss Keith and had the following children:

Wm. R. Smith.

Anne, m. Joseph Doniphan.

Col. Caleb.

Susan, m. Dr. Anderson Doniphan of Germantown, Ky.

Robert, m. Susan Traverse and died in Henry Co., Ky.

Dr. Anderson Doniphan had three sets of children. Susan, the only child of his wife, Susan Smith, married J. W. Coburn. His second child, Fannie, married Dr. Thomas Nelson. His third child was a son, Anderson, living in Plattsburg, and has two sons and three daughters living in St. Joseph and vicinity and about twenty grandchildren. The girls married into good families. Anderson's children are all well behaved and intelligent. They seem refined and have some promising children.

Father left brother James and myself. James has two boys, Thomas S. and James Alexander.

Uncle George left Joseph and Margaret. Joseph left two children, George of Augusta and Mrs. Maria Louisa Felix. Margaret died in Knoxville in 1897, had four daughters, Mary, married in Cincinnati and died, one married Powers, one in Knoxville, and Lide married Gene Atkinson of Little Rock, Ark., and has three children. I visited her in February last.

Alexander Doniphan married Mary Waugh, granddaughter of Parson John Waugh, June 17, 1740. (Deed Book, S. p. 369.) They were the parents of ten children. (Perhaps eleven, as lists given in May, 1921, by W. G. Stanard, a genealogist of Richmond, Virginia, and this written by Colonel John Doniphan both state there was one child who died in infancy.—F. H.)

The Overwharton Parish records give the dates of births and the names of the first five children. The other five, born later, are not listed in the Overwharton Parish records.

My two nephews, Thomas S. and James Alexander, are mining in Idaho and are steady industrious men and remarkably intelligent and not afraid of work.

Signed.

JOHN DONIPHAN.

DONIPHAN

The following quotation is from a letter written to the writer by Hon. William E. Connelley of Topeka, Kansas, dated Aug. 14, 1924.

"I have no doubt but that Colonel Doniphan's ancestors came from Spain into *Ireland*, but it was with the conquest of Miliesius, King of Spain. These Milesian Irish are counted among the noblest and best people of Europe and it is a great honor to be descended from them."

To which I reply, there certainly is doubt and very reasonable doubt. Just who it was who figured this out so nicely I have no knowledge. From further reading of Mr. Connelley's letter it seems this subject was under discussion during Colonel Doniphan's lifetime and given little credit by him, however this conclusion reminds me of an incident which occurred in our home when the writer was a young married woman, living in the old family cottage home in Rush County, Indiana. On my father's farm there were evidences of the occurrence at an early date of an Indian battle, as one part of the farm was literally covered with arrow heads of all types, shapes and sizes. Plowmen unearthed buckets full of them while tilling the soil.

A hunter of such relics, having heard of these arrow heads, came several years after my marriage to our home one day on the quest of them. I alone was in the house at the time. I had no arrow heads but I did have an antique oval stone, smooth and beautifully proportioned, which we presumed had been smoothed by the Indians for some special purpose. We had for years used it in the family to crack nuts on, and on either side directly in the center was a depression in the stone made by the continuous cracking of nuts. No sooner had I given the stone to this man than he immediately noticed the depressions on either side, and then he knew without any doubt just how the Indians had made the depressions, knew exactly for what purpose the Indians used just such a stone. He entertained me for almost a half hour

explaining all about it, then went on his way rejoicing, taking the stone with him, never the wiser. Since then I have been skeptical about inferred knowledge in both science and history.

The following quotation is also from Hon. Wm. E. Connelley, and is copied by his permission from his *Doniphan's Expedition*, page 18, note 8, at bottom of page, speaking of the tradition of the name having been Don Alphonso Jphan, the original Spanish form of the name, which, after the family fled to England became Doniphan, dropping the Alfonse, he says :

“This tradition is a degeneration from that of the true origin of the family. There can be no doubt (?) that the name is a corruption of the Celtic Donovan or O'Donovan. Rooney says (Genealogy of Irish families) the O'Donovan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Carmac, King of Munster, A. D. 483. The ancient name is Donnaghadh, which signifies destroying. The title of the chief was Prince of Carbery and Lord of Cathal. The possessions of the sept were located in the present counties of Cork and Limerick. The O'Donovans had their chief castle at Bruree in the latter county. Their chief seat in the county of Cork was Donovan, in West Carbery.”

It seems almost incredible that Mr. Connelley could be ignorant of the significance of the Spanish title “Don” which is identical with “Sir” in England. Don Jphan means nothing more nor less than Sir Jphan. I see no reason for questioning the name Doniphan or any excuse for thinking it a corruption of the Irish O'Donovan. The resemblance in the two names is merely a coincidence. It is worthy of note here to record that when Col. A. W. Doniphan was in Mexico he met Spanish Americans who were very respectful to him because of the title “Don” as a prefix to his name. This he related to us while visiting the family after his return from the Mexican War.

Quoting further from Mr. Connelley's letter he says, “. . . for some unknown reason, Colonel Doniphan abhorred the thought and scouted the idea that his family was of Irish Extraction.

“He was himself a typical Celt, of immense stature, noble ap-

pearance, brilliant parts, fearless, of great moral courage, sanguine, faithful, just, poetic in temperament, the champion of the down trodden, eloquent beyond description, and without any doubt entitled to be classed among the greatest orators that ever lived.

“A lineage which is traceable to the chivalry of the battle-field and the highest devotion to conviction, will always command the respect and admiration of men. The seven hundred years of battle between the Spaniards and Moors left the impress of supreme courage, undoubting faith and unconquerable will on the former, which made of them the foremost men of all Christendom four centuries ago. Perhaps the tradition is true. If so I can explain without looking further the tinge of old romance in Colonel Doniphan’s character, his wonderfully delicate respect for women and his stern adherence to sentiments of honor.”

In regard to the Doniphan ancestry, the Doniphans were ever proud of their lineage, being descended from a Spanish warrior, who for valiant deeds on the battle-field had been knighted by the Spanish King. With all the embellishments to the story the above fact remains.

The Irish are a proud folk, no less proud of their blood than the Doniphans. To be an O’Donovan, descended from Milesius, King of Spain, is no small honor, one that would be remembered and handed down the ages of generations. Why was it that the Doniphans remembered and transmitted to their posterity the legend of our ancestor being a Spanish Knight but not one word of this Irish ancestor who was Mileseus King of Spain? They most assuredly would have been filled with equal, if not greater pride of their Kingly ancestor of Spain as that of a Spanish Knight. The fact that there was no family legend about this Kingly ancestor is proof to me that no such connection ever existed. No family could forget such lineage. I leave it for later genealogists to discover the truth.

True, Colonel Doniphan showed strongly his Celtic ancestry, but why is it not reasonable to presume that his Celtic appearance and traits came through the Mott ancestry? Quite reasonable

it seems, much more so than the supposition of his descent from Mileseus, King of Spain; or perhaps some of his characteristics came from his Smith ancestry, one of whom is described in Mrs. Price's book, page 15, as follows: "A stout-hearted lad, quick witted, with the frame of a giant, adventurous and enterprising, sailing on voyages of discovery to distant lands, opening up new fields of commerce and industry, discovering a silver mine, and finally marrying a Lord Mayor's daughter." Does not that have the Doniphan ring? Then why O'Donovan ancestry?

THOMAS SMITH DONIPHAN II: son of Judge James Doniphan and his wife, Elizabeth Catherine Doss, grandson of Dr. Thomas Smith Doniphan I and his wife Rebecca Frazee of Augusta, Kentucky.

The following transcript from a letter by Thomas S. Doniphan of Inspiration, Arizona, August 24th, 1928:

"JUDGE JAMES A. DONIPHAN, b. Brown County, Ohio, July 20, 1829, m. Miss Elizabeth Catherine Doss, daughter of Mrs. Francis Monrovia Doss, a grandniece of President Monroe. Shortly after the Civil War started Mr. Doniphan joined the Confederacy and was under General Longstreet. He had studied law and after the war resumed his law practice. In 1880 he gave up practicing law and became actively engaged in mining in Idaho. He continued in mining until his death which was caused by a hemorrhage. He lived but five minutes after the attack. His body was taken to Weston, Missouri, and interred in the Doniphan plot. After his death Mrs. Doniphan, my mother, lived at Marysville, Kansas, a place we called "home" as my father and Mr. Frank Marshall located the town. My mother lived in Marysville until 1921. As she was in failing health I brought her to Arizona to live with us. On the 26th of November, 1923, mother passed away peacefully while asleep. I took the body to Coleman City, Texas, where she was buried beside her brother, W. H. Doss, and her sister, Mrs. J. C. Lea, wife of Captain Lea; and my younger brother, James A. Doniphan. I,

Thomas Smith Doniphan, II, was born at Weston, Missouri. For a number of years my brother James Alexander and myself were associated with our father in the mining business. After the death of our father, Judge James Doniphan, we continued in the mining business until my brother James was killed. He was visiting an aunt at Coleman, Texas, where he was killed by being kicked by a horse. He was buried at Coleman, Texas, in May, 1903. Since my brother's death I have been in different lines of business, but principally mining. I have been married fifteen years, but unfortunately have no children.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) THOMAS S. DONIPHAN."

Judge James Doniphan, father of the above Thomas Smith Doniphan, was a soldier in the Confederate Army, and served under Colonel Longstreet. He was in the battles of Gettysburg and Chickamauga, was wounded several times but not seriously.

"Inspiration, Ariz., Sept. 7th, 1928.

My dear Cousin:

Replying to your letter of enquiry I will say that Thomas S. Doniphan, son of Joseph Doniphan, was an older brother of Col. A. W. Doniphan. He was born in the year of 1784 and his brother, A. W. Doniphan, in the year 1808. Col. A. W. Doniphan had two sons but they both died young. Thomas S. Doniphan had two sons, the oldest son, Col. John Doniphan of St. Joseph, Mo., was born July 12th, 1826. Col. John Doniphan had three sons all of whom died young. He died in his seventy-fifth year, 1901, and was buried at Weston, Mo. Col. John Doniphan's younger brother, James Alexander Doniphan (my father) was born in 1829. He had two sons, Thos. S. Doniphan and James A. Doniphan, Jr. He died in his 67th year, 1896, and was buried at Weston, Mo. Thos. S. Doniphan was born at Weston, Mo., in the year 1859. He is living, at present, in

Arizona. James A. Doniphan was born in the year 1863 and died in the year 1903. He was never married.

If you should come west this winter, don't fail to visit Mrs. T. M. Lawson, 1019 Olive St., St. Joseph Mo. It will be quite a treat for you to have a talk with Mrs. Lawson, then you will find the old Col. John Doniphan home which houses a large library with some very rare books. There is also some very fine old antique style walnut furniture in the large rooms the house contains.

Trusting that this will be of some help to you, I am

Very Sincerely,

Your Cousin,

THOS. S. DONIPHAN."



SUSAN DONIPHAN FRAZEE
and son
EPHRAIM SAMUEL FRAZEE

SUSAN DONIPHAN

SUSAN DONIPHAN, born in Mason County, Kentucky, November 12, 1794; died in Rush County, Indiana, Dec. 27, 1884, was the daughter of Joseph Doniphan and his wife, Ann Smith Doniphan.

She was married on July 21st, 1816, to Dr. Ephraim Frazee, b. Aug. 17, 1792, of Mason County, Kentucky. They made their home in Mayslick, Mason County. Dr. Frazee died October 7, 1824, when but thirty-two years of age, leaving his wife, a young widow of thirty years, the mother of four sons, Joseph Samuel, age six; Lewis Jacob, age four; William Doniphan, age two, and Ephraim Samuel, born Oct. 4, 1824, only two days before the death of his father. Dr. Frazee's younger brother, Joseph, was appointed executor of his estate and guardian of his children.

Susan Doniphan Frazee died in the home of her son, Ephraim Samuel, on the old homestead which is situated on the west side of the county line between Rush and Fayette Counties, Indiana. Until a few months prior to her death she lived in the cottage home in Rush County, which was built for her when she came from Kentucky to make her home in Indiana.

She was a very extraordinary person, of rare intellectual strength, cultured and refined. She was tall, erect and dignified in her carriage and demeanor. She was a most fearless person. Her fearlessness and courage were most intense. Born during the time of the Revolution and the old Indian days, trained to a keen alertness and self-defense, she was the personification of bravery. My mother said of her, that were Satan to suddenly appear at her door, instead of being afraid she would quickly throw hot water on him. She thought it wrong to kill a white

man, to kill an Indian was one's duty; to cripple or injure in self-defense was quite justifiable, and she was always prepared.

Of the Virginia Blue Blood stock, she carried herself with the dignity of a real princess. She had very fair skin, hazel eyes and auburn hair, which in later life turned to the purest and glossiest silver, which I thought most beautiful, but which I never saw except at evening time when she prepared for the night's rest. In the daytime she wore an auburn half wig, or as we call it these days, a "transformation," which covered the beautiful silver. This "transformation" protruded from beneath her black lace cap which was adorned with narrow purple ribbon. In the evening she would remove her black lace cap and the "transformation" and don a plain white linen cap which she always wore at night to sleep in.

She was by far the most intellectual woman I ever knew. Not only brilliant but intensely witty and charming in conversation. A born leader, and although the women of those days did not take the initiative as they do now, she was ever the outstanding figure in any social group she might be in. She was very hospitable and an ideal hostess. Her home was ever the setting for dinners for groups of friends. A southerner by birth and at heart she prided herself on the quality of her friends. Many distinguished people having feasted at her board, among them that great American and distinguished Divine, Alexander Campbell, who visited the family while on his trip through Indiana, pleading for church union and the primitive gospel.

She did not need to go from her own family for distinguished companionship. Her own brother, "William," Col. Alexander William Doniphan of Missouri, hero of the Mexican War was always a loyal brother. As long as she lived he made the long tedious trips from Missouri to Indiana that he might visit his sister, the only remaining one besides himself of their family.

She had quite a library for her day and was well read. She prided herself that she descended from a family that for generations immemorial had been educated people, a very rare accomplishment in early days when many could neither read, write

nor spell one's own name. Many a time has she told me that her father, Joseph Doniphan, taught Daniel Boone's children to read. It was her father who in 1779 taught the first school in Kentucky at Boonesborough Fort. He was only twenty-four years of age when he commenced teaching there. The school during the summer months averaged seventeen pupils. She gave all her sons a college education. I have in my possession my father's old college graduation diploma, of Bethany College, Virginia, dated July 4, 1846, signed by his eminence, Alexander Campbell. Another signature is that of R. Richardson, Professor of Chemistry.

After the marriage of my own father and mother they lived in the cottage home with grandmother until after their seventh child was born. They then removed to the big house by the county line on the same farm, which was built with the money inherited by my mother from the estate of her grandmother, Frances Davise Brown. After their removal to the new house, it was my father's custom that his aged mother should not be left alone at night. From that time until she eventually left her home a few months prior to her death some one of us children stayed with her at night. We children took turns in being grandmother's protector (?), Brother Ephraim serving longest in that capacity. He was her favorite, probably because of his bright intellect and his natural Doniphan traits.

I truly loved to stay with my grandmother, and loved to kiss her soft, velvety, sweet cheeks. She was deeply religious, with a strong faith in Special Providence, and was a devoted member of Little Flat Rock Church. Her remains are interred in the cemetery back of this church where for so many years she was a member, buried in ground entered from the government by her husband.

When she was an old lady approaching the nineties, after she would tuck me into bed at night, and perhaps thought me asleep, she would read a chapter in her Testament and then kneel down either by her bedside or on her little split-bottomed hand-made rocking-chair and offer her evening prayer before going to bed.

On some of these occasions when I would be with her, she would, after locking her doors at night, bring in her hatchet, which was her tomahawk and only weapon, lay it on a chair beside her bed, making the casual remark, "I will lay this here, I may need it before morning," striking terror to my childish heart and scaring my sleep a little farther away. This act seems very strange to us today but it was quite natural to a lone pioneer trained to self-protection.

She was a very industrious woman and never spent her time in idleness. If not reading to keep up with the times and to improve her mind, she was busy sewing or knitting. In her younger days, she spun and wove. A small sample of such work of hers I still have. She never used a sewing machine. They were manufactured too late in her life for her to think well of their clumsy work. A dainty hand with her needle, she did all of her own sewing. She was as rapid with her needle as she was dainty and accurate. She could, in one day, cut out and make one of her plain dresses, with seven widths of calico in the skirt, a deep hem, and plain waist. Waist and skirt both gathered onto a belt about two inches wide. The waist was buttoned in front with button-holes of her own making. The skirt would open with a placket on the left side. A handkerchief pocket was always inserted in one of the skirt seams on the right side. In later years when she was past making her own dresses she spent much of her time knitting socks for my father and brothers and other of her loved ones. Having her second eyesight she spent many hours reading her Testament or the Christian Review, a weekly newspaper printed in Louisville, Kentucky, in the interests of the Christian Church, a paper she continued to subscribe for as long as she lived, but which has long since ceased publication.

She was a woman of real character in every sense, truthful, honorable, and possessing a delicate sense of the proprieties of womanhood, a keen sense of honor and uprightness. She had very decided opinions of the social duties of ladies and gentlemen, one of which was that no aristocratic lady should, under any

condition, converse on the subject of business. That was a man's duty, a lady's privilege, never! This is more strange when we think of her being a widow with an estate on her hands for settlement.

She was of the bitter rebel stock which never forgave the Civil War and the loss of slaves, her two older sons, Joseph and Lewis Jacob, sharing her views. The two younger sons, William Doniphan and Ephraim Samuel, were just as strong for the Union. I can recall that my father, politician though he was, never offended his mother by the discussion of such things in her presence.

In the division of Dr. Frazee's estate the one most valuable slave, "Old Wash," was allotted to my father, all the other slaves were allotted to the other members of the family. My father freed his slave before the war but the other sons did not.

Before my grandmother moved from Kentucky to Indiana she sent her brother-in-law, Ned Thompson, a carpenter, on ahead to build her a cottage on her own land in the forests in Indiana. He built her a two-room cottage with large chimneys and a fireplace at either end which were built of stone, a long porch on the rear side, stretching full length of the two rooms. This was built one quarter of a mile west of Danville (now Orange) on the public highway leading to Rushville. In later years this home was enlarged, but originally there were but two rooms and a porch. Mr. Thompson was two years in building this house. Trees from the surrounding forest had to be felled and some of the timber sawed into lumber. All joists, studding and such timbers used in the building were cut out by hand. The walnut shingles, doors, window-sash and all such were made by hand, a very tedious process. Few people now can believe the truth about the size of the large walnut, oak and poplar trees in the forest in those early days. I remember a large hollow walnut stump in my father's orchard in which a ten-foot rail lay flat down, where we children used to play. It was our "play house." The trunk could not have been less than twelve or thirteen feet through. Thirty years later this same carpenter with the assistance of his son, "Young Ned," built my father's

home, one quarter of a mile east on the same farm, on the eastern border running along the Fayetteville and Fairview turn-pike. It took two years also to build this house. This house was a two-story with eight rooms and two large halls. The two carpenters, with the improved building facilities, completed this in the same length of time that thirty years before it took the one to build the cottage. One of the tedious things to make for the new home was the heavy casings to doors and windows and outside shutters to all the windows. All these things were made entirely by hand.

During my grandmother's residence in Indiana she would return every few years for a visit with relatives in Kentucky. Such trips were always made on horseback. She had out in front of the board fence which surrounded her yard an old stile. It was made from the solid trunk of a tree. It was about three feet thick and a little higher than that. It had steps cut into and up the sides. From the top of this she mounted her horse.

At her front entrance she had another stile about five feet high, six feet wide and three feet deep with steps leading from the yard to the top, then on the outside of the yard there were steps leading down from either end. This answered instead of a "front gate." This was of boards covering a wooden frame.

When riding horseback she rode sidewise, according to the custom of the time, donned a very long black riding-skirt to protect her skirts from dust and splashing mud. When returning from these visits she brought home with her many roots and bulbs of plants, roses, shrubs, vines, daffodils, hyacinths, snowdrops, honeysuckle, myrtle, phlox, and all such, which later bloomed in her yard and garden in great profusion.

When she came to Indiana she brought a set of beautiful china dishes decorated with dainty sprays of flowers, no gold used in the decoration. So far as I know only three pieces remain in existence. Miss Anna Shawhan, a grandniece of Sadieville, Kentucky, has the sugar-bowl, Mrs. Helen Havens, a great-granddaughter, the teapot, and I one dinner plate. Her solid silver spoons were sent to the family of her son, Lewis Jacob. Her

bureau she gave me, my brother, Austen Frazee, has the candle-stand, other than these things I do not know of the whereabouts of her effects, except that I did have her best mirror, which was broken by a servant in my home. During her last illness, only a short time before her death, a valuable painting, a portrait of a relative, Henry Blake, was with other articles stolen from her home while the house was unoccupied.

There were many quaint things about my grandmother and her home. When knitting she always used a knitting quill, a short piece of the quill of a turkey feather about two inches long, sewed between and in the center of two pieces of gray flannel about two inches square. This she would pin to the left side on her belt. In the quill she inserted the lower end of the knitting needle which held the stitches. The purpose of which was to steady her needle. I doubt that she used this quill when a young woman. Although during her early life in Indiana her neighbors never had any sugar in their homes other than that which they made from the sugar trees in the forest, my grandmother and also my mother always had "white-loaf sugar," a mark of affluence and aristocracy.

As long as she lived she held to two old southern customs, one of using snuff and the other sipping her daily toddy. She had all her life been accustomed to the whisky decanter on the sideboard. She had no sideboard in her Indiana home, instead she used her candle-stand, now in possession of her grandson, Austen Frazee. Each morning she would prepare a glass of toddy and place it on this stand, along with her spectacles, knitting, Testament and *The Christian Review*, sipping the toddy occasionally through the day. She would put perhaps two tablespoonsful of whisky in the glass, fill it with water, season with sugar and nutmeg and then, to keep the flies away, cover it with an already opened letter. In later years she would sometimes not use all of the toddy, but whether used or not each morning she would make a fresh supply.

My father, at long intervals of perhaps a few months more than a year, would send to Kentucky and get for her a gallon

jug of the best Bourbon County whisky. Should the new supply be not quite so good as the previous one she was not long in detecting the difference and would very soon express her displeasure to my father. If he did not know the difference in the qualities of whiskies she certainly did.

I never knew my father to take a social drink of whisky. He never did such a thing. But he always kept a jug of whisky in the house and often in the summer when he had a tendency to intestinal disorder he would fix a concoction of whisky and paregoric and take a dose for this trouble. Other than that I never saw my father use whisky in any form except in camphor and when mother would use it for seasoning pound cake and mince pies, neither of which is any good without it. Temperance cranks used to wonder why they could not persuade my father to be radical against whisky. He was constituted on broader lines. I well remember one special time when a most ordinary minister and his wife who were outspoken for the cause of temperance, believing no one could be a Christian and not be a teetotaler, were guests in our home. For dinner dessert my mother had made mince pie. Never thinking of the offense she might give, she used the whisky for seasoning. As soon as the minister and his wife tasted the pie they pushed it back as though it were poison. That incident was a matter of no little amusement in our family. The idea of people of such caliber presuming to criticise our mother! Preposterous!

As memory brings back to me my grandmother's home I recall the turkey wings she used to keep for fanning the fire, and the bunch of long turkey tail feathers made into a round bunch bound around the quills with a piece of heavy cloth, usually of the jeans, which formed the handle, which she used for dusting purposes.

It was in this dear cottage home on winter evenings when grandmother and I were spending the nights alone that I ate the most delicious Irish potatoes ever known. No section of the entire United States grows potatoes with as rich flavor as those grown in the middle west and no part of the middle west excels

Indiana in the flavor of its Irish potatoes. If you do not believe this just try a sample.

On these occasions of my being my grandmother's protector we usually made our supper entirely of roasted potatoes. Grandmother would select perfect, smooth, rather small potatoes of equal size, then clear the fire from the hot stones by the side of the big fireplace. She would place the potatoes on these hot stones, cover them first with a layer of hot ashes then cover again with fine red coals, after which we would sit waiting on either side of the candle-stand in front of the big fireplace, she on the left side with her right hand next the candle-stand, and I on the right. We would wait for twenty minutes for the potatoes to cook, I constantly watching the Seth Thomas clock which was on the mantel above the fireplace. Such a long twenty minutes! It ever seemed an age. The only relief outside of my incessant childish prattle to the monotony of those endless twenty minutes was when grandmother would gently stir to snuff the candle.

A vivid picture comes to me of such a scene in that old sitting room, grandmother sitting erect in her little split bottomed rocking chair, clad in a dainty calico dress, a little gray "shoulder shawl" about her shoulders, her head adorned with her black lace cap trimmed with bows of narrow purple ribbon, she waiting patiently for the potatoes to cook. On the other side of the candle-stand seated upon a straight backed split-bottomed chair was a little granddaughter, rather homely, with very fair skin and rosy cheeks, flaxen hair combed straight back and hanging down the back in one long straight plait, perched upon the front rung of the chair were her feet which were shod with heavy calfskin shoes with copper toes, leather tongue and leather laces, and she the very embodiment of impatience. After an age of waiting the potatoes would be done, they were then removed from the little mound of coals and ashes, dusted off with a turkey wing, opened, seasoned with salt, pepper and butter and were ready for use, and oh, such delicious potatoes! Could they have tasted one half as good to the grandmother as they did to the little granddaughter who was so ravenously hungry?

One word about that little shoulder shawl, the kind in general use in days when heating stoves were unknown and the house, no matter how commodious, was heated solely from the big fireplaces. While the blazing fire kept one's front more than warm one's back was usually chilled, necessitating the use of the shoulder shawl. These shoulder shawls were less than a yard square, perhaps thirty or thirty-two inches, some were of black and red cross-bar, but grandmother's was plain slate color. There was a two-inch border woven in about that same distance above the edge of the shawl, the shawl was finished with a fringe, not an added knotted fringe, but one made of a continuation of the warp and woof. It was twisted and was about two and one half inches deep. Time came when grandmother, always a nice dresser, thought her shoulder shawl was beginning to be shabby; she asked my sister Belle to purchase her a new one, but sister Belle was unsuccessful. Heating stoves were coming into use and the shoulder shawl had passed. Both Mauzy's and Reeves's, the dry goods stores of Rushville, had discontinued carrying shoulder shawls, they were off the market, so grandmother never had another.

In advanced years she dressed very plainly. But I can remember that when I was a child she dressed quite elegantly in comparison to others of our community. She wore a No. 6 shoe, but never wore a corset, however she had whale-bones in her better dresses. She had in her closet several lovely quaint silk and alpaca dresses of elegant quality. There was one black dress, trimmed with bands of most beautiful black velvet ribbon, of a quality not seen to-day. Another silk dress was striped with delicate greens, gray, rose and lavender shades we now call pastel; this also was trimmed in a gray silk braid. She was especially fond of delicate yellows and lavenders. She wore a quaint poke bonnet of beautiful Milan straw, which had flowing ties of purple silk ribbon, wore black silk picnet mits, and carried a delicate, round palm leaf fan, which was not more than eight inches across and which had a beautiful hand carved ivory handle. She never wore jewelry, the Doniphans never did. Jewelry was vulgar, the

wearing of which was a "custom of the heathen." I can still recall her attending church in Fayetteville (formerly Danville) sitting on the "women's side" up in the amen corner. In those early days men and women sat on opposite sides of the church. She attended church attired in this same black silk dress, the bonnet with the flowing purple ties, the picnet mits and carrying the ivory handled palm-leaf fan. How she stood out in elegant contrast to others in the audience!

Coal oil lamps were on the market too late in her life for her to learn to tolerate them. She was afraid of an explosion, indeed, that very thing did occur at intervals in early days. She continued until her death to use the home-made tallow candles, which I used to help my mother make for her. The old candle molds which were hers are still in my possession.

My grandmother's aristocratic, elegant and queenly bearing, her fine spontaneous wit and remarkable fluent conversational powers were her entree wherever she appeared. Intellect, refined tastes and manners, energy, executive ability, fearlessness, unfailing faith in Divine Providence, were all her natural traits which impressed every acquaintance, every child and grandchild of hers with her superiority and excellent worth.

The noble traits could not have had other than an uplifting influence and leave a great impress upon her family and associates, each of whom looked upon her as the outstanding personage of the community in which she lived. She left a priceless legacy to her posterity. Without this record future generations, honored with her blood coursing through their veins, could never know how much they owe such an ancestor, nor how much honor, adoration, love and praise is her just due.

Such is my feeble tribute in honor of a most worthy pioneer mother; one who helped in quality of the making of our state; one so brave, so fearless, she left her kith and kin, her home in a country of culture, for the wilds of a new, uncertain State. All for the sake of progress and the development and opportunities of her four sons then approaching manhood. A mother whose fine principles, fearlessness, devotion to duty and sublime faith in

the Providence of Almighty God helped her bear the hardships and trials of the pioneer mother.

May she be appreciated by her posterity whom she has honored by her example and with her own blood and by her adopted state, "Our Own Indiana!"

MOTT

GEORGE and JOHN MOTT, brothers, came from Scotland to America prior to 1663 and settled in what is now King George County, Virginia. George married in Scotland. John remained a bachelor, naming heirs in his will, the four daughters of his brother George: Elizabeth, Margaret, Ann and Ellen and a nephew, John Vickers.

In the will of George Mott he mentions "Elizabeth" as his wife. His eldest daughter, Elizabeth, married John Fossaker; Margaret married Captain Alexander Doniphan; Anne married John Glendenning; and Ellen married a Mr. Pigg.

In Colonel John Doniphan's "History of the Doniphan Family" we read, "The Motts came to America about 1650. On the 3rd of May, 1693, Alexander Doniphan and his wife Margaret, convey 1,246½ acres of land on Patomaic Creek . . . lands which were patented by George and John Mott on the 23rd of Sept. 1663 by the Governor of Virginia for bringing emigrants to the state. One tract was for 15,654 acres, one for 12,000 acres, one for 3,700 acres, patented 1663, 1668, 1670."

In Mrs. Price's book she substantiates these statements. The record of 3,700 acres in 1668, is in County Deeds, page 195, that of 1670, Will Book 2, Richmond County, "a large grant of land deeded to George and John Mott."

George Mott m. Elizabeth——

(John Mott, a bachelor brother)

c. Elizabeth, m. John Fossaker.

Margaret, m. Alexander Doniphan.

Ann, m. John Glendenning.

Eleanor, m. —— Pigg.

Capt. Alexander Doniphan, m. Margaret Mott.

c. Robert, executor of his father's will.

Alexander.

Mott, m. Matilda Ann Anderson.

c. 1. Alexander, m. Mary Waugh, June 17, 1740.

2. Anderson, m. Magdellena Monteith.

Margaret.

Elizabeth.

Ann.

Word has been handed down in the Doniphan family for generations that the first Alexander Doniphan married Margaret Mott, a Scottish heiress. Never doubting that the Motts came from Scotland I tried when in Edinburg in the summer of 1926 to locate the old Scottish families of Motts and Hamiltons. I called upon a merchant who had clan plaids and crests for sale and prints of crests, of escutcheons and coat of arms. He had in his possession the listed names of *all* of the old Scottish families, so he affirmed. I obtained quite a bit of information about the Hamilton clan but was told by him that there had been no such clan of Scottish origin as the Mott family, that there were De Motts in Belgium. I still believe, however, that George and John Mott were Scotchmen. After my return from my trip abroad my eye fell upon the following in our daily newspaper:

"Consider this epitaph in a *British* Churchyard. On a tombstone in Monk's Kirby you read:

'In memory of Elizabeth Mott, wife of John Mott, who died Oct. 24, 1726. Married forty-four years and the mother of forty-two children, A loving wife, a tender mother, scarce left behind her such another.'

"That English mother Elizabeth Mott, had strength, loved her husband, liked children, believed that she was doing something for her King and country when she added forty-two little English men and women to the population in forty-four years." After reading this epitaph I decided that at least some of the Motts are English.

Although John and George Mott were Scotchmen, this account sets one to wondering if the name were not originally English. I

have not been able to locate a record that bears out the assertion that Mott is a Scotch name.

Will of John Mott of Sittingbourne Parish, Oct. 8, 1675-Jan. 17, 1677-8. Brother of George Mott. He names his four nieces, Elizabeth, Margaret, Ann, Ellen. The last named, Ellen Pigg, is named joint executor with his nephew, John Vickers, Witnesses Richard Wallace and William Wenn.

Will of George Mott, planter, March 31, 1674; May 27, 1674. He mentions his wife Elizabeth and brother John Mott as executors, and his four daughters, Elizabeth, Margaret, Ann, Ellen; Witnesses, James Hariman, John Bowsier, Henry Hackney.

In Johnson's *Makers of History* there is this statement: "A brother of George Mott was killed defending the fort at Jamestown under Captain John Smith."

John Mott had a nephew named John Vickers, this nephew is not located.

MARY WAUGH

The record of the children of Alexander Doniphan and his wife Mary Waugh is given in the Doniphan records.

REVEREND JOHN WAUGH: Parson John Waugh's wife's name was Elizabeth, they had four sons, Joseph, the father of Mary, John, Alexander and David.

COPY

Stafford Courthouse

DEED: November 18, 1785; Between William Doniphan, Alexander Doniphan and . . . his wife, and Anderson Doniphan, of King George County on the one part, and Thomas Fitzhugh of Stafford County on the other part . . . Where as, Joseph Waugh, deceased, by his last will and testament, dated first April, 1726, and duly recorded in the said County of Stafford, did give and devise to his two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary, his land on Potomac Run, in the said county of Stafford, entail, equally to be divided between them . . . the said Mary's moiety amounted to 1176 acres more or less, AND THE SAID MARY INTER-MARRIED WITH ALEXANDER DONIPHAN* by whom she had issue the said William her eldest son and heir at law, the said Alexander and Anderson and several other children since dead as well as her husband the said Alexander . . . and whereas, the said Mary did in her lifetime by deed dated 15 May, 1768, and recorded in the Stafford County sell and convey her said moiety unto her two sons, George Anderson Gowry and the said Ander-

son Doniphan and their heirs, and whereas the said George is since dead, intestate, under age and without issue, and the said William, Alexander and Anderson have agreed to sell convey, etc., —(Deed Book S, page 369, 1780-86)

John Waugh's wife, Mary (Mountjoy?), refers, in her will, to her daughter, Mary Doniphan. Here is an apparent contradiction to the above. [See will in sketch from Mrs. Price's book. F. H.]

MARY WAUGH: wife of Alexander Doniphan was the daughter of Joseph Waugh. He was the son of John Waugh who died in 1706, who was "Minister of God's Word" in the County of Stafford.

*The will of Mary Waugh, wife of John Waugh, Jr., recorded in Deed Book O, Page 335, Stafford County, Virginia, refers to her daughter, Mary Doniphan. It is uncertain whether she was the daughter of John Waugh or Joseph Waugh.

REVEREND JOHN WAUGH

Transcript from the book, *Sydney-Smith Clagett-Price and Allied Families* by Mrs. Lucy Montgomery Smith Price, pages 108-116, copied by permission of Mrs. Price.

"Virginia is the mother of States and Statesmen. Stafford is the mother of counties, and of distinguished men in Church and State.

On a high eminence not very far from the main road from Alexandria to Fredericksburg stands old Aquia Church in Stafford County. The County of Stafford and Parish of Overwharton derive their names from corresponding ones in England, given them by England's loyal sons in memory of the Mother Country. Stafford was erected in 1666 out of Westmoreland, extending to Blue Ridge Mountains, being the frontier county, and was about twenty miles in width south and west of the Potomac river. "Virginia Churchmen" in February number 1924, says:

In 1680 there were two parishes in the county, Stafford and Chotanck. The first minister of whom we have any record is the

Reverend John Waugh, probably the first rector in Stafford County. In 1700 two parishes are mentioned, Overwharton and St. Paul's.

The parish was co-extensive with Stafford County, covering a part of what was known as Washington Parish, extending 80 miles along the Potomac, embracing within its territory what is now Prince William, Loudoun, Fairfax, and Alexandria Counties, and a part of Fauquier until 1730 when Prince William was taken from Stafford and Hamilton Parish was erected, succeeding Overwharton as the frontier parish.

The Stafford Courthouse was first built in Marlboro. Most of the records of the courthouse were stolen or destroyed during the Civil War, but in the spring of 1903 the minute books for the years of 1664, 1689, and 1693 were returned.—So reported the Clerk of the Court in 1905.

But "Parson Waugh" was too interesting a character to be hidden from the pages of history because his will was among the missing books of Stafford. His inventory is filed there, dated 1706. The Land Grant books of colonial days, to be found in Richmond Land Office, contain pages regarding his grants of land, one of which is to "Parson Waugh, man of God."

Few colonial characters have a more historical romance than John Waugh from Scattergate, Westmoreland County, England. Johnson in his *Makers of History* says: "He was of the family of John Waugh, of Scattergate, Westmoreland County, England." From this family was another John Waugh, who was Bishop of Carlyle and Dean of Gloucester. Thomas, the second son of John Waugh, "left home for unknown parts."* There can be no honest doubt of the fact that John Waugh hailed from Westmoreland, England. He even named one of his estates "Scattergate."

Tradition in the family says he was one of the early settlers who named Westmoreland County in the new province after the Mother Country. His children bore the English names; the seal used in the family was that of the Scattergate family, and undoubtedly he had influence at the English Court or he would not

*See pg. 137.

have dared to treat the colonial authorities so lightly. From the many records, a few of interest to his descendants are here inserted.

The brilliant historian, Fairfax Harrison, delights to write of "Parson Waugh." In *Land Marks of Old Prince William*, page 936:

Parson Waugh apparently could not find another candidate whom he deemed capable, so he got himself returned as a Burgess for Stafford in 1699.

Parson Waugh evidently received a classical education somewhere, as the Stafford Court repeatedly called upon him to test Latin for them.—Page 140.

This Parson Waugh had already been in trouble with the authorities for his lack of respect for the law. He was apparently a natural agitator, so-called at the time of enthusiastic principles, and courted popularity. Egged on by his son-in-law, the second George Mason, Waugh's sermons now stirred the community to frenzy.

Over these troubled waters Parson Waugh rode the whirlwind. Beginning as a Colonial Titus Oates, under the inspiration of his fellow enthusiast, John Coode, the whilom parson of Maryland who was about to lead a successful revolution in that province, Waugh gradually developed into what appeared for a moment to be a menace to the Virginia government. From general thunder against the Catholics, he evolved the more dangerous thesis that there being no King in England, there was no Government here, and that the people should remain in arms in their own defense.

The alarm spread to the Rappahannock settlements, and serious consequences were averted only by action of Messrs. Spencer, Allerton, and Lee. Assuming the authority of the entire council for the emergency, they anticipated the formal proclamation of the accession of William and Mary, arrested the ringleaders, Waugh, Harrison, and West, forbade the parson to preach, and suspended George Mason from the command of the Stafford Militia.

Parson Waugh was eventually brought before the General

Court of Jamestown and there, as William Fitzhugh records, "made a public acknowledgment, and hearty penitence for his former faults and promised obedience for the future."

With this repentance in its leader, the tumult died down as suddenly as it had begun.

He was from the northern part of England, a man of parts and education and an active partisan in politics, with a strong hold upon his parishioners. Was Parson of Potomac, later of Overwharton Parish for at least twenty years. He was also a Whig in opposition to the Tory influence of the local gentry.

He accumulated many thousands of acres of land. On the Potomac Creek his patents called for 6,350 acres.—See Northern Neck; 495; 5:126.

In the William and Mary Quarterly, Volume XV, No. 3, pages 41, 48, 49 we have:

MR. JNO WAUGH'S LETTR TO MATHEW STEEL

Cossen Steel

I have business depending at ye Cort but I am afraid I cannot be there by reason yt both My horses be gown out into ye woods wtha company of wild horses & Cannot againe be gott therefrom. I entreat if you be at Cort humbly to crave reference of wt business I have depending there.

Semper idem

His petition to the Governor for forgiveness for performing the ceremony of marriage of a child under fourteen years old, which was against the Colonial law; also for marrying without a license:

PETITION OF REV. JOHN WAUGH, No. 10

Mr Jno Waugh Pett To Ye Right Honble Ye Gouvernour

To ye Right Honble &c. the pet of Jno Waugh most humbly sheweth that whereas yor petr for conjoyning Mathew Steele & Restitue Whetstone in matrimony contrary to ye wholesome laws punishmt inflicted by law, was suspended of yt part of my duty towards my congregation, but hoping yt yr honors Justice & mercy are equally existent. Therefore yor pet being a poore man, sorry for my former offences & promising pr verbum

sacerdotis to endeavor to eshune all offences of yt nature pro futuro do thereby humbly begg yr Honrs clemency in passing by my former trespasses in restoring your poore pet to ye execucon of his former function, if it may consist with yr Honours pleasure to release yr poore pet from ye rigour of yt punishmt in paying yt gt some tob; wch will be to ye undoing of yr pet, wife and family. This humbly beggeth yr Honrs pet & shall ever as duty bound pray for ye welfaire of your honr & interest Recordatr. Test Hen; Hartwill Cl. Con. wee subscribed doe ingadge yt for ye future ye pet Jno Waugh shall in all things act & doe nothing contrary to ye laws of ye country as a minister in ye place he now in & doe humbly desire ye public fine may be remitted & ye pet restored to his former late capacity as a minister.

Geo: Mason, Robert Townsend. Recordatr Hen: Hartwell, Cler.
Con.

THE RIGHT HONble THE GOUERNer

Tho: Ludwell, secretary Hen: Corbin Tho: Ballard P'sent:

Upon ye pet of Mr Jno Waugh & his prmise of better behaviour in his function as a minister for ye future & upon ye security of Mr Geo Mason & Mr Robt Townsend ye publique fine is remitted & be restored to ye exercise of his Ministry in ye parish, where he formerly served, ye sd Waugh paying all costs 6th 8ber 1674.

Recordatr Hen: Hartwell 10th 4ber recordatr

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

Secretary of the Secretary

Dear Mrs. Price:

I failed to state the Waugh patent states "to Mr. John Waugh, Minister of God's Word in the County of Stafford for 6,350 acres" dated March, 1691/2.

Very sincerely,

NELL M. NUGENT, Clerk, Land Office.

P. S. There are many grants to John Waugh, David Waugh, John Waugh, Jr., Joseph Waugh, Thomas, William and Robert.

Rev. John Waugh lived in that portion of Westmoreland

made into Stafford County in 1666. During the turmoil in England accompanying the accession of William of Orange, the Protestants were frightened lest the Roman Catholic religion might be established in England. In Virginia absurd rumors were circulated of terrible plots of the Roman Catholics of Maryland and the Indians. The County of Stafford was inflamed by the harangues of John Waugh.

In 1674 John Waugh and Elizabeth, his wife, made a deed to Nathaniel Garland. He died in 1706, leaving a widow, Christian Waugh, who married secondly John Hawkins, and four sons: 1, Joseph Waugh, 2, John Waugh, 3, Alexander Waugh, 4, David Waugh. The loss of records breaks the descent, but it is certain that William Waugh of Stafford was a son of one of these. He married Margaret Tyler, daughter of John Tyler of King George County, Va., and had issue: Tyler Waugh, born February 29, 1739; Priscilla Waugh, born October 22, 1741; Thomas Waugh, William Waugh. Then there were Joseph Waugh, brother of William Waugh, above named, who married first Miss Gowry (?) and had Joseph and Gowry Waugh. He married second Million Travers. The will of Gyles Travers "living in Stafford County" (of record in Prince William County) bears date of June 1, 1717, and was proved September 11, 1717; names daughters Elizabeth, Ann, and Million; brother, Raleigh Travers, and son-in-law, John Cave. Issue of Joseph Waugh by Million Travers: Elizabeth, born March 31, 1740; Travers, born January 24, 1743; Joseph Waugh died September 1, 1747, and his will was proved in May, 1748, and named sons: Joseph, Gowry, and Travers Waugh. Gowry Waugh married a daughter of George Lee Turberville, and his will proved in Stafford names sons: George Lee Waugh and Robert Turberville Waugh. He made his friends, John and George Turberville, Thomas Fitzhugh, and Gawin Corbin, Esq., executors. Captain James Waugh died May 9, 1750; married Betty French, a widow, and had Sarah, baptized June 20, 1744; James, born February 4, 1746, died in infancy; and John. He mentions in his will his brother, John, son-in-law, Mason French, and daughter-in-law, Rachei

French. Lastly Alexander Waugh, Sr., died in Orange County and his will was proven in January, 1793. It names sons: Richard, Alexander, John, Abner; and daughters, Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Thomas; Mary, who married first Rev. Musgrave Dawson and had the Hon. John Dawson; married secondly Jones and had Joseph Jones.—William and Mary Quarterly, Volume 15, page 189.

James Mercer was the son of John Mercer of Marlborough, Stafford County, Va. and his first wife, Catherine Mason, only daughter of Colonel George Mason, Jr. and Elizabeth Waugh, daughter of the Rev. John Waugh of Stafford County.

John Mercer of Marlborough was the son of John Mercer of Dublin, Ireland, born December 14, 1670, died February, 1717, and his wife, Grace Fenton, born March 31, 1680, died February, 1763; married in 1700. Grandson of Robert Mercer and his wife, Elinor Reynolds, and great-grandson of Noel Mercer of Chester, England, and his wife, Ann Smith.—William and Mary Quarterly, page 85, by James Mercer Garnett.

A council held at the capital April 27, 1738, ordered: "A new Commishion of Peace for the County of Stafford, and the following added to the present justices: James Hoe, Richard Poor, Richard Bernard, John Waugh, Mott Doniphan, Townsend Washington, Captain William Harrison.—Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Volume XV I, page 23.

John Waugh, son of "Parson Waugh," leaves us the following records:

1707. John Waugh of the Parish of Overwharton to John Waugh, Gentleman.—Book B Stafford.

John Waugh's sons, James, John, William, and Thomas, are mentioned in conveyance of land, Book B, Prince William County, pages 196-197.

John Waugh, 1,025 acres of land, September 25, 1708.

Vestryman of Truro Parish 1744.—See Truro Parish.

John Waugh, son of John Waugh (Rev.), was burgess for Stafford in 1710.—Encyclopedia of Biography by Tyler, page 354.

Commissioner of Peace for Stafford County, April 27, 1738.—*Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Volume XIV, page 23.

Burgess from Stafford County 1695-1702.—Hening L, 378, "Land Marks of Old Prince William" by Harrison, *Virginia Magazine* 11, 13.

Grant of land to John Waugh, Jr., "son of Parson."—*William and Mary Quarterly* XV, 189.

Heirs of John Waugh mentioned in Book B, page 490, 1735—*Prince William Records*.

From the Overwharton Parish Register we have:

Mary, wife of John Waugh. [Was she Mary Mountjoy? F. H.]

John Waugh, Jr., died 1742. (Son of the above.) Married to Margaret 1738, September 10. Issue: Tyler, born 1739; Priscilla, 1741.

Captain James married Bettie French 1740. Issue: John, 1741, Sarah, 1744, James, 1746, died 1746; Bettie, 1747. Will filed Stafford 1750.

Mary married Captain Alexander Doniphan 1740.—See Doniphan Sketch.

Joseph married Million. Issue: Elizabeth, born 1740; Travers, born 1743, Joseph, died 1747.

(To the Rev. William Morton of Christ Church, Alexandria, the author is indebted for the loan of Overwharton Parish book, from which she copied the above.)

John Waugh's will was destroyed during the Civil War, but his wife, Mary Waugh's, will is recorded in Book O, page 335, Stafford, mentioning

To my son, William Mountjoy, land on Licking, a branch of Marsh Run in Prince William County.

My son, Peter Mawry,—

My daughter, Elizabeth Conway, now wife of John Markham.

My grandson, Peter Conway.

My son, John—

My daughter, Mary Doniphan.

Dated 1749, 27th day of March. Executors, Peter Mawry,
— Williams, Alexander Doniphan.

Parson's daughter, Elizabeth, married a son of Colonel George Mason, officer of a troop of horse in the army of King Charles II. He came to Virginia, 1651, died in the County of Stafford in 1686. (Rowland Mason, Volume 1, page 29.) His son, George, was the Colonel Lieutenant of Stafford County, 1716, who married first Mary, daughter of Colonel Gerard Fowks.—Brown and Fowks Family in Hayden.

His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. John Waugh. Issue: George Nickolas. His third wife was Sarah French.—Mason, Volume 3, page 109.

Parson's son Alexander was vestryman in Orange County, 1769, and was surveyor of Germantown to Pine Stake, 1734. His children were:

1. Alexander, witness of deed in Spottsylvania County, 1765-1773.

2. Richard, witness to deeds in Spottsylvania, 1724.

3. Abner, rector of Fredericksburg, 1794, also St. Mary's Parish, Caroline County.—See XXX No. 1, Virginia Historical Magazine.

4. Elizabeth, married Joseph Thomas.

5. Mary, married first Rev. Musgrave Dawson.

Parson's son, David, died 1751.—See Parish Register, William and Mary XIV, page 186.

Parson's son, Joseph.—See deed, William and Mary Quarterly, page 48, Volume XV.

Other records of the family are:

John Waugh, died 1742. Voted at Prince William 1741.

Elizabeth Waugh married John Gerrer.

Elizabeth Waugh gave bond as administratrix of William Waugh, deceased, 1728.—William and Mary Quarterly.

Mary Waugh's daughter, Elizabeth, married Thomas Conway.

Cuthbert Harrison married Miss Waugh.—Page 601, *Virginia Genealogies*.

Alexander Doniphan married twice. First, Mary Waugh, second, Catherine Dobbins. His issue by the first marriage was Elizabeth, born April 2, 1744, who married in 1773 William Smith, son of Joseph and Kitty (Anderson) Smith.—See R. A. Brock's "Eminent Virginians" in Hardesty's *History and Geographical Encyclopedia* and Bell's *Memoirs of Governor Smith*, page 127, Mary Waugh's Will.

[The writer believes this Alexander, whose first wife was Mary Waugh and second wife was Susanna, is here confused with one Alexander Doniphan of the next generation who married Catherine Dobbins. No less than ten Alexander Doniphans have been traced.—F. H.]

DEED OF PARTITION OF JOHN WAUGH, BURGESS,
SON OF PARSON WAUGH

THIS INDENTURE TRIPARTITE made the nineteenth day of March in the Seventh year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the second by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith etc and in the year of Our Lord God one Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty three BETWEEN John Waugh of the Parish of Overwharton in the County of Stafford planter of the first part, James Waugh of the same parish and County Planter of the second part and William Waugh of the same Parish and County Planter of the third part WHEREAS John Waugh late of the said Parish and County Gent Deecd Father of them the said John James & William Parties to these Presents being in his lifetime seized in his Demisne as of Fee of and in the several Messuages Lands Tenements and hereditaments hereinafter particularly mentioned and expressed That is to say of and in one Tract or Parcel of Land containing by estimation twelve hundred Acres be the same more or less scituate lying and being upon the head of Patowmack Run in the Counties of Stafford aforesaid and King George granted & conveyed by one Joseph Waugh Deeced to the said John Waugh Deecd out of a Greater Tract or parcel of Land belonging to the said Joseph Waugh And of and in one other Tract or Parcel of Land containing five hundred and Twenty-five Acres scituate

lying and being on Occoquan River above the falls thereof up at the run called North Run in the County of Stafford aforesaid (but now Prince William County) and bounded as followeth Viz.

The above is a part of a deed of partition recorded in Deed Book B on pages 196-197-198-199.

Geo. G. Tyler, Clerk.

DEED OF PARTITION OF JOHN WAUGH, SR. AND
JOHN WAUGH, JR.

(From whome Decended Mary Doniphan)

Deed Book B 490-491

THIS INDENTURE made this seventeenth day of September in the year of our Lord God One thousand seven hundred and thirty five & in the Ninth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the second of Great Britain France & Ireland King defender of the Faith etc Between John Waugh Junr; of the first part, James Waugh of the second part and William Waugh of the third part Whereas John Waugh Senr John Waugh Junr and James Waugh did take up and patent two thousand eight hundred Acres of Land Scituate lying and being in the County of Stafford formerly but now in Prince William County on the North side of Occoquan between the two Runs known by the Names of Popes head Run and Johnny Mores Run as by the said Patent bearing date the twentieth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & ten Relation thereunto being had may more fully appear. And whereas the said John Waugh Senr. Father of the said John Waugh Junr & James Waugh by his last Will & Testament in Writing bearing the date the Eighth day of October in the year of our Lord God one thousand seven hundred and Sixteen among other things therein contained did Give and Bequeath unto his Son William Waugh Brother to the said John Waugh Junr & James Waugh as well in regard to the Brotherly Love and tender affection which they bear to the said Fathers last Will & Testament are willing and desirous that the said William Waugh their Brother should have hold occupy possess and enjoy to him his heirs and Assigns in as

full and ample manner as the said John Waugh the Father might have done a full proportionable part or share of the said two thousand eight hundred Acres of Land and whereas also the said two thousand eight hundred acres of land as yet is in Common and undivided between them the said John Waugh Junr, James Waugh & William Waugh they now being minded and intended that a perpetual portion partitian and Division shall be had and made between them of and in the said two thousand eight hundred Acres of Land and other the premises and Appurtenances to the same belonging have and each and every of them hath Covenanted Granted and Agreed and by these presents do and each and every of them doth Covenant Grant & Agree in manner and Form following. . . . that the said James Waugh and William Waugh their heirs and assigns shall at all time and times hereafter from all Actions Right Title and demand thereof or thereunto be utterly excluded and forever debarred by these presents In Witness whereof the Parties to this present Indenture their hands and Seals have set the day month and year first above written

Sealed and Delivered in the presence of us: Hugh French,
Daniel French, James Baxter.

William Waugh (Seal)

John Waugh (Seal)

James Waugh (Seal)

A true copy: Geo. G. Tyler, Clerk."

WAUGH

Antique Letters

The interesting letters given below dated 1702, 1761, and 1789 were written by Thomas Waugh of Leigetwood and Melrose, Scotland, and his sons, William and John. It is interesting to note that after two hundred years these letters have been preserved, are legible and portray education and good English form, a sure indication of no common family. The religious tone of

these letters is quite refreshing. There is reason to believe that the father, Thomas Waugh, was a relative of Parson John Waugh who came to Virginia.* These letters and a number of others written by members of this family are in possession of Mrs. O. L. Stephenson, of Indianapolis. The sons migrated to Jamaica and were interested in a coffee plantation. We know nothing of the descendants of these three brothers, all sons by the first wife. Isabelle, a daughter by a second wife, was the ancestor of Mrs. Stephenson who loaned these letters, dim, brown and worn with age. Isabelle was also the ancestor of Mrs. Stephenson's husband, Dr. O. L. Stephenson.

Thomas Waugh of Leigetwood and Melrose, Scotland.

m. 1st ———, c. 1. Thomas; 2. William; 3. John.

m. 2nd ———, c. 1, Isabelle, m. John Stephenson of Brigend, Scotland. They later migrated to America, settling in Warren County, Ohio.

LETTERS

Honored Father:

I received yours Dated June 24th Yesterday and I am Verv Glad to hear from you all and I long to see you. You must excuse my Delay I intend to see you against winter. I shall appoint a certain time because I was obstructed last year it shall be before Candlmas if the Lord permit I am now in good health att present blesed be God for it. I am now in Newcastle mowing and is to Return to my master as Soon as it is over I am surprised that no answer is Returned by John I cannot heere of the Regiment he belonged to in the Newspappers and I think it best to write a Letter fore intelligence Either from himself or some other way before I came Direct to him.

And now father although we be scatered abroad in this world great concern is that alle may be Enabled to cast our cares our Great Benefactor and that we may be Directed by his Council Ever while we live and after received to Glory this with my love to you all with all Enquiring friends. from your affectionate son till Death.

William Waugh

*See pg. 126.

New Castle [Jamaica. F. H.]

July 10

1702

Dear Son

This is to let you know that we are all in Pretty Good health at Present blessed be God for it—hoping to hear the Like from you—I have received no letters from your brother John since July last—your brother Thomas has bound himself with a Berwick merchant ships which is bound for Denmark (as I wrote you) I expected to have seen you before this time—however I am glad that you have settled yourself for a time from going abroad—your cloathes and other necessarys is very safe—and you are certainly verry needful of them—however I do not think it very safe for you to send for them till you come north yourself—your cussen James Brown the bearer hereof if he com to you I expect that you will be very kind to him and help to put him in business seeing he is a near friend and a lad of very Good character and will be much reffreshed to see you—our sacramental occasion is expected to be about the latter end of July—no more at present this—from your Loving and Affectionate Father.

Thomas Waugh

Leigherwood June 26-1761

[Scotland, F. H.]

Irwin near Montego Bay Apr. 7th-1789.

Dear Brother and Sister:

Since my last of March 18 I have been favored with Yours dated Decm. last, and confess I am surprised at its contents. I have certainly seen of your letters within the time You mention & refered them to my late Brother to be answered as he was much nearer the Post Office than I was; When I did write I still sent to him open that he might add what he thought proper; I am therefore not altogether capable; however be the Harm where it may, of this be assured that neither my late Brother or myself ever had either reason or inclination to decline Your Correspondence. Neither my late Brother or self ever repented having assisted You; on the contrary, were only sorry that our

circumstances would not admit of assisting You more amply. What little has been done was from a principle of duty, in order to fulfill a promise solemnly given; I must therefore insist on You never making mention of that matter again. My Uncle Zerub if alive must be a very old man upwards of 70. I remember to have seen a letter from him some Years ago requiring our assistance. Which it was not in our power to grant. I do not recollect having ever heard of Mr. Johnston's son therefore can give no account of him; beside the place you mention is near 100 miles from hearee & is in part of the Island where I am totally unacquainted.

I am much obliged to the Rev. Mr. Dalziel for his kind remembrance of me. Be pleased to offer my best respects to Him & his worthy family of whose favors, care & assiduity relative to my late Brother Thomas' Affairs I have a full and grateful remembrance. I have as yet benefitted Nothing by the matter but hope to recover something in time, but it would never amount to one fifth of what it should be.

Am with real affection

Dear Brother and Sister

Yours Sincerely

Jno Waugh

P. S. It gives me real concern to hear that my Neffews have been sick but from your account I hope they are now well; tell them from me that learning, amiable manners & inflexible integrity are the only means of acquiring the love of God and conciliating the affections of Men; particularly those of their Affectionate Uncle.

J. W.

(Coppy) of letter inclosed in the above Mar. 18th, 1789. It is now two years since our dear Brother William's health began to decline, but in July last he became Dangerously ill of a Dropsy in the breast. In Augt I got him removed to this place (a very healthy one) where with the Doctors assistance he recovered so much that the Physicians advised a trip to the Continent of America not doubting but that wonderfully he established his health.

He accordingly sailed from this the 6th of Oct. and arrived at Baltimore in Maryland in the beginning of Novr, and had in a great measure recovered but health & strength About the 11th of Novr, he was taken suddenly ill with twitching which soon terminated in Convulsions, which notwithstanding every effort of Medical knowledge & assistance put a period to his life on the 15th of Novr. 1789. His remains were interred in the New Presbyterian burying ground at that place. I have the Consolation to know He wanted for no assistance nor attention that could be procured as he then met an old friend who was happy to see & render him every attention; Before the Captain with whom he sailed being a good man and particular acquaintance also, paid every attention and rendered me a bill authenticated altho a very expensive account of all disbursements.

Our late Brother has left no will that I know of, indeed I suppose he did not think it necessary as it has always so far as I know been both our intentions that the longest liver should enjoy what little we had & which after our disease will of course go to your family. I have not yet been able to ascertain what he did possess it being in different hands. I would however gladly remit you something were it in my power but my affairs are in such a situation that I cannot do it this year. I might attempt to draw our late Brothers character but despair of doing it Justice. Mr. Pope says, "An honest man is the Noblest work of God." Such was our late Brother through all the vicissitudes of life he lived and died in the esteem of all who knew him.

Your family must be growing up apace I should wish to know the particulars of it; some of the Children must be at School. How many hath God blessed you with? What are their names and ages? A virtuous education I know You will give them; but I need not tell You that learning properly applied enables a man to get through life with comfort & reputation, I am with real affection.

Dear Brother and Sister
Most Sincerely Yours
Jno Waugh

P. S. Direct as follows

Mr Jno Waugh

Marth Brae

Trelawney

Jamaica

[The following is another letter by this same John Waugh to his sister and her husband, written five years earlier than the above. This letter will be especially interesting and amusing to those of us who pride ourselves on our early ancestry dating back to the earliest settlers. F. H.]

York, June 28, 1784.

Dear Brother & Sister :

I wrote to you on the 24th of this month it went to the Post Office Yesterday & I can not now recall it. I must therefore insist on your burning it soon as it gets to your hand. You will readily perceive the reason of this requisition on seeing that letter. Your letter dated the 20th of last month directed to Bro. William came to my hand this day & I will use every means in my power to have this sent by the same packet with that wrote on the 24Inst I am happy to find the bill was receipted (altho I had no reason to doubt it) And I hope you will receive the money in due time. It is what we could conveniently spare & what we thought our duty to do. if it may add in the smallest degree to your ease and happiness we will think ourselves amply rewarded. You mention emigration to the Continent of America I hope that epidemical madness will never seize any of my relation I would much rather hear of their funeral than emigration to the Continent. Those who carry with them £50-£100 or even £200 are very little better than those who have nothing & go out under Indentures for four years. The former if farmers will on Application to the Government & obtain Grant of Land. But Good God! Where Perhaps on the banks of the Great Lakes or at best on the Banks of the Ohio. In the former situation. I will venture to say from my own knowledge that £200 will not enable them to find out that happy situation which hath been granted to them, but should they arrive at the Blessed (I should

have said blasted) spot how are they to subsist. What accommodations for lodging. & I answer there is wood & water enough. if they can rest satisfied with that. They will also find the native proprietor of the soil (I mean the Indian) ready to dispute every inch of their possession with them. Should the Emigrant be Tradesman for instance of your trade (They were weavers, Mrs. S.) Hardships will be equally felt by them. No manufactures of any extent nor of any degree of perfection are yet. Nor can for half a Century to come be established. America They possess neither wool or flax in sufficient quantities. The price of provision is very high and employment in any of the sedentary trades very uncertain for they can generally import Manufactured goods of all kinds. Cheaper and better from the different European Markets than they can possibly afford to make them in America. Besides every farmer is his own Manufacturer so far as his scanty pittance of raw materials will go. In short any Industrious man of whatever trade or calling can and may live much more comfortably in Great Britain. Let Ireland vomit forth the refuse of her population, the Pole, the dissipated & the Culprit The Free, the Generous, the humane United States of America will receive them to the Domestic felicity of the Most Abject Slavery. But let Britain reserve her sons for better purposes. Her soil is sufficient for her population. Manufacturing agriculture and commerce will ever present employment and reward to the hands of healthful industry. What a letter! I intended only a few lines. Yet before I lay down the pen let me most cordially congratulate you on the birth of a son. May he live to exceed both your most sanguine wishes and be the comforter of your old age. When it approaches. Brother William is well & I suppose will write to you in a short time. We have been much obliged to Cousin William Phorson: be so good as to send a copy of this letter to him, excepting the first Paragraph. He will thank you for it. As I can not write to him at present.

I am with great truth
Dear Bro. yours Sincerely,
Jn. Waugh.

This letter is directed to

Mr. John Stephenson.

Bridge End near Melrose

Shire of Roxbusgh

North Britain

[The sister Isabelle to whom this letter was written m. John Stephenson. These two, not daunted by this warning, migrated to America and settled in Warren County, Ohio,—F. H.]

THOMAS WAUGH,* Melrose and Leigetwood Scotland 1st marriage.

c. 1. Thomas.

2. William.

3. John.

Second marriage; c. 1. Isabelle, m. December 4, 1782 John Stephenson.

c. 1. Henry.

2. Mary.

3. Jane.

4. Thomas, m. Elizabeth Newport.

c. 1. Thomas.

2. Rebecca, m. Milligan Guttery.

3. Nancy, m. Mr. Stephenson.

4. Lydia, m. James H. Kennedy.

c. 1. Ann, m. Thomas M. Reveal.

c. Walter Kennedy, m. Olie Murphy.

c. Grace, m. Dr. O. L. Stephenson,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

*See pages 126-137.



KEITH COAT OF ARMS

Given by Bolton, in "American Armory" for the American founders and from England—it is also the same for the Scottish line.

Arms: Argent, on a chief gules three palets (or bands).

Crest: A hart's head erased, proper, with the tynes (or antlers) surmounting a crown.

Motto translated—"Truth Conquers."

The colors—argent (silver); gules (red) or (gold) are also found on the Anderson arms and with, of course, the same symbolism.

1006 on Keith Arms means date of grant of arms. This date is almost the beginning of heraldry, before the Norman Conquest, 1066.

F. M. S.

KEITH

Much could be written of this intellectual, commanding, and distinguished family of Scottish origin, which derived its name from the barony of Keith in East Lothian, which was granted them by Malcolm II King of Scotland (1005-1034) as a reward for services against the Danes. Near the close of the fourteenth century, during the reign of Robert Bruce, Sir William Keith acquired crag of Dunnoter in Kincardineshire where he built his castle "Dunnoter," the Keith stronghold in Scotland.

This family has produced a long line of distinguished men. In 1346 a Sir Robert Keith, commanding officer of Scottish horse, was killed in the battle of Nevilles Cross. It was through this Sir Robert Keith, through a charter granted by King Robert Bruce, that the office of Great Marshal of Scotland was bestowed upon and became hereditary in the Keith family. Perhaps the greatest historical figure among the Keiths was Sir Francis Edward James Keith, who became the Prussian Field Marshal and was one of the greatest officers under Frederick the Great. He is described as being calm, intellectual, and well educated, a liberal civil administrator; as a leader watchful; valor was his chief characteristic. One of his early instructors was one of his own clan, Robert Keith, bishop of Fife, an educator at Edinburg University. There was also a George Keith, 1639-1716, a contemporary and relative of the Field Marshal, a British Divine who espoused the cause of the Quaker church. In 1684 he came to America and was surveyor-general of East New Jersey. He was the founder of the sect called Christian Quakers or "Keithians" and ancestor of the New Jersey Keiths.

Reverend James Keith, who came to Virginia between 1715-1720, is said by one authority to be the younger brother of the

Prussian Field Marshal. This Reverend James Keith of Virginia, although educated for the ministry, as also several others of the Keith Clan had been, had as strong a liking for soldiery as for the church, and although expected to devote his life to the church, he became a soldier and espoused the cause of the "Pretender" for the Highlands of Scotland. When the Pretender's cause failed, the Reverend James Keith fled to America and renewed his priestly duties. He later made a trip back to England to receive instructions for his duties as a churchman. Returning to Virginia he remained steadfast in the cause of the church during the remainder of his life. He married Mary Isham Randolph, a daughter of William Randolph and his wife, Mary Isham. William Randolph, who lived at "Turkey Island," Henrico County, Virginia, was the son of Richard Randolph of England.

The Keiths of Virginia so intermarried in the Keith and Doniphan families, duplicating many names in successive generations, that one must scrutinize records carefully to keep the line straight. In some cases dates are one's chief reliance.

The Reverend James Keith I of Virginia and his wife, Mary Isham Randolph, were the parents of eight children.

JAMES KEITH, I.

Reverend James Keith I m. Mary Isham Randolph. They were the parents of eight, perhaps nine, children.

- c. 1. James II, m. Elizabeth Contee.
2. John, m. Margaret Doniphan.
3. Thomas.
4. Elizabeth, b.——, d. Oct. 2, 1804; m. Captain Thomas W. Smith.
- c. Ann.
5. Mary Randolph, b. April 28, 1737, d. Oct. 19, 1809; m. Thomas Marshall. These were the parents of Chief Justice John Marshall.

JAMES KEITH II, m. Elizabeth Contee.

- c. 1. James III, never married.
2. Thomas, never married.
3. Catherine, 3rd wife of Dr. Anderson Doniphan Keith.

4. Margaret, never married.
5. John, m. Miss Murry of Maryland.
c. 1. Mary Eliza Keith.
6. Jane, never married.
7. Bettsy, never married.

JOHN KEITH, second son of Reverend James Keith I and his wife Mary Isham Randolph ; m. Margaret Doniphan. They had nine children.

- c. 1. Thomas.
2. Alexander.
3. Peyton.
4. Dr. Anderson Doniphan Keith, m. 1st. Mary Doniphan,*
1st cousin ; m. 2nd. Amelia George ; m. 3rd. Catherine Keith, 2nd. cousin.
5. George.
6. Isham, m. Demia Frazee.
c. 1. John, 2. Judith, 3. Pink.
7. Judith, m. Mr. Nelson.
8. Susan, m. Mr. Finn.
9. Elizabeth, m. Captain Thomas W. Smith. These were the parents of Ann Smith who m. Joseph Doniphan.

DR. ANDERSON DONIPHAN KEITH, and 2nd wife Amelia George.

- c. 1. Dr. William George Keith, m. Miss Gardner.
c. 1. Julia Belle, m. William Worth Bean, Sr., Augusta, Kentucky.
c. W. Worth Bean, Jr.
2. Dr. John Randolph Keith, m. Mary Eliza Keith, 2nd cousin.
c. 1. Catherine Contee, m. Robert White Bean.
2. Thomas Randolph, never married.

JOHN KEITH, son of James Keith II, m. 1859 Miss Murry of Maryland.

*See pg. 518.

c. 1. Mary Eliza, m. her second cousin, John Randolph Keith, son of Dr. Anderson Doniphan Keith and Amelia George Keith.

c. 1. Catherine Contee, m. Robert White Bean, Augusta, Kentucky.

c. 1. Mary Keith Bean, m. Ezra H. Jones, Detroit.

c. 1. Ezra Keith Jones.

2. Robrt Arthur.

3. Mary Lou.

2. Robert Worth Bean, died young.

3. Elizabeth Contee Bean, m. Stanley Milford, Detroit.

c. 1. Jesmone.

2. James.

The two granddaughters of Dr. John Randolph Keith, Mrs. Ezra H. Jones and Mrs. Stanley Milford, are descendants of two of the sons of Reverend James Keith I, James II and his brother John. These two ladies and their children are the only descendants of James Keith II. The Bean brothers, William Worth Bean, Sr., and Robert White Bean married Keith cousins.

RANDOLPH

WILLIAM RANDOLPH, born 1651, d. April 11, 1711, was a son of Richard Randolph of Warwickshire. He was half nephew of Thomas Randolph, the poet, Newnham, Northamptonshire, England. He came to Virginia in 1673 and settled at "Turkey Island" in Henrico County. He succeeded his uncle, Henry Randolph, as Clerk of Henrico and held that office from 1673-1683.

Justice of Henrico 1683-1711.

Burgess 1685-1699, 1703-1704-1705-1710.

Attorney General in 1696.

Speaker of the House of Burgesses.

Clerk of the House 1702.

Member of Kings Council.

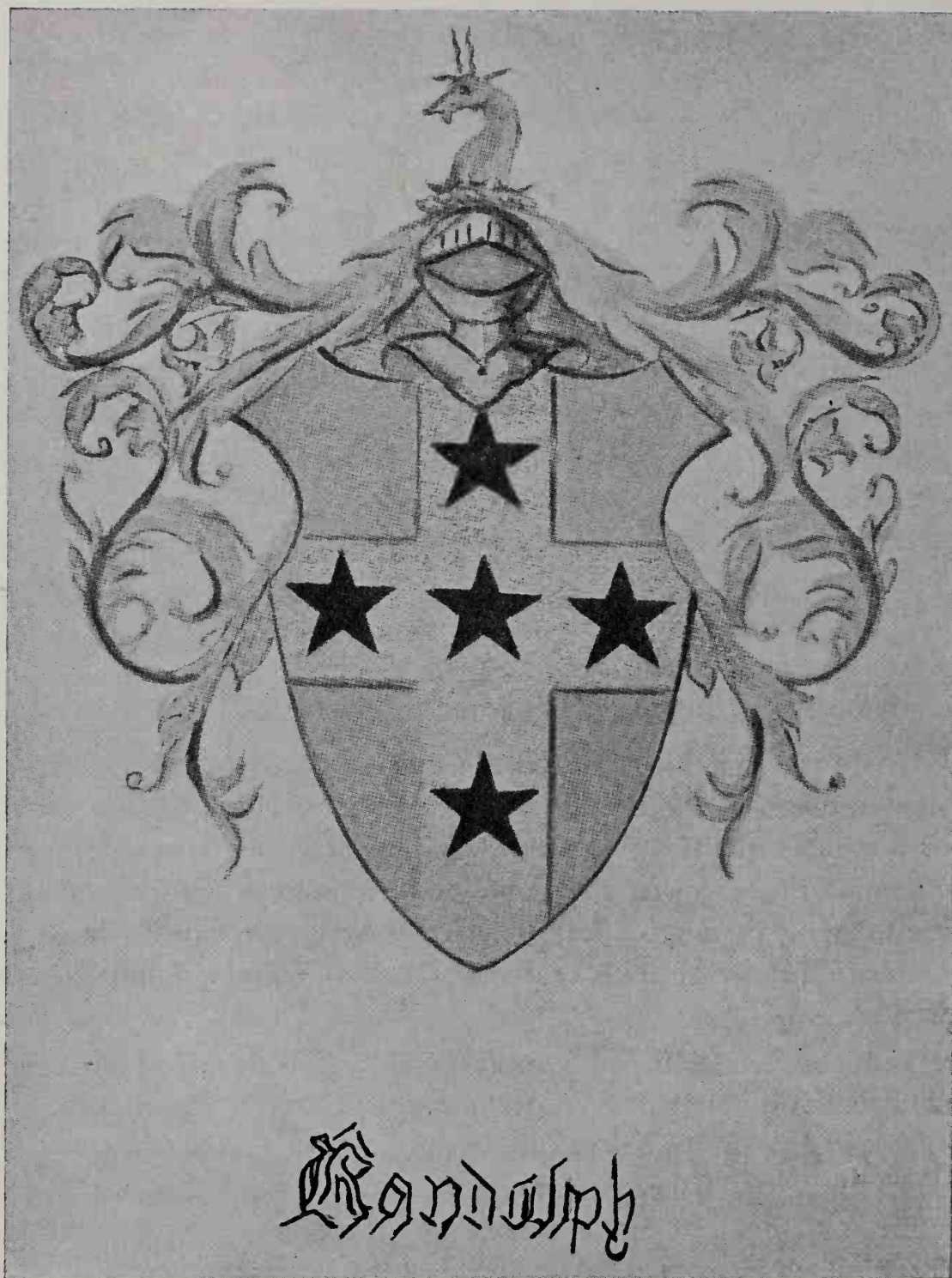
There is at Henrico Courthouse a paper dated 1698 bearing his signature and a fine impression of his Arms. Ger. upon a cross or 5 mullets quarter. He married a daughter of Henry Isham of Bermuda Hundred, on the James River. Among his descendants are accounted some of the greatest names in the world's history, numbering those of John Marshall, Thomas Jefferson and Robert E. Lee.

William Randolph of "Turkey Island" and his wife had seven sons and two daughters. His eldest son

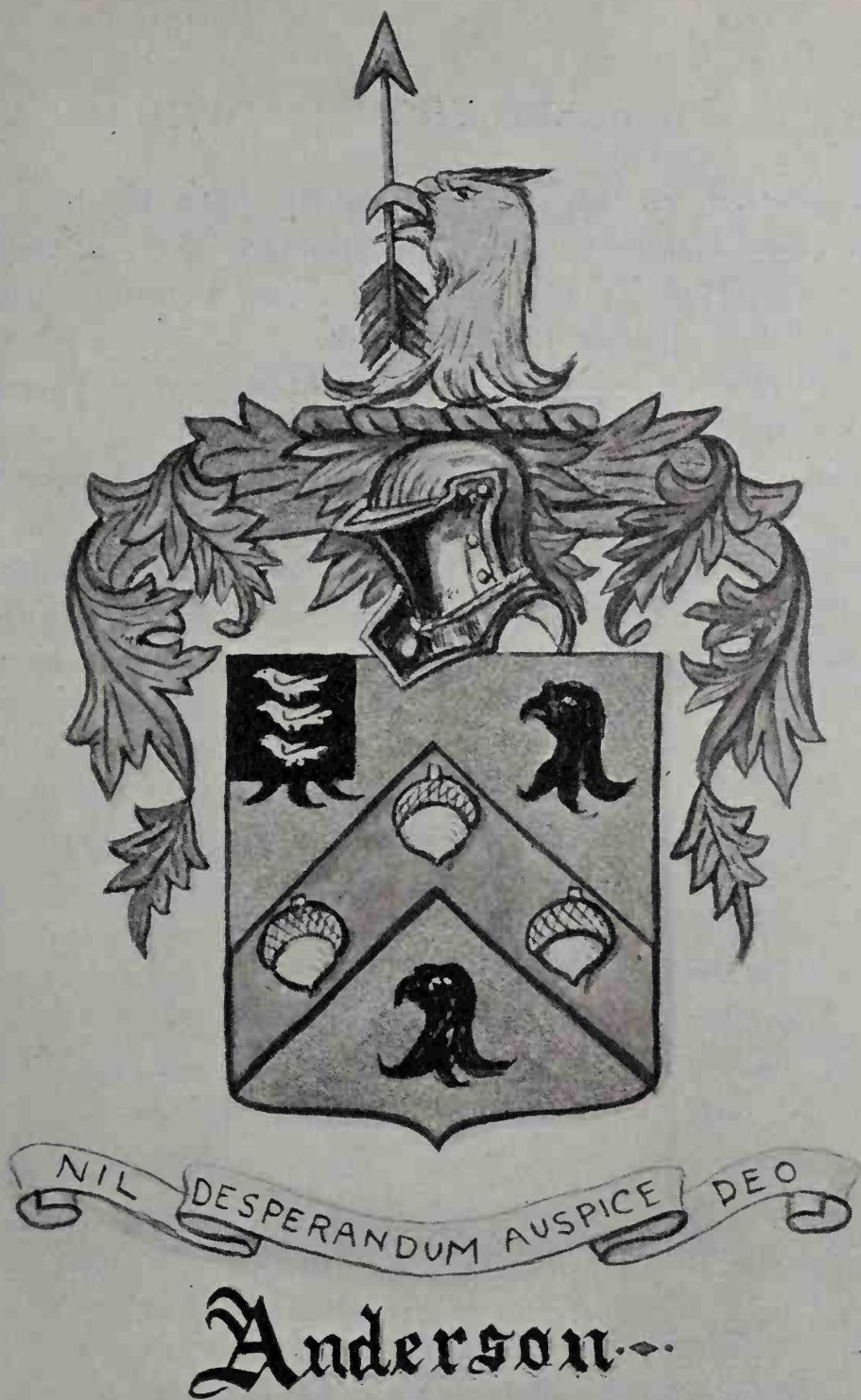
1. Thomas of Thuckahoe, m. had daughter Mary Isham.
2. Isham, m. had a daughter, Dorothea, who married John Woodson.

The above Mary Isham, daughter of Thomas, married Reverend James Keith I.

(The above is quoted from "Sydney Smith—allied families," pg. 51, by Mrs. Price.)



Gules upon a cross or Five mullets gules



ANDERSON COAT OF ARMS

Given in "Virginia Heraldica" for the family of Virginia.

Arms: Or. on a chevron gules, between three hawks' heads erased, as many acorns argent; on a canton sable three martlets argent.

Crest: An eagle's head erased argent, holding in his beak paleways an arrow gules, headed or.

Motto translated—"Despair Not Look Up To God."

ANDERSON

The hawks may be in reference to the ancient and royal sport of falconry; the acorns denote strength; the eagle (or any part—the head in this case), one of lofty pursuits.

The martlets on the canton (placed over the third hawk's head) refer to a younger son of the family—the 4th son. A martlet (or footless bird) belongs only in a heraldic zoo.

The symbolism of the colors is generosity, elevation of mind, courage, constancy and sincerity. F. M. S.

- c. 1. Thomas, m. had a son Isham Randolph Keith.
2. Mary Randolph Keith, b. April 28, 1737, d. Sept. 19, 1809; m. Thomas Marshall. They were the parents of Chief Justice John Marshall.
3. Elizabeth, b.——, d. Oct. 2, 1804; m. Captain Thomas W. Smith, b. 1739, d. Nov. 29, 1801.

Captain Smith was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He served at Valley Forge and elsewhere. He and his wife, Elizabeth Keith Smith, were the parents of Ann Smith who married Joseph Doniphan, who had for their youngest son, Colonel Alexander William Doniphan, hero of the Mexican War.

CUSTOMER SMITH

Ostenhanger Castle, England.

Ancestor of the Smiths of Virginia.

SIR JOHN SMYTHE, the son and heir of "The Customer," was born 1554, was sheriff of Kent 1660, knighted in 1603, owned Ostenhanger Castle, left a son and two daughters. One married Sir Henry Neville, whose daughter married Sir Thomas Lunford. Sir Thomas Smythe, the son and heir, was born in 1599.

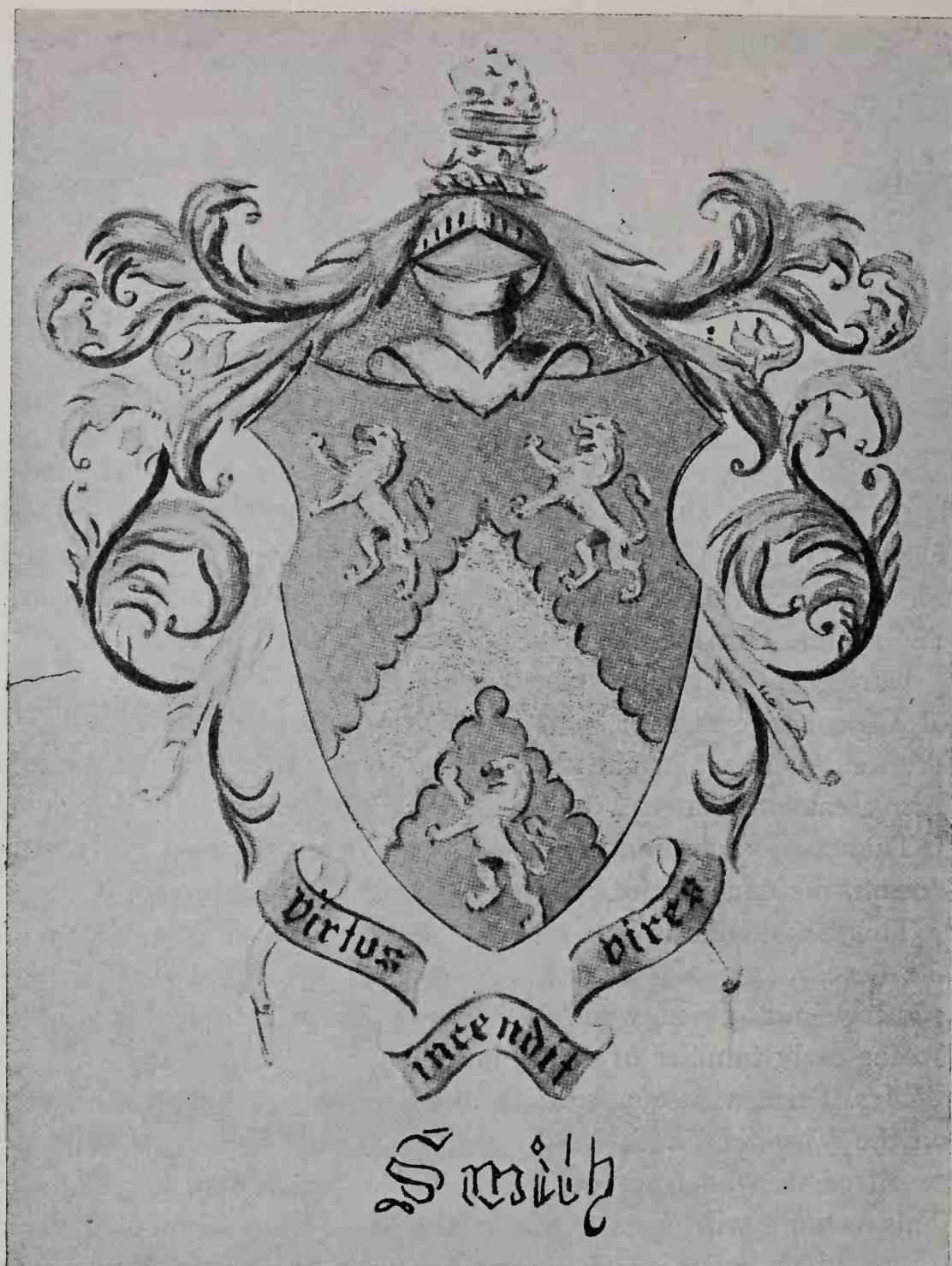
During the reign of George I of England, Sir Sidney Smith of Ostenhanger Castle, a descendant of the Customer and Sir Walter Anderson, a native of Wales and officer in the British Army, came to America and settled in Richmond County, Virginia.

Thomas Joseph Smith, son of Sir Sydney married Kitty Anderson, the daughter of the above Sir Walter Anderson.

This Smith line is being cleared through the efforts of one of the descendants of Customer Thomas Smith, Mrs. Lucy Montgomery Smith Price, who has already published a valuable volume on the early families of Virginia.

Mrs. Price will soon have from the press a volume exclusively on the Virginia Smith family and I am sure it will be valuable to all of us who trace our line back to the Smiths of Virginia. This volume will deserve a special place in the library of each of us. Leaving this line in the hands of Mrs. Price the writer will begin with Sir Sydney Smith, an English nobleman, mentioned above.

Our line descends through a son of Sir Sydney Smith, Captain Thomas Joseph Smith, who lived in Richmond County, Va., served as an officer in the Revolutionary War in 1772. Sir Thomas Smith, President and Treasurer of the Virginia Colony, was of this family but the family connection has not been traced.



The arms of Smith of Corsham were azure, an escutcheon argent, within six lions rampant or. and were allowed to the younger branches at the "Visitations of Wilts" in 1623, upon the production of an ancient seal then two hundred years old. Customer Smith, however, obtained two grants to himself and his descendants different to the old coat, the first being Per pale or and azure, a chevron between three lions passant guardant counterchanged; and the second grant, from Cooke, Clarcencieux, in 1588, as the above.

Burke and Berry assign to Smith of Corsham Azure, a chevron engrailed between three lions passant guardant or. and refer to the "Wilts Visitation," but they assign for crest a peacock's head proper ducally gorged or. which is that of Carrington Smith's No. 2, Glazebrook, pgs. 37-38. (Pg. 34 Sydney Smith, etc., by Mrs. S. W. Price.)

Captain Thomas Joseph Smith, commonly known as Captain Joseph Smith, was born in Fauqueir County, Virginia, a few years after 1700, he died January 3, 1793. He was the son of Sir Sydney Smith of Ostenhanger Castle, England.

Captain Smith was an officer in the Revolutionary War, under Nathaniel Gish of Maryland. His birth is supposed to have been about 1718. He married Kitty Anderson, daughter of Sir Walter Anderson of Wales, an officer in the British Army. Sir Walter Anderson's wife was Susan Prow.

Captain Smith's known children were, 1, William, m. Elizabeth Doniphan. 2, Mary Burdett. 3, Hannah Ball. 4, Jean, m. Mr. Porter. 5, Lucy, m. Mr. Pepper (Culpeper). 6, John. 7, Rowley. 8, John. 9, Thomas, who m. Mary E. Keith. 10, Caleb, m. Mary Waugh Smith, whose son William, m. Elizabeth Bell. This William is the same as Gov. "Extra Billy Smith."

THOMAS SMITH, b. 1739, d. November 29, 1801, son of Captain Thomas Joseph Smith and Kitty Anderson; m. Mary Elizabeth Keith, daughter of Parson James Keith and his wife Mary Isham.

c. 1, Caleb. 2, Austin. 3, Seth. 4, John. 5, Jane, m. Mr. Morley.
6. Winifred, m. George Riding.

CALEB, b. 1761, d. 1814, m. his cousin Mary Waugh Smith, b. 1725, d. 1811; daughter of William Smith and wife Elizabeth Doniphan.

c. 1. William (Extra Billy), b. 1796, d. 1887; m. Elizabeth Bell.
2. Elizabeth, b. 1795, d. 1797.
3. Thomas, b. 1799, d. 1847; m. Ann Goodwin.
4. James Madison, b. 1808, d. 1853; m. 1841. c. 1, Mary Ball. 2, Martha Smith Boutwell.
5. Anna Maria, b. 1809; m. Rev. Johnson.
6. Mary Frances, m. Alexander Keech; c. 1. Lilly, m. Johnson Fitzhue.
7. Catharine Elizabeth, m. John Barnards.
8. Martha Ann, m. William Bell.

AUSTIN, m. Mary Boutwell. Member House of Delegates 1814-1821-1822. Lieutenant King George County 1813.

- c. 1. Sydney, Lieutenant Regular Army of U. S. Killed in Mexican War battle of Chapultepec (1847).
 2. Agnes, m. Mr. Shepherd.
 3. Thomas.
 4. John, m. Margaret Buck.
 5. Austin, m. Mary Buck.
 6. Edward, m. Margaret Dade; c. 1, Edward. 2, Townsend.
 3. Philip, 4. Ophelia, m. James Farrish Honsbough.

THOMAS SMITH

Episcopal Minister.

THOMAS SMITH, b. Nov. 19, 1799, d. April 4, 1847; m. Jan. 16, 1823, Ann Goodwin, b. Feb. 20, 1805, d. April 16, 1885.

Ten children in this family. The entire list of children is not complete. The following are those who are known: Thomas G., Caleb, Mary Waugh, Nannie, Channie M., Clarine E., and Kennie. Nannie m. Mr. Neely.

Another list, which may be this family, follows:

1. Son, b. Oct. 10, 1823, d. Oct. 10, 1823.
2. Caleb, b. Dec. 14, 1824, d. Dec. 22, 1874, unmarried.
3. Thomas Goodwin, b. Jan. 5, 1827; m. Virginia Safford.
4. Mary Waugh, b. Dec. 23, 1829; m. Martina Moyer Ward.
5. Littleton Goodwin, b. March 14, 1831, d. Feb. 22, 1866, unmarried.
6. Elizabeth Dozwell, b. April 15, 1833, d. July 2, 1834.
7. William Heber, b. July 30, 1835, d. July 31, 1837.
8. Ann Maria, b. March 31, 1839; m. Floyd Neely.
9. Channing Moore, b. Oct. 15, 1843, died unmarried.
10. Clarine Elizabeth, b. April 19, 1845, unmarried, resides at Parkersburg.

WILLIAM SMITH
Twice Governor of Virginia,
1846-1849, 1864-1868.

WILLIAM SMITH, b. 1797, d. 1883, son of Col. Caleb Smith and Mary Waugh Smith; m. Elizabeth Ball.

c. 1. William Henry.

2. Mary Amelia.

3. Austin E.

4. Ellen died in infancy.

5. Catherine died in infancy.

6. John Bell died in infancy.

7. Thomas P. Bell.

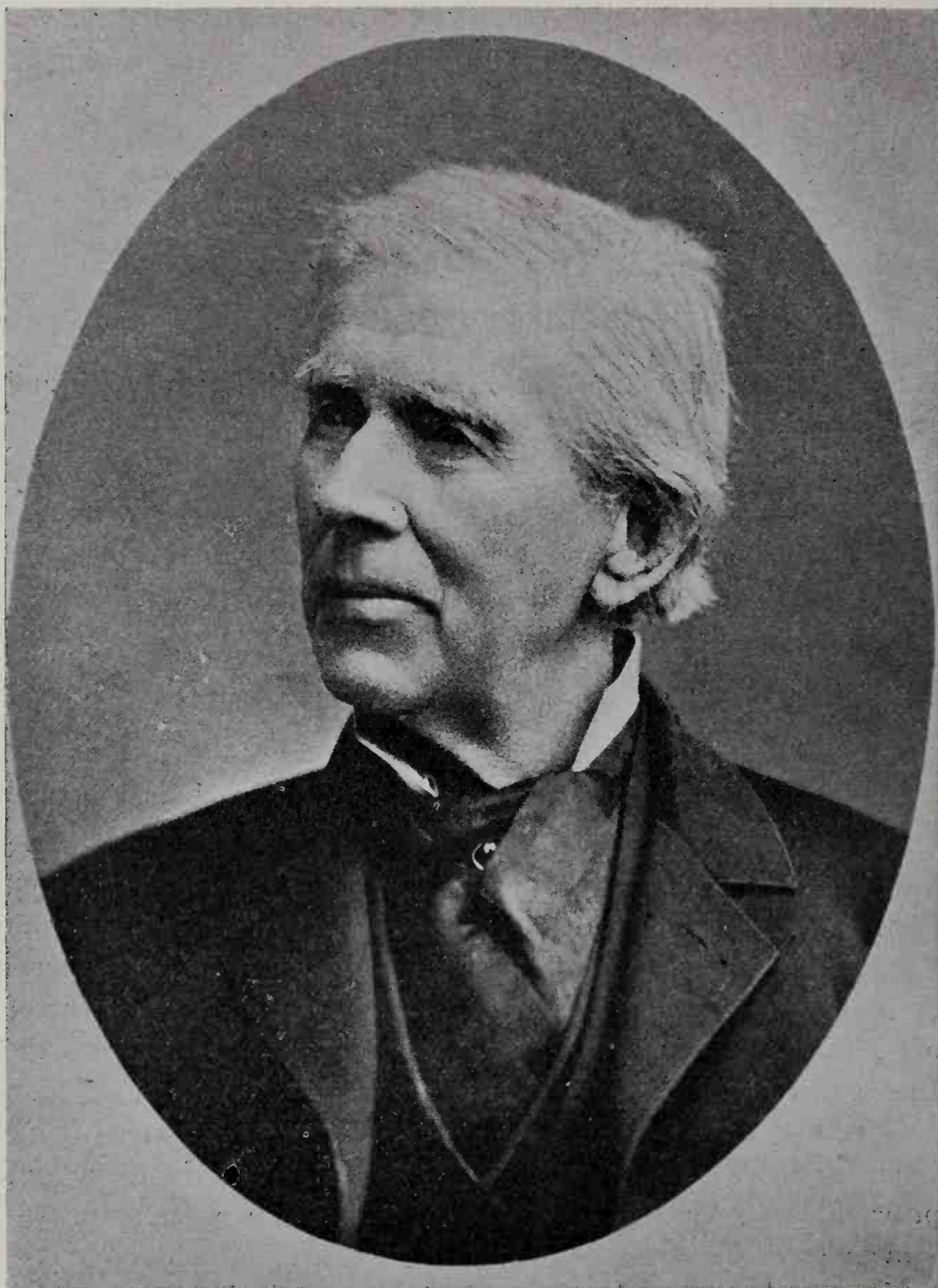
8. Littleton Moore.

9. Frederick Waugh. This last, Major Fred, is the only living one of this family.

William Smith was a Major-General in the Confederate Army, Civil War. During the first term of office of Governor Smith Virginia was an independent commonwealth. During his last term of office Virginia came under federal rule before his term of office expired. Under federal rule Francis H. Pierpont was the first governor, 1865-1868.

Governor Smith was called "Extra Billy" because of his claim for extra compensation as mail contractor on the mountains prior to 1840, some years before he became governor. He was a member of Congress before the Civil War.

KITTY ANDERSON: daughter of Sir Walter Anderson of Wales, Colonel in the British Army, was known as Colonel Anderson, m. Susanna Prow. Kitty Anderson was the grandmother of Governor William Smith, twice governor of Virginia.



HON. WILLIAM SMITH
Twice Governor of Virginia
1846-1849—1864-1865

Colonel Walter Anderson came from Wales to Virginia with Captain Thomas Joseph Smith, proof of his being an officer is given in his inventory dated November 17, 1732, mentioning his sword, which only officers possessed.

Susan Prow was the daughter of Cyprin Prow. No records have yet been found giving the date of the marriage of Colonel Walter Anderson and Susanna Prow, but it is certain the marriage took place some time between 1704-1715 as on April 5, 1715, land was divided between Walter Anderson and his wife, Susanna Prow. Walter Anderson's will was dated 1732.

c. 1, Cyprion. 2, Mary and 3, Elizabeth.

Dr. Brock, secretary, Virginia Historical Society under head of Eminent Virginians, tells us that Captain (Thomas) Joseph Smith married Kitty, a daughter of Sir Walter Anderson of Wales, an officer in the British Army, Pg. 87.

Kitty Anderson Smith, who married Captain Thomas Joseph Smith of the Revolution, the descendant of the Sir Sydney Smiths of England, lived in the locality of Carter's Run, close to the present town of The Plains. She has many descendants there, among them the "Cedar Hill" Smiths, Judge Howard Smith, Mrs. Samuel Price, Judge Anderson Smith (the last two now living in Fayette County, West Virginia), and Mrs. William Lewis, of "Mt. Eccentric," where Kitty and Joseph between them inherited a large estate which was famous for elegant hospitality in what was then Richmond County, made an abstract of the property "Mt. Eccentric" and found it was part of the land that came into the family from the Doniphans.

Captain Joseph Smith and Kitty Anderson Smith's children:

c. 1. William, m. Elizabeth Doniphan.

2. Mary Burdett.

3. Hannah Ball.

4. Jean, m. Mr. Porter.

5. Lucy, m. Mr. Pepper (Culpeper).

6. John.

7. Rowley.

8. Thomas, b. 1739, d. November 29, 1801; m. 1760 Mary

Elizabeth Keith, daughter of Parson James Keith and wife Mary Isham. Line given elsewhere.

9. Caleb, b. 1761, d. 1814; m. his cousin Mary Waugh Smith; parents of Governor "Extra Billy Smith," who m. Elizabeth Ball. Line given elsewhere.

Thomas, who m. Mary Elizabeth Keith, had a son Capt. William (Thomas) who m. Elizabeth Keith, whose daughter Ann m. Joseph Doniphan.

This Captain William (Thomas) Smith was in the Revolutionary War, a trooper under Colonel Washington. He was captain of Cavalry and was in General Green's Army (?).

CAPTAIN WILLIAM SMITH, second son of Captain Thomas Smith and Kitty Anderson, b. February 5, 1741, d. January 22, 1803; m. Elizabeth Doniphan b. April 13, 1774, daughter of Captain Alexander Doniphan. He was the son of Captain Thomas (Joseph) Smith and Kitty Anderson.

He inherited two hundred acres of the home place "Mount Eccentric," where he and his wife lived, reared their children, died and were buried. This home was built by his parents.

William Smith was a soldier in the Revolution, he served in the First Virginia Regiment, took active part in several campaigns, was wounded October 1758, while defending a fort. He served in the first company organized in Fauquier County, was mustered in 1761.

In his will he bequeathed to each child a farm and six slaves. Will recorded July 22, 1804. c. 1, Caleb. 2, Walter. 3, Joseph Doniphan. 4, William Obannon; Elizabeth Doniphan, wife of Captain William Smith, was born April 12, 1744, d. January 15, 1809.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM SMITH

Of Mount Eccentric

CAPTAIN WILLIAM SMITH was the second son of Captain Thomas Joseph Smith and Kitty Anderson. He was born February 5, 1741, m. 1773 Elizabeth Doniphan, b. April 12, 1744, d.

January 15, 1809. She was the daughter of Captain Alexander Doniphan and Margaret Mott. They are both buried at "Mount Eccentric," Virginia, the cradle and homestead of the Smiths.

- c. 1. Mary Waugh, b. January 1, 1775; m. her cousin Caleb Smith.
2. Ann Anderson, b. October 7, 1776.
3. Walter Anderson, b. February 7, 1779; m. 1st Catharine Moorhead; m. 2nd Charlotte Triplett.
4. William Rowley, b. February 12, 1781; m. Lucy Steptoe Blackwell, had 19 children, 16 lived to be grown.
5. Joseph Doniphan, b. October 26, 1782.
6. Elizabeth Doniphan, b. July 30, 1784.
7. Catharine Harrison, b. June 12, 1789.
8. Caleb.
9. Daughter, who m. William O'bannon.

ANN SMITH

Captain Thomas Joseph Smith m. Kitty Anderson. Son, Thomas, m. Mary Elizabeth Keith in 1760 (b. 1739, d. Nov. 29, 1801).

- c. Caleb, Austin, Seth, John, Jane, Winnifred, and a daughter who m. Reverend Johnson. Mrs. Price's book, page 43.

Whether the above Thomas who married a Miss Keith is the same as the following copied from the family records of Colonel John Doniphan of Missouri is uncertain.

Captain Thomas Smith,* m. Miss Keith.

- c. 1. William R. Smith.
2. Ann, m. Joseph Doniphan.
3. Colonel Caleb.
4. Susan, m. Dr. Anderson Doniphan of Germantown, Ky.
5. Robert,† m. Susan Traverse.

Colonel John Doniphan was personally acquainted with his Virginia and Kentucky relatives. The above statement must be accurate.

*See pgs. 34, 517.

†On pg. 518 Dr. L. J. Frazee says this Robert m. Miss Hancock. He probably m. twice.

The dates indicate the two are of the same generation, as Joseph Doniphan was born 1767, three years before the marriage of Thomas Smith and Mary Elizabeth Keith. He and Ann Smith were married 1784, which was twenty-four years after the marriage of Thomas Smith and Mary Elizabeth Keith.

The above record of the parentage of Ann Smith copied from the records of Colonel John Doniphan does not agree with the statement of Colonel Alexander William Doniphan, where he said he was named for his two grandfathers. The Alexander was from his grandfather Doniphan and the William from his grandfather Smith. As these men both have had accurate knowledge concerning these matters, there seems to be but one conclusion, that the Smith grandfather had both names, Thomas William, and was probably known as Captain Thomas Smith. It has ever been known that this generation of Doniphans had Keith blood, so there is no question as to the Keith ancestry.

Ephraim Samuel Frazee, father of the writer, had many namesakes, each of whom, save one, was named only Samuel. The same may have been the case with Captain Thomas William Smith.

SMITH WILLS

The two following wills, copied from records in the archives of Fauquier County, Virginia, were supposed to be the wills of William Smith and his wife, Elizabeth Doniphan Smith, daughter of Captain Alexander Doniphan. The will of Elizabeth may be that of Elizabeth Doniphan Smith, but we question that the other, which mentions "son Andrew" and daughter "Mary Soddust" is that of the above mentioned William Smith. The known children of William Smith and his wife, Elizabeth Doniphan, were Caleb, Walter Anderson, Joseph Doniphan, William Rowley and Elizapeth Doniphan. Surely some of these should have been mentioned in this will were the bequests made by the above William.

Verily it is a real task to keep track of the Smiths. These wills make interesting reading and therefore are recorded here.

A statement made in August, 1928, by the Clerk of Fauquier County gives this as the only will recorded in that county of a William Smith of that period.

Clerk, Circuit Court Fauquier County, Virginia.

Will Book No. 5 Page 18

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN. I William Smith of the County of Fauquier and the Parish of Hamilton being in Proper mind and memory thanks be to God for it, do appoint and ordain this to be my last will and Testament. First I commend my soul to God who gave it me and my body to be Buriead decently at the Discretion of my Exors hereafter Named. and as to my worldly Estate and Property that it has Pleased God to bless me with I bequeath as Follows.....

Item. I give and bequeath to my son William Smith one Negro wench named Luce and one Negro boy nam'd Sammy with one negro by the name of Moses and the bed I now ly on after my decease

Item. I give and bequeath to my Daughter Mary Soddust one negro Call'd Easter and all her increase and after the increase to be Eaqually Divided among her the s'd Mary Soddusts children

Item. I give and bequeath to my son Andrew Smith one negro wench named Rose one negro man named Cesar and one negro wench named Dinah and one Negro Girl named Hannah. they and theire increase to him and his heirs Eaqually to be divided amongst them,

Item. I likewise Give and Bequeath to my Son Andrew Smith my land and stock after my Decease

Lastly I do appoint and ordain my Son Andrew Smith and my cousin James Withers Exors to this my Last will & Testament Revoking and Renouncing all other Former wills by me heretofore made.

IN WITNESS whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 15th
 Day of Oct'r 1789 In the Presence of
 I likewise Give to my son Andrew Smith all my
 household furniture after my Decease William Smith
 Witness

Thomas Withers

John Withers

her

Hannah X Smith

mark

At a Court held for Fauquier County the 26th day of February
 1798

This will was proved by the oaths of Thomas Withers and John
 Withers witnesses thereto and ordered to be recorded, and on the
 motion of Andrew Smith the Executor therein named who made
 oath and together with John Gaunt, Francis Payne, Thomas
 Withers and John Withers His securities entered into and
 acknowledged bond in the penalty of Six thousand dollars condi-
 tioned as the Law directs Certificate is granted him for obtaining
 a probate thereof in due form.

Teste: F. Brooke C. C.

A Copy Teste:

T. E. BARTENSTEIN.

Clerk Circuit Court Fauquier Co. Virginia

Will Book 3. page 104.

In the name of God Amen, I Elizabeth Smith of Fauquier
 county being weak in body but of sound and disposing mind and
 memory do make this my last will and Testament in manner and
 form following: That is to say, In the first place I will and
 bequeath to my well beloved son William R. Smith & his heirs
 all the estate which I as the widow of the late William Smith of
 said county, have, or am intitled to as my distributory share of
 said Estate, as well such part as I have already received in my
 possession as such may hereafter be due or owing to me or which

in case I should live I may be intitled to receive, and also the profits of the Land & Slaves which I may be intitled to from the profits of my dower, To have and possess, my aforesaid personal property being my distributory share, and any other Estate I may die seized or possessed of to him & his heirs forever. Lastly, I hereby make & constitute my said Son William R. Smith my whole and Sole executor of this my last will & Testament

In witness whereof I have hereunto Set my hand & Seal the 3d day of January in the year one thousand and eight hundred, and four

Signed sealed published)	her
& acknowledged in presence)	Elizabeth X Smith (SEAL)
of	mark
Samuel Norris	
John Jeffries	
Charles Barker	
Enoch Jeffries	

At a Court held for Fauquier County the 23rd day of January 1809 This Will was proved by the oaths of Samuel Norris & Enoch Jeffries Witnesses thereto & ordered to be Recorded

Teste

R R Campbell

A copy teste

J E Bartenstein

THORNTON

Colonel Judge John Thornton of Clay County, Missouri, was the father of seven daughters and a son. The eldest daughter, Elizabeth Jane, became the wife of Colonel Alexander William Doniphan, hero of the Mexican War; another daughter, Fannie, was the wife of Colonel Alexander William Doniphan's nephew, Colonel John Doniphan, of the Missouri State Militia.

The following is a transcript from a letter written June 22, 1898, by Colonel John Doniphan to his cousin, Mrs. Mary Shawhan, of Cynthiana, Kentucky. Mrs. Shawhan's mother was Matilda Doniphan, daughter of Joseph Doniphan, and an aunt of Colonel John.

"Aunt Jane Doniphan and Mrs. Morton are dead but there are five of the Thornton sisters still living, Mrs. Moss, 75; Mrs. McCurdy, 71; Mrs. Donnell, 68; Fannie, 65; and Theo. (Mrs. Lawson). Mrs. Donnell and Mrs. Lawson live in New York. Mrs. Moss and Fannie live here, and Mrs. McCurdy lives in Idaho, near my nephews, Thomas Doniphan and James Alexander Doniphan. Their brother, Calhoun Thornton, died in Montana. He left eight children and a million, made mining. The mother and three single girls live in New York. Two of them are with us now and are beautiful and bright young ladies, three are married and live west, so none are left at Liberty. Uncle William's wife, Jane, was the eldest of the Thornton sisters. Fannie, wife of the writer of this letter, was another sister. The husbands of Mrs. Donnell and Theo. Lawson were members of a once prominent banking firm of 'Donnell, Simpson and Lawson.' "

THORNTON-TRIGG

By Hon. W. T. Lawson of St. Joseph, Missouri.

Stephen Trigg and Elizabeth Clarke were married in Bedford County, Virginia, 1790. In 1794 he moved with his wife and two

children to Clark County, Kentucky. Later on Stephen Trigg and his family settled in Estill County, Kentucky, where several of their children were born, including their daughter, Elizabeth Trigg, who later married Col. John Thornton of Missouri.

In October, 1818, General Stephen Trigg and his wife, Elizabeth Clarke, removed with their family from Kentucky to Old Franklin, Howard County, Missouri, where Elizabeth Trigg was married to John Thornton, February 10, 1820.

John Thornton was appointed Justice in Howard County by William Clark, Territorial Governor of Missouri. Howard County was an immense territory and extended far westward on the north bank of the Missouri River. Out of its western portion were formed later Ray and Clay Counties. To this section of the State John Thornton and his wife removed soon after the death, in May, 1820, of Mrs. Thornton's mother, Elizabeth Clark Trigg. Her husband, General Stephen Trigg, was Major General of the Militia of Missouri and Colonel John Thornton was in charge of the defences against the Indians in the western part of the State.

In August, 1820, Alexander McNair was elected Governor of Missouri and on November 16, 1820, John Thornton was named by the Legislature and Governor Chairman of the Commission appointed for the purpose of selecting a suitable spot whereon to place the permanent seat of government of the State. The other members of the Commission were from New Madrid County, Pike County, Wayne County, and Montgomery County. This Commission met in Côte Sans Dessein the first Monday of May, 1821, and after several days of discussion decided to select four sections of land at what is now Jefferson City, as capital of Missouri. They later proceeded to erect the first Capitol Building there overlooking the Missouri River, which site has been described by Bayard Taylor as one of the most beautiful situations for a capital in the world.

In December, 1820, John Thornton was appointed Justice of the County Court of Ray County by the Governor and the first session of the Court was held at Bluffton in 1821. As Colonel

of Militia he looked after and protected all the early settlers and the block house on his large farm of 1,800 acres was the "farthest West," being only fourteen miles from the present metropolis of Kansas City, at the place where the Kansas River flows into the Missouri. Colonel Thornton represented Clay County in the Lower House of the General Assembly of Missouri in 1824, 1826, 1828, 1830 and 1838. He was Speaker of the House during the sessions of 1828 and 1830. He died October 24, 1847, at his home, "Western Farm," four miles west of Liberty, Clay County, Missouri. His wife died February 17, 1858, at Liberty, Missouri. Col. John Thornton and his wife, Elizabeth Trigg, left eight children surviving them, seven girls and one son, as follows: Elizabeth Jane Thornton born Dec. 21, 1820, married General A. W. Doniphan, born July 9, 1808, the leader of Doniphan's Expedition into Mexico during the Mexican War 1846-1847. He was soldier, lawyer, statesman.

Carolina Margery Trigg Thornton married Captain Oliver Perry Moss, Captain of the Clay County Division in Doniphan's Regiment, distinguished later in local affairs of Clay County, Missouri.

Adeliza Tinmouth married William Morton, a large landowner in Clay County, Missouri.

Susan Melinda married 1st, James H. Baldwin, a prominent and learned lawyer of Western Missouri. 2, Dr. J. D. McCurdy, a leading physician.

Mary Dinah married Hon. Robert W. Donnell, prominent merchant in Missouri and Montana, and later banker of New York City.

Frances Ann married Col. John Doniphan, nephew of General A. W. Doniphan, a prominent lawyer and orator in Weston and St. Joseph, Missouri.

John C. Calhoun Thornton, lawyer and later Colonel in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, married Louisa Archer of Platte County, Missouri. He was later a prominent citizen of Montana, practicing his profession of the law. He was also a large mine owner.

Theodosia Amanda Trigg Thornton of the present sketch, the youngest child, married Hon. Leonidas Moreau Lawson, of Missouri and New York, scholar, writer, orator and banker of international repute. His banking firm in New York had London, England, Frankfort, Germany, and Amsterdam, Holland, connections.

Mrs. Theodosia Lawson's sisters, Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Donnell, and Mrs. John Doniphan were all members of the D. A. R. and Mrs. Lawson joined the St. Joseph Chapter with them and of late years she has resided at 1019 Olive St., Joseph, Mo.

After living for several years in New York City, Mrs. Lawson went to Europe with her husband and her two young sons for the first time in 1874-1878, their headquarters being in London and Paris. They spent several months of each year in travel, visiting at various times Russia and the Near East, Palestine and Northern Africa, Germany, Austria, Italy and Spain. In the course of these journeys they attended many delightful social functions in their various places of sojourn. They were introduced with their sons at the Vatican in Rome to the aged Pope Pius IX. Mr. and Mrs. Lawson were also presented at Queen Victoria's Drawing Room, Court of St. James in London, during the spring of 1877. They also met many of the literary lights of the time as well as painters and sculptors, among the latter the famous M. Rodin.

Later Mrs. Lawson was for years prominent in social, religious and philanthropic affairs in New York City. Her oldest son, William, is a lawyer of that city, and her son Leonidas is an engineer, living in Detroit, Michigan.

Hon. L. M. Lawson, of St. Joseph, Missouri, a life-long friend of Colonel Alexander William Doniphan, pays the following tribute:

When the Baptists of Missouri determined to establish a college, and appointed the meeting of a convention at Boonville on the 21st of August, 1849, to effect an organization and settle the place of its permanent abode, the friends of learning and education at Liberty committed to Gen. Alexander W. Doniphan

the task of arousing the people of the county to the importance of making an effort to secure the location of the school in their county town and of obtaining the necessary subscriptions of money for that purpose. He responded to the call.

General Doniphan had but recently returned from Mexico, crowned with great military distinction, and had been everywhere greeted with the applause of his admiring countrymen. He was at the zenith of his fame as a soldier, a lawyer and a statesman. Seldom has it been the lot of a great leader to unite in the same bright combination so rare, so happy and so delicate an assemblage of eminent qualities and qualifications as met in this brilliant man. His intellect was of passing power and force; incisive, serene, capacious and catholic, rapidly assimilative, luxuriantly fruitful. His memory was astonishing, and at the docile service of a nimble and agile intellectuality. His discernment resembled inspiration. His imagination was warm and vivid, his judgment clear, his energy surpassing. His mind had been enlarged by an unusually wide experience. In the world of literature and the world of life he was equally at home. His face and figure were such as sculptors love to dwell upon. His person was tall and commanding; his stature was six feet and four inches; his features were of classic elegance, but eager, mobile, animated; his hair was of the richest auburn hue; his forehead was high and intellectual; his finely cut nose was a combination of Grecian and Roman significance; his lips indicated eloquence; his dark eyes were full of fire; grace and dignity blended themselves in his deportment; his mental character was so happily constituted that his powers so compatible with each other were tempered into an exquisite harmony. One faculty especially had been granted to him in the largest measure—the faculty of eloquent expression. There was a thrilling note of sincerity in his voice, vibrant with a vast store of feeling and compelling magnetism.

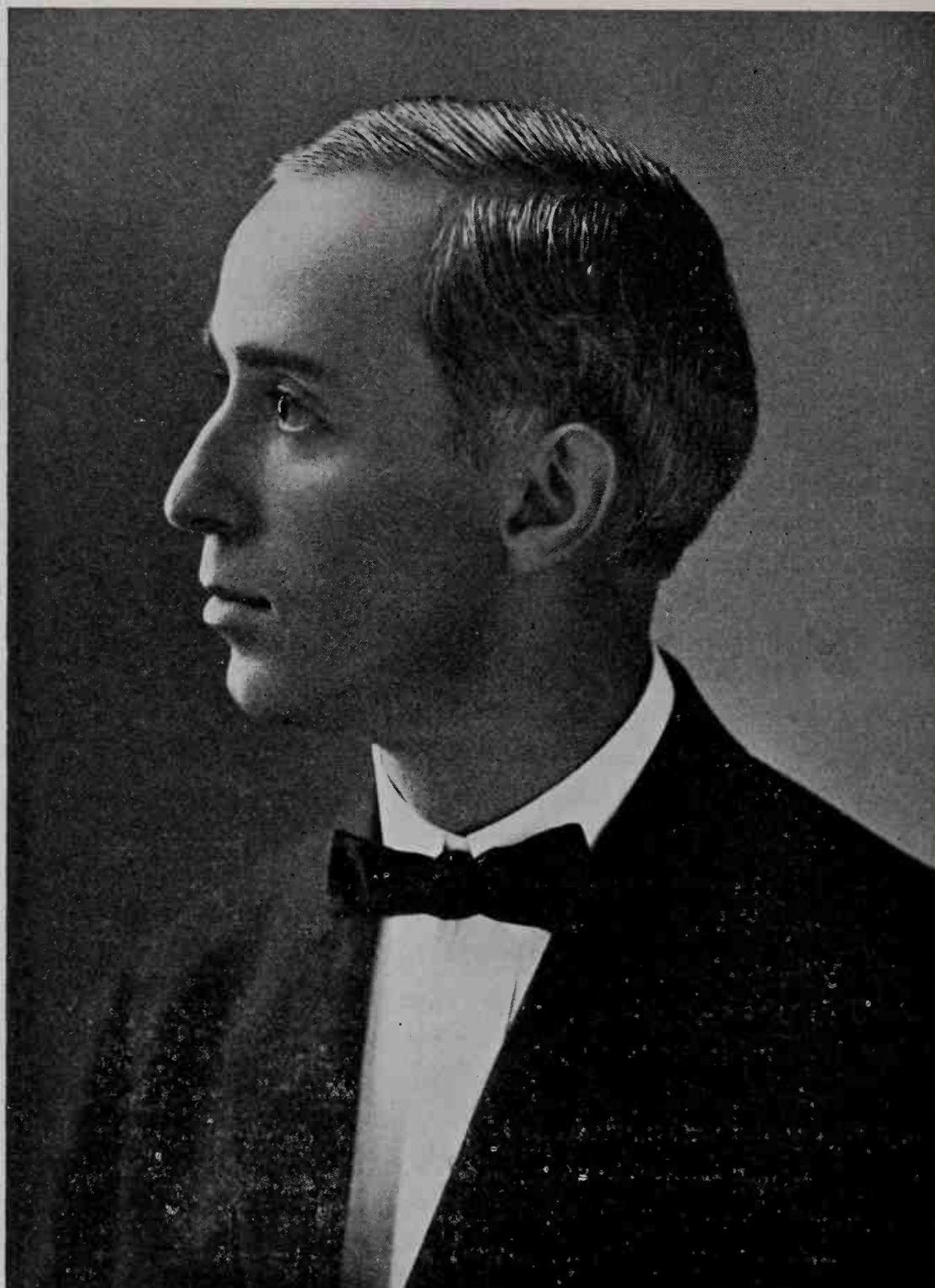
These superb powers he devoted to the task of awakening his fellow-citizens to an interest in higher education, and to inspiring an effort to secure the establishment of a college in the capital of their county. In making a series of brilliant addresses, he visited

every part of the county, traversed every community, and presented a masterly, convincing argument for the cause of the college, and with unflagging zeal and tireless energy, he solicited the aid and support of the people in the great undertaking. Crowds poured forth to meet him, and joyful acclamations rent the air, similar to those which are evoked in times of great political excitement. The ambition of the people was stirred, their zeal was inflamed, and social, political and religious distinctions were submerged in the waves of the rising enthusiasm. With so powerful an advocate, with so grand a cause, and with so receptive a community, failure was hardly possible. The great effort was crowned with success and with a formidable subscription the delegates from Clay County were sent to the convention at Boonville.

* * * * *

This was the inauguration of the first great enterprise which the writer of these lines has witnessed. He will never see another of so great import. The delegation returned to Liberty, they bore themselves with the dignity and moderation of considerate victors. Doniphan went home, his brow adorned with that truly civic crown which far outshines the coronals of power and the laurels of conquest won upon ensanguined fields, and which can only be surpassed by those unfading garlands which await the champions of light and liberty in the higher regions, in the loftier realms of mind and thought. Missouri does him appropriate honor.

“Her waters murmur of his name,
Her woods are peopled with his fame;
Her smallest rill, her mightiest river,
Roll, mingled with his fame, forever.”



PROFESSOR OREN ERNEST FRAZEE
Editor Frazee Genealogy.

"In genealogical research two questions oft arise:
If I could see my ancestors and view with modern eyes
The whole big ancient tribe perched in a family tree,
Would I be proud of them? Ah, would they be proud of me?"
Unknown.

FRAZEE

The body of this genealogy was compiled for the writer by C. C. Gardner, an employed genealogist of New Jersey. The Gardner report included all material of the original Frazees contained in the New Jersey records. It was turned over to Professor Oren E. Frazee of La Crosse, Wisconsin, who has used this report as a foundation and has arranged it in consistent genealogical form, adding and inserting in the proper places all other Frazee genealogical and historical data that he has been able to obtain, a collection of facts he has been some years in assembling. A part of that material in Professor Frazee's report which pertains to material already prepared by the writer has been omitted here as it is included in the narrative accounts. Other data collected by the writer is left in this report and is not repeated.

Professor Frazee intends continuing his research of all lines of the Frazee Clan and should any one reading this statement be interested in the Frazee genealogy and confer with him, he will appreciate all information and any help given him. His address is 405 South Eleventh Street, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

Credit should here be given to William M. Frazee of Rushville, Indiana, who also has spent much time and thought in genealogical research and who has very generously furnished the material he has collected. Miss Anna I. Frazee of Peoria, Illinois, also has been a valuable assistant to Professor Frazee, furnishing him with many Frazee records.

As stated elsewhere, the Frazees came to New Jersey with the first settlers. Their original places of residence in New Jersey were Elizabethtown, Rahway, and Westfield, each of which the Frazees helped to found.

FRAZEE GENEALOGY

arranged by

Professor Oren E. Frazee, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

Many different spellings are found for the name Frazee. In the first census report of the country, of 1792, the following spellings are given and represent in some cases possible variations due to clerical faults. No doubt there are still other variations for the following list taken from the Census Report for 1792 gave only those names which occurred at least one hundred times. The list consists of: Frazier, Frasier, Fraisor, Fraisyier, Fraizer, Fraser, Frasher, Frashier, Frasier, Frasier, Frasure, Frasyier, Frayser, Frayzier, Frazair, Frazer, Frazir, Frazire, Frazor. [There is doubt that these were ever meant for Frazee. F. H.]

There is reason to believe that the name, Fraser, as met with in Scotland and England became Frazee, when members of the family went to France. [Read other accounts of the name given elsewhere in the volume. Pages 332, 335, 336. F. H.]

Joseph Frazee, one of the "80 Associates at Elizabeth Town, New Jersey in 1664," is recorded with several spellings as, Frazey, Frasey, Frazie, Frazee, Frazie, Phrasie, etc.

Persifor Frazer is on record in Ireland, a son, John Frazer is an emigrant to Philadelphia, in 1735. The names of the children in most instances are "Frazee." (See Genealogy of General Persifor Frazee by his great grandson.)

Passing those cases in which the name became changed by legal steps (See David Oliver Frazee, b. 1784 in New Jersey, changed name to Frazeur in Cumberland County, New Jersey), the many variations have arisen because of change in pronunciation of the term giving rise to a new spelling, and to carelessness upon the part of the individual when writing his name in record. Of this latter cause a typical one may be instanced. A quarter section of land in Rush County, Indiana, was patented Dec. 3, 1821, to E. and J. Frazee of Mason County, Kentucky. (E. Frazee was Ephraim³ Frazee of Samuel² Frazee of Ephraim¹ Frazee: J. Frazee was Joseph³ Frazee of Samuel² Frazee of Ephraim¹ Frazee.

The land was transferred Oct. 1825 as: Joseph Fraser to Aaron Fraser. Later, February 27, 1830, as Aaron Frazee, and wife Eleanor to Thomas P. Lewis. Thus we see that members of the same family permitted variations in the spelling to enter records. [The writer takes issue with Professor Frazee in regard to his interpretation of names recorded in this deed, as her father, son of the above Ephraim, always resented being called Frazer although he made no complaint when called Frazey. It is more probable that the name was incorrectly spelled by the "recorder" without the knowledge of either of the Frazee brothers, as each and all of this family spelled the name Frazee. This same error occurred in some of the early New Jersey records. F. H.]

New Jersey Records state that only 79 were associated, 1664. Murry: *History of Elizabethtown* (printed and published by E. Sanderson in 1844) says: "The name of the Elizabethtowne Associates (founders) as recorded in an old book of records of surveys in my possession are as follows." Here follows three columns of names, 79 in all. Joseph Frazey's name is tenth in the third column.

FRAZEES IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

The following list is believed to be the complete list of Frazees who served in the Revolutionary War:

a. New Jersey—"Official Register of the Officers and men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War."—Newberry Library, Chicago, Illinois.

Page 196.

Frazee, Benjamin—member Captain Hoagland's Troop.

Frazee, Abraham—Sheldon's Reg. Light Dragoons.

Page 597.

Frazee, Benjamin—Essex.

Frazee, Benoni—Middlesex.

Frazee, Henry—Somerset.

Frazee, Hiram—Middlesex.

Frazee, Jonas—Essex.

Frazee, Matthias—Essex.

— Frazee, Morris—Middlesex.

Frazee, Moses—Middlesex.

Frazee, Reuben—Somerset.

b. Kentucky—"Collins' History of Kentucky":

Vol. 1, p. 12; Vol. 2, page 426, lines 17-37.

Frazee, Samuel—Capt. Harrod's Co., Western Department.

FRAZEE FAMILY

There is evidence from several sources to indicate that early members of the Frazee family in America were from Scotland (Frazer from Ireland) and many have descended from Frasers of Scotland. (See New Jersey Wills, Marriages, and other records in Archives of New Jersey.) Some early Frasers of the 17th and the 18th centuries include:

Simon Fraser, twelfth Lord Lovat, a Scottish nobleman of N. E., Scotland, was born about 1667; he supported the government in the Jacobite rising of 1715 but took part with the rebels in 1745-46 and after the battle of Culloden was seized, conveyed to London and condemned for treason; beheaded at London April 9, 1747; buried in the Tower of London.

Simon Fraser, son of the twelfth Lord Lovat, was born Oct. 19, 1726; died at London Feb. 8, 1782. He was a Scottish soldier and politician. He participated in the Jacobite rebellion in 1746, but received a pardon in 1750. Later he served under Gen. Wolfe in the expedition against Quebec, 1759; was a Brigadier General in the British forces and was sent to Portugal in 1762. From 1761 until his death he represented Inverness Shire in Parliament.

Simon Fraser, a British soldier, was born 1729 and died in Saratoga, N. Y., October 7, 1777. He was the youngest son of Alexander Fraser who was a brother of Simon Fraser, the twelfth Lord Lovat of Scotland and each of the brothers had a son named Simon. This Simon had a command of the right wing of the

British army under Burgoyne and was mortally wounded by a shot at the battle at Saratoga, New York, October 7, 1777.

At the close of the Jacobite rebellion some of the Frasers escaped to France and some of them remained in England. While in France the name Fraser was changed to Frazee. [The writer has failed to find any proof that the Frazees had any connection with Simon Frazer, or Lord Lovat. F. H.]

Extracted from the "*Old Landmarks of Middlesex*" by S. A. Drake. 1876. Chapter 17, Lexington to Concord, beginning page 382.

"A battalion of the 71st Highlanders, which had sailed from Glasgow in the George and Annabelle transports, entered Boston Bay, after a passage of seven weeks, during which time they had not spoken to a single vessel to apprise them of the evacuation. They were attacked in the bay by privateers, which they beat off after being engaged from morning until evening. The transports then boldly entered Nantasket Road, where one of our batteries gave them the first intimation that the port was in possession of the Americans. After a gallant resistance the vessels were forced to strike their colors. The Highlanders under the order of their Lieutenant Colonel, Archibald Campbell, fought with intrepidity, losing their Major, Menzies, and seven privates killed, besides 17 wounded. Menzies was buried with the honors of war. . . .

"This regiment raised at the commencement of the war was one of the most famous levied among the Highland clans. It was composed of two battalions, each twelve hundred strong, and was commanded by Simon Fraser, the son of that Lord Lovat who was beheaded in 1747 for supporting the Pretender's cause. Each battalion was completely officered and commanded by a colonel. Another Simon Fraser was colonel of the Second battalion,—the same which was captured in Boston Bay."

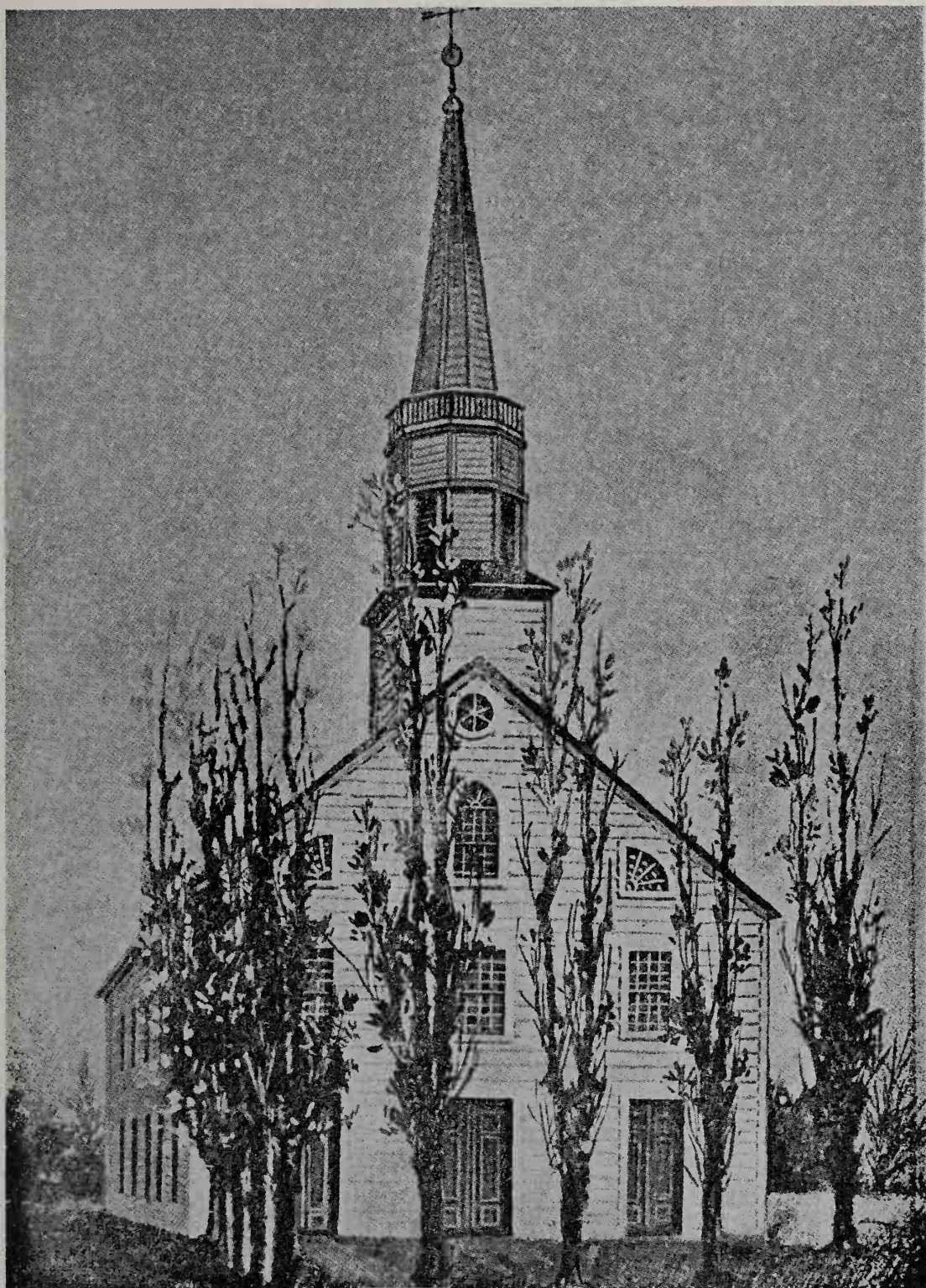
There was a great desire to enlist in this new regiment, more men offering than could be accepted. One company of one hundred and twenty men had been raised on the forfeited estate of Cameron of Lochiel which he was to command. Lochiel was ill in London and unable to join. His men refused to embark with-

out him, but after being addressed with persuasive eloquence, in Gaelic, by General Fraser, they returned to their duty. While their commander was speaking, an old Highlander who had accompanied his son from Glasgow was leaning on his staff, gazing at the General with great earnestness. When he had finished the old man walked up to him and said, familiarly, "Simon, you are a good fellow and speak like a man. As long as you live Simon of Lovat will never die."

The settlement of Elizabethtown,* New Jersey, was the first within the bounds of New Jersey made by New England people. The purchase of the land from the Indians was made by John Baily, Daniel Denton and Luke Watson of Jamaica, Long Island, October 28, 1664, and the patent granted by Gov. Nicholls to Capt. John Baker, John Ogden, John Baily, Luke Watson "and their associates" confirming the Indian deed, bears date Dec. 1, 1664. John Ogden of Northampton had brought out Denton's interest and Captain John Baker of New Yorker allowed an interest in consideration of his services as interpreter. Governor Nicholls when he signed this patent was no doubt ignorant of the deed from the Duke of York to Berkley and Carteret made on the 24th day of June previous. Dr. Hatfield in his history of Elizabeth, thinks it probable that a formal occupation by actual settlers soon followed. Mr. William A. Whitehead in his edition (last) of East Jersey under the proprietors gives proof that when Governor Philip Carteret arrived in 1665 but four English-speaking families were to be found in New Jersey, pioneers of the Jamaica Colony. The patent granted by Governor Nicholls and the Indian Purchase were relied upon in after years by the citizens as giving them a good title independent of that of Berkley and Carteret but the latter grant was prior to the Nicholls patent and a vast amount of litigation was caused by these conflicting grants lasting until the Revolutionary war put an end to it.

The first meeting house of wood, etc., replaced by a new

*Named for wife of Governor Philip Carteret.



OLD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Elizabeth, New Jersey.

Corner Broad Street and Mountain Avenue.

This is the third building on this site—first, log house, 1735-1803;
second, frame, 1803-1861; third, frame erected 1861.

The original log church was burned by the British. FRAZEES were
members of this congregation.

church in 1724; an addition in 1766; Jan. 25, 1780, some 400 British and refugees from Staten Island burned the church, etc.; New Church 1784-1789.

The Frazees were religious people. Some of the first families attended services in the first little church built on the same site as the church in the illustration, which is the third of four buildings erected on this site. To the rear of this building is an old burying ground in which their remains the tombstones of pioneer Frazees. The inscriptions are still legible.

JOSEPH¹ FRAZEE, the founder of the New Jersey Frazee family, was probably born about 1640-45. The earliest reference that is found to him is under date of Feb. 19, 1665-6, when his name appears as one of those who subscribed to the Oath of Allegiance at the founding of Elizabethtown. His name is there spelled Phrase (N. J. Archives, 1:50). Hatfield's History of Elizabeth, p. 74, tells us that his houselot contained six acres, next David Ogden and William Letts.* He received, May 9, 1676, a warrant for 120 acres of land.

"Prior to the accession of Berkeley and Carteret, Colonel Richard Nicholls, who was acting as governor of the territory of the Duke of York in America, had conceived the idea of colonizing this territory, had purchased from the Indians the land, and had permitted English immigrants from Connecticut and Long Island to settle upon it. As a result of his conception, Elizabethtowne, Woodbridge, and Piscataway were founded. When Nicholls was informed of the Grant made by the Duke of York to Berkeley and Carteret, he relinquished his claim to the land."

"Berkeley and Carteret arrived in August, 1665, with thirty associates from England and established themselves in Elizabethtowne. . . . In 1664 Captain John Baker, the English and Dutch interpreter of the English Town Purchase, had, before

*NOTE: In *History of the Town of Westfield, Union County, New Jersey*, by Charles A. Philhower, M. A., pub. 1923, page 8, occurs the following: "In 1664 Charles II. King of England, granted to his brother James, Duke of York, an extensive tract of land extending from the Connecticut River to the Delaware. Shortly after this transfer he conveyed to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret what is now the State of New Jersey."

Carteret came, himself bought of the Indians a tract of land west of the 'Minisink Trail,' about 15 miles west of Elizabethtowne, some 2,000 acres. This land is now the sites of Westfield, Scotch Plains, and Plainfield."

"According to purchases from Baker the following persons lived on this tract in the vicinity of Westfield. Eleven names are given, among them, 1685, Joseph Frazee, 135 acres adjoining Dr. Robinson's on the Raway river." This was the settlement of Branch Mills on the "Minisink Trail" near Echo Lake, now a part of the park system of Westfield, and Union County. One hundred twenty acres in several pieces. Feb. 1, 1685, he received a warrant for fifty acres next his own land "betwixt Raway River and the branch, in Compensation for two highways made through his Land, one leading to Vincent's and the other to Woodbridge." He bought on Sept. 21, 1678, of Luke Watson, 182 acres, and on July 4, 1682, William Broadwell's town lands. His possessions were mostly along the Raway River. Hatfield also shows that the name of Joseph Frazee appears in 1694 as a subscriber to the support of Rev. John Harriman, pastor of the Elizabethtown Church. The Journal of the Governor and Council of New Jersey, (N. J. Arch. XIII:183), under date of May 22, 1688, states "Peticon of Joseph ffrazey was here read—wherein hee Desires this Board and house of Deputyes to consider of the peticoners Request will bee pleased to order that the peticoner may bee paid for assisting the Commissi'rs in laying out and marketing the Highways from Towne to Towne & c. Agreed the same may bee sent to the house of Deputyes to consider of the petitioners Request in order to his payment." May 22, 1679, Joseph Frazey was an appraisor of the Estates of John Trueman and Henry Jaques, both of Woodbridge. (N. J. Arch. XXI:43, 44.)

Jan. 23, 1682-3 Joseph Frazie of Raway River gave a permit to John Marsh of same place to build a dam over said river. Feb. 6, following, Joseph Frazie of Rawack River, Elizabethtown, deeded to John Toe of Elizabeth Town 40 acres on said river, bounded south by the Woodbridge line. (N. J. Arch. XXI:118-

91). On Jan. 27, 1696-7 Fraizee and wife Mary gave three deeds, for 60, 45, and 39 acres respectively, to their sons Edward, William and Eliphalet, with a tract of meadow land to each. (N. J. Arch. XXI: 273, 271.) Joseph Frasey, yeoman, on Oct. 22, 1699, deeded 6 acres of meadow to John Robison of Woodbridge. (N. J. Arch. XXI:328.)

Joseph Frazee must have been twice married, but there seems to be no record of the first wife. The will of Stephen Osborne of Elizabethtown, dated July 12, 1694, mentions wife Sarah and daughter Mary, wife of Joseph Frasey. Stephen Osborne was born in 1634, so that Mary was probably not born before 1655 or so, and possibly several years later. She was the mother of Isaac, and possibly other children. The will of Joseph Frazee of Elizabethtown, yeoman, dated Jan. 8, 1713-4, was probated Feb. 10, 1714-5, so that he probably died about the beginning of the latter year. It names wife Mary and sons Edward, Eliphalet, Samuel, John, Elisha, Joseph and Isaac; no daughters are mentioned by name, although they are referred to. The executors were son Eliphalet and John Harriman. (N. J. Arch. XXIII: 172.) It is possible that the son Joseph was the second child of that name, and born after the death of testator's oldest son Joseph. The will of Joseph¹ Frazee which follows verifies this.

WILL OF JOSEPH¹ FRAZEE (Copy of the Original).

In the name of God Amen the eighth day of January in the Yeare of our Lord 1714 I Joseph Frazee of Elizabeth towne in the County of Essex yeoman being very sick and weak in body but of perfect mind and memory thanks be Given unto God therefore Calling unto mind the Mortality of my body and that it Is appointed for all Men once to dye doe make and ordaine this my last will and testament that Is to say principally first of all I give and Recommend my soule into the hands of God that gave it and for my body I recommend it to the Earth to be buried in Christion like and decent manner at the descresion of my Executors nothing doubting but at the Generall Resurrection I shall Receive the same againe by the mighty power of God and as

touching such worldly estate wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me in this life I give devise and despose of the same in the following manner and forme.

Imprimis. I give and bequeath to Mary my dearly beloved wife all my whole moveable estate with booth within doores and without and also five ackers of land lying between the Queen road and the brooke belonging to my homestead and to live in the house so long as she do remain my widdow.

ITEM: I doe give to my well beloved son Edward Frazee six shillings.

ITEM: I doe give to my welbeloved son Eliphlet Frazee five shillings six pence.

ITEM: I doe give to my welbeloved son Samuell Frazee five shillings six pence.

ITEM: I doe give to my son John Frazee five shillings six pence.

ITEM: I doe give to my son Elisha Frazee five shillings six pence.

ITEM: I doe give to my welbeloved son Joseph Frazee my house & homestead lying upon Raway River and also a piece of land lying over the River bounded on the East side of the brooke and the Queen Road and also the salt meadow and my son Joseph Frazee to pay to each of his sisters five pound a piece upon the day of their marriage.

ITEM: I doe give to my welbeloved son Isaac Frazee a tract of land lying upon Raway River running as the Brooke Runs and bounded upon my son Samuel.

ITEM: I do Give all my land lying being upon Delawar river and Pesiack to be equally divided amongst all my sons I doe likewise Constitute make & ordaine my wife and my son Eliphlet Frazee and Mr. John Harriman my & sole Executors of this my last will and Testament and I do hereby utterly Disallow Revoke and Disanull all every other former Testaments Wills, Legacies, Requests, and Executors by me in any ways before this time named willed and bequeathed Ratifying and Confirming this and no other to be my Last Will and Testament.

Joseph Frazee, (L. S.)

Signed Sealed published pronounced and declared by the said as his last and Testament in the presence of us the subscribers.

Rich. Harrieman,
William Strayherne,
his

Daniele Stilwell
mark

Proved before Thomas Gorden the 10th January 1714, Sealed dated the same day, Inventory exhibited.

J. Bass.

Recorded in Liber 1 of Wills, Folio 517.

Children of Joseph¹ Frazee.

1. JOSEPH, b. about 166—. May 24, 1686, he received a patent for 150 acres of land and meadow, next to his father's property. (N. J. Arch. XXI:81.) Nov. 7, 1693, he made a nun-cupative will, leaving his property to his brothers Edward and William and three younger ones and his sister Mary. The will was proved the same day, perhaps indicating that he died soon after expressing his wishes. On Dec. 21, Letters testimonial were granted to his father Joseph Frazey, Sr., of Elizabethtown. His own residence is given as Middlesex county, so that he had probably moved over the line into Woodbridge. (N. J. Arch. XXX:559.) This man was presumably a bachelor.

2. Edward, b. 166— or 167—; m. Mercy Oliver; d. 173—.
3. William, b. 166— or 167—; m. Martha ———; d. 1703-4.
4. Eliphalet, b. about 167—; m. Margaret Carlile; d. 1715-6.
5. Elisha, b. 1670-1; m. Sarah ———; d. Sept. 27, 1727.
6. John, b. about 1675; probably m. twice; d. 1724.
7. Samuel, b. 16—; m. Lydia ———; d. 1716. (Will probated in New York City.)
8. Mary.
9. Isaac, b. about 1697; m. Elizabeth; d. Feb. 8, 1775.
10. Joseph, b. 170— or 171—; m. Mary Demoney; d. 1772.

CAPTAIN EDWARD² FRAZEE, son of Joseph¹, was married about 169— to Mercy, daughter of Samuel and Mary Oliver of Rahway. In 1694 he was, like his father, a contributor toward the support of Rev. John Harriman. In 1693 he was named in the nuncupative will of his brother Joseph. In 1717 the accounting of the estate of John Spencer of Woodbridge, shows a payment made to Edward Freasey of Elizabethtown. (N. J. Arch. XXIII: 435.) In 1718 Edward Frazey was an Overseer of Highways in Elizabethtown. (Hatfield, p. 306.) The will of Captain Edward Frazee of Elizabethtown, dated Jan. 3, 1731-2 and proved June 6, 1733, is outlined in N. J. Arch. XXX:186. It mentions three eldest daughters Elizabeth Crow, Sarah Craig and Humus, heirs and three youngest daughters Effiah, Mary, and Mercy Frazee. To Mary is left a "cubard" and side-saddle given to her mother Mercy by her grandmother Mary Oliver. As executors he named his friend Ezekiel Bloomfield and his brother-in-law David Oliver. Witnesses to the will included John and Benonny (elsewhere spelled Benoni) Frazee, evidently the nephews of the testator. On May 20, 1749, Samuel Oliver was made guardian of Mercy Frazee, an orphan of upwards of fourteen years of age. (N. J. Arch. XXX:187.)

Children of Capt. Edward and Mercy (Oliver) Frazee.

- c. 1. Elizabeth, b. about 1698-1700; m. ——— Crow.
2. Sarah, b. about 1701; m. John Craig and died 1758.
2. Humus, b. about 1703-8; m. Robert Ayers.
4. Effiah.
5. Mary.
6. Mercy, b. as late as 1729?

WILLIAM² FRAZEE, son of Joseph¹ was born 166— or 167—; he was married to Martha ——— and was deeded land by his father on Jan. 27, 1696-7, as stated above. Nov. 7, 1693, he was mentioned in the nuncupative will of his brother Joseph. The will of William Frazee of Elizabethtowne, dated Aug. 16, 1703, and probated May 29, 1704, names wife Martha and children William, Sarah and Mary, all minors, and brothers Edward,

Eliphalet and John. The inventory of the personal estate was appraised Sept. 1, 1703, by Josiah Stanbrow and John Bishop at £62:5:0, including two Bibles valued at seven shillings. (N. J. Arch. XXIII:172.) Papers regarding the Gould family of Caldwell, gathered by the late Rev. C. T. Berry, once pastor of the Caldwell Church, state that John Gould of Elizabethtown m. widow Martha Frazee and had son John Gould, b. 1708 and other children.

- c. 1. William, b. 1690-1703.
2. Sarah, b. 169—.
3. Mary, b. about 1695-1703.

ELIPHALET² FRAZEE, son of Joseph¹ was born in what is now Rahway, about 167—. On Jan. 27, 1696-7, he was deeded land and meadow by his father, as stated above. On May 9, 1700, Margaret Robison, formerly called Margaret Allen, then widow of James Carlile of Scotland, Eliphalet "ffrazie" and wife Margaret, daughter of the said James Carlile, gave receipt to David Falconer for property left to the two Margarets by their husband and father James Carlisle. David Falconer of Edinburgh was the surviving executor of James Carlile (N. J. Arch. XXI:303, 307.) On Oct. 22, 1699, Joseph Frazee had deeded to John Robison of Woodbridge a piece of meadow next to Eliphalet Frazee, and it is possible that James Carlile's widow had married a Robison and brought her daughter Margaret to America, where she met and married Mr. Frazee. On June 9, 1702, Eliphalet Frazey and wife Margaret of Elizabethtown (which then included Rahway) deeded four acres of meadow there to Samuel Miles. (N. J. Arch. XXI:149.) The will of Eliphalet Fraisy, planter, dated 29 of 12th month (Dec. 1712) and probated Feb. 17, 1715-6, mentions his wife, but not by name, and names his children James and Eliphalet and Mary, Ruth, Phoebe, Hester and Margaret, all under age. (N. J. Arch. XXIII:171.) The will of Margaret or Marget Frazee of Woodbridge, widow is recorded in Lib. E. fol. 57 of Wills of Trenton. It is dated Jan. 28, 1741 (1741-2) and was probated June 19, 1747. It names children Eliphalet, Esther (wife of William Brown), and Elizabeth

(wife of Samuel Barnes) and refers, although unfortunately not by name, to several grandchildren, children of daughters Mary, Ruth, Phoebe and son James, and one child of daughter Posthume, all deceased. As executors she named son Eliphalet and sons-in-law William Brown and Samuel Barnes.

- c. 1. Eliphalet, b. about 1695-1710; m. Phoebe ———, d. 1758.
2. Mary, b. 169— or 170—; m., d. 1742.
3. Ruth, b. about 170—; m., d. 1742.
4. Phoebe, b. about 170—; m., d. 1742.
5. James, b. about 1707; m. Ann ———, died Sept. 3, 1741.
6. Esther, b. about 1708; m. William Brown, d. 1759.
7. Margaret, b. about 1710-2; died young.
8. Elizabeth, b. 1717-4; m. Samuel Barnes.
9. Posthume, b. 1715-6; m. Michael Moore of Woodbridge by license dated Dec. 31, 1740, and d. in 1741 (N. J. Arch XXII: 150.)

ELIPHALET³ FRAZEE, son of Eliphalet² and Margaret (Carlile) Frazee, was born at Rahway about 170—. He was married to Phoebe ———, who may possibly have been Phoebe Scudder, as her daughter's will mentions uncle Thomas Scudder. Volume XXX of N. J. Arch. lists four estates between 1730 and 1739 that held bonds or notes of Eliphalet Frazee, viz: John Blanchard, John Morris, Jeremiah Bird and John Balm. There are tombstones to three of his children in the Rahway cemetery. May 16, 1748, a newspaper advertisement shows him as one of the managers of the Elizabethtown-Rahway Lottery. In Nov., 1748, he and Abraham Shotwell and John King were at Widow Hampton's Inn at Rahway, when a party of "rioters" from Newark and Elizabethtown appeared and asked him to join them, which he declined to do. Shotwell and Frazee made depositions before the House of Deputies on Dec. 2, but that of Frazee is not known to exist. (N. J. Arch. XII:447, VII:180, and XVI:20, 23, 27.) Aug. 7, 1758, Administration of the estate of Eliphalet Frazee was granted to Thomas Scudder and Abraham Clark, Jr., the widow Phoebe Frazee having renounced her right to administer in their favor.

July 7, 1759, a petition of several relatives (N. J. Arch. XXXII, page 121) states that Eliphalet Frazee had died owning valuable land in Elizabethtown, and leaving but one son, James, now about eleven years old. The widow, living on the plantation, has lately m. and a guardian for said child is requested. The paper was signed by Thos. Scudder, Robert Ogden, Stephen Crane, Samuel Woodruff and Jonathan Hampton. These men were among the most prominent in the town in their day, and I do not know how they could all be relatives of the orphan James. On July 9, 1759, Abraham Clark, Jr., later one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was appointed guardian of James Frazee. He served as guardian until Feb. 1764, when he wrote that "James Frazee did not behave well at school and is not at my house and I will have no more care of him or his plantation." On Feb. 21, 1764, George Brown was made guardian of James Frazee, then aged 16. (N. J. Arch. XXXII:122.) The will of Keziah Cutter of Woodbridge, widow of Samuel, dated May 18, 1759, names sisters Phoebe Frazee, Mary, wife of John Moore, and Humas Frazee. As executors she named Uncle Thomas Scudder and cousin Jonathan Frazee (N. J. Arch: XXXII: 84).

- c. 1. Humus, b. about 1737; d. Feb. 13, 1752, in her 15th year.
2. Eliphalet, b. about 1739; d. Aug. 5, 1741, in his 2nd year.
3. Keziah, b. 172— or 173—; m. Samuel Cutter, d. in 1759.
4. Mary, b. 1723-33; had license, Nov. 13, 1751, to m. John Moore of Woodbridge.
5. James, b. about 1748.
6. Eliphalet, b. about Feb. 1750; d. Nov. 22, 1750, in his 9th month.
7. Phoebe, b. about 174—.
8. Humus, b. 1752-9.

JAMES⁴ FRAZEE, born about 1748, the son of Eliphalet³ who was for a time the ward of Hon. Abraham Clark, until the latter refused to continue to serve, was quite probably, although not positively, the James Frazee of Middlesex County who received license

on Sep. 3, 1770 to marry Rachel Frambles [or Trambles] of Elizabethtown. (N. J. Arch. XXII: 142.) He was presumably the James Frazee who was indicted in 1778 for joining the British Army, and whose property at Rahway was sold by the state the following year. He may have moved to Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, as did so many of the Loyalists. The will of Edward Frazee of Rahway, son of Benoni and grandson of John Frazee, names James Frazee as an executor. Whether it was this James I do not know. There was a contemporary James Frazee, Jr., mentioned later on.

JAMES³ FRAZEE, son of Eliphalet² and Margaret (Carlile) Frazee, was born at Rahway about 1707. He died Sept. 3, 1741, in his 34th year, as appears from his tombstone at Rahway. His daughter Charity is buried there also. June 10, 1732, he was one of the appraisors of the Inventory of James Dyer of Ash Swamp, and in 1730 and 1739 he was indebted to the estates of John Blanchard and John Balm, both of Elizabethtown Borough. (N. J. Arch. XXX:157, 48, 35.) The will of James Frazee of the Borough of Elizabethtown, dated Aug. 26, 1741 and probated Sept. 26, 1741, mentions his mother Marget Frazee and three daughters, with one child expected. As executors he named William Brown, John Skinner and Benoni Frazee. (N. J. Arch. XXX: page 187.)

- c. 1. Daughter, born 1732-5.
2. Daughter, born 1734-7.
3. Charity, b. about Jan. 1737; d. Oct. 28, 1738, age 1 year, 9 months.
4. Jonathan, b. Oct. 10, 1741; m. Isabel Freeman by license of Jan. 16, 1762. Both were of Woodbridge. He died April 1, 1801, aged 59 years, 5 months, and 23 days. Buried at Woodbridge cemetery. I tentatively place this man here because his birth was right to have been the unborn child referred to in James Frazee's will, and because the will of Keziah Frazee Cutter, referred to on page 10 mentions a cousin Jonathan Frazee.

ELISHA² FRAZEE, son of Joseph¹ was born 1670-1, Feb. 24. He lived at Woodbridge and appears in 1717 as appraiser of the inventory of Benjamin Jones and in 1720 as witness to the will of John Lee, both of that place. His tombstone, which was standing a few years ago in the old Woodbridge Cemetery, states that he was born 1670 and died Sept. 27, 1727, age 56 years, 7 months and 3 days. On Oct. 4, 1727 Administration on the Estate of Elisha Frazee of Woodbridge was granted to widow Sarah Frazee. (N. J. Arch. XXIII:172). I have no record of the children of Elisha Frazee. It is quite likely that he left descendants, and it may be that some of the unattached Frazees mentioned on later pages were children or grandchildren of his. See Joseph² Frazee whose will dated 1770 names son Elisha.

JOHN² FRAZEE, son of Joseph¹, was born about 1675. He is buried in the old Rahway Cemetery and an old tombstone, badly worn, gives the year of his death as 1724. The age is no longer decipherable, but the History of Union and Middlesex counties, written forty years ago, gives the age as 49. His marriages are uncertain. The will of John Cooper of Newark, Nov. 16, 1732, mentions the eldest daughter of sister Elizabeth ffrayley (Frazee?), deceased. This Elizabeth, daughter of Timothy Cooper, was born in Springfield, Mass., Jan. 21, 1672-3. Her brothers and sisters all settled in Essex county, New Jersey, and the occurrence of the name Timothy suggests that she may have been a first wife of John Frazee. The will of Samuel Oliver of Elizabethtown, 1739, leaves 1/3 of his estate to his "cousin" (i. e. nephew) Benoni Frazee so that John Frazee's (second?) wife Sarah was evidently the daughter of Samuel and Mary Oliver. The will of John Frazee, yeoman, of Elizabethtown, dated Jan. 26, 1723 and probated Aug. 15, 1724, names wife Sarah and brother Elisha Frazee as executors, and names children Susanna, Phoebe, John, Jonathan, Benoni, William and Timothy. To John he left his dwelling on the south side of Rahway River and to Benoni the land on the north side. (N. J. Wills, Trenton, N. J.)

c. 1. Susanna, b. 169— or 170—.

2. Phoebe, b. 169— or 170—.

3. John, b. 169— or 170-4.
4. Jonathan, b. about 170—; m. Martha Coddington.
5. Benoni, b. about 1709; m. Elizabeth ———, d. June 14, 1742.
6. William, b. about 1710-5; m. Rebecca ———, d. 1755.
7. Timothy, b. about 1710-19.

JOHN³ FRAZEE, son of John² Frazee, was born at Rahway about 169— or 170—. He is mentioned as a debtor in the inventories of estates of John Blanchard, Joseph Meeker and Jeremiah Bird, 1730, 1732 and 1738. The Essex County Common Pleas Court records show a case in April, 1740, Thomas Nicholson vs. John Frazee. No details are given. No further record of this man appears.

JUDGE JONATHAN³ FRAZEE, son of John², was born at Rahway about 170—. He m. Martha, daughter of Benjamin Coddington of Woodbridge, and is mentioned as son-in-law in the latter's will, May 26, 1750. He was a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Middlesex County, 1764 to 1774, and from 1744 to 1774 his name is frequently met with in the records as witness or executor of Wills, or in connection with legal notices. He lived in Woodbridge and a child is buried in the old Presbyterian churchyard there. The last record that is found of him is dated Sept. 22, 1774 and is a notice to creditors of Thomas Rattoone, an insolvent debtor, to appear before Jonathan Frazee, Esq., et al., Judges of the Province of New Jersey. He may have died or left the state about that time, but he certainly lost the publicity that he had received up to that time.

c. 1. Job, b. about 1746; d. Feb. 13, 1752 in his 6th year.

BENONI³ FRAZEE, son of John² was born at Rahway about 1709. He was married to Elizabeth ———. d. June 14, 1742 in 33rd year as appears from his tombstone. His wife Elizabeth d. Feb. 3, 1748-9 in her 39th year. The will of Samuel Oliver, (probably his mother's brother), dated Nov. 1, 1739, leaves one-third of his estate to "cousin" Benoni Frazee, he to purchase a burial cloth for the use of Rahway. The will of Benoni Frazee of Elizabeth Borough, carpenter, is dated April 28, 1742 and was

probated June 19, 1742, (recorded in Liber C. fol. 511 of N. J. Wills at Trenton). It names wife Elizabeth and children Edward, George, James, Henry and Sarah. The executors were Samuel Oliver, John Marsh, Jr., and Jonathan Frazee. On Jan. 10, 1748, Elizabeth, widow of Benoni Frazee of Essex County, being very sick, made a statement in the presence of John Lee, to the effect that as her daughter was a poor ailing child, she desired her to have her best bed. On Jan. 10, 1748, administration on her estate was granted to Jonathan Frazee of Woodbridge. An accounting of the administrator, dated Jan. 24, 1749, shows payments to John Lee "for taking care of the children and making a cot for Edward." (N. J. Arch. XXX:187.)

- c. 1. Edward, b. 1733-4; m. Catherine; d. Oct. 16, 1773.
2. George, b. about Feb. 1737; m.; d. Nov. 16, 1826.
3. James, b. about 1740; d. unmarried Nov. 26, 1757.
4. Henry, b. about 1741-2.
5. Sarah, b. about 173—; sickly, and may have died unmarried.

EDWARD⁴ FRAZEE, son of Benoni,³ was born at Rahway about 1733-4. He d. Oct. 16, 1773, in his 40th year, and his widow, Catherine, d. April 10, 1783 or 1785, in her 50th year. I read the year 1783, while another investigator thought it was 1785. Both are buried in Rahway cemetery. The will of Edward Frazee of the Borough of Elizabeth, dated Aug. 18, 1773, and probated Oct. 25, 1773, names wife Catherine, children Benoni, Jonathan, James, Richard, George, Mary, Catherine and Rebecca. All but Benoni were minors, and the wording is a little uncertain about him. As executors he named his brother, George Frazee, and also James Frazee, whose identity is not certain.

- c. 1. Benoni, b. about 1752; m. Sarah Oliver and died 179—.
2. Jonathan, b. about 175—.
3. James, b. 175— or 176—.
4. Richard, b. 175— or 176—.
5. George, b. about 176—.
6. Mary, b. about 175—.
7. Catharine, b. 175— or 176—.

8. Rebecca, b. 175— or 176—.

BENONI⁵ FRAZEE, son of Edward⁴, was b. at Rahway about 175—. He was presumably the Benoni Frazee of Middlesex County who, according to Stryker, was a member of the Militia of that county in the Revolution. He was m. at Westfield June 14, 1784, to Sarah Oliver. He d. about 1798 and on July 2 of that year his widow Sarah was appointed guardian of David, Ebenezer, John and Betsey, children of the decedent.

- c. 1. David, b. 1785-98.
2. Ebenezer, b. 1785-98.
3. John, b. 1785-98.
4. Elizabeth, b. 1785-98.

GEORGE⁴ FRAZEE, son of Benoni³, was b. Feb. 10, 1737; died Nov. 16, 1826, aged 89 years and nine months and is buried in the Rahway cemetery next his grandfather, the latter's stone being the oldest in the cemetery. On April 17, 1760, administration on the estate of Benjamin Thompson of Essex County was granted to Phoebe Thompson, widow, and George Frazee, both of Elizabethtown. (N. J. Arch. XXXII:322.) Aug. 18, 1773, George Frazee was named as an executor in the will of his brother Edward. The will of George Frazee of Westfield township was dated Sept. 25, 1827, according to the entry in Essex County Wills, (D:452.) The correct year was probably 1826. It names as executors sons Benjamin and Edward and leaves property to children Mary Price, Frances Ward, Rachel Spinning, Phoebe Winans, Hannah Meeker, Betsey Lum, William, Turner, Samuel (?) and also mentions his wife, but not by name, and refers to William Frazee, son of George Frazee, Jr., deceased. I am much puzzled when I try to put this family together. Westfield church records show baptism of an unnamed child of George Frazee on Nov. 28, 1794, and of Turner, son of George Frazee, on June 11, 1807, although he was not an infant at that time, as he was married in 1820. I am inclined to think that there are two sets of children. Perhaps George's first wife was a daughter of Benjamin Thompson, on whose estate he administered in 1760, and for whom his son Benjamin may have been named. In the

Baptist churchyard at Lyons Farms, between Newark and Elizabeth, there was a stone to Hannah, widow of George Frazee, who died Sept. 6, 1843, aged 86. [Turner Frazee was married in this church in 1820, and I think it not improbable that Hannah, who was born about 1753, was the second wife of George⁴ Frazee.]

- c. 1. Samuel, b. Aug. 10, 1776.
- 2. Mary, b. Dec. 6, 1778.
- 3. William, b. Aug. 6, 1780.
- 4. Fanny, b. Feb. 26, 1782; d. Jan. 11, 1848.
- 5. Rachel b. Sept. 10, 1785.
- 6. Benjamin, b. July 31, 1787; d. Apr. 25, 1878.
- 7. Phoebe, b. May 25, 1789.
- 8. George, b. Sept. 3, 1792; d. Aug. 18, 1824.
- 9. Edward, b. July 28, 1793; d. Nov. 11, 1853.
- 10. Hannah, b. May 22, 1795.
- 11. Eliza, b. Dec. 6, 1797.
- 12. Turner, b. June 9, 1799; d. Mar. 11, 1881.

(The above record was taken from Benjamin Frazee's Bible in New Jersey, by his nephew, Aaron B. Frazee, in 1886.)

GEORGE⁴ FRAZEE, (Benoni 3, John 2, Joseph 1) born Feb. 1 or 10, 1737; d. Nov. 16, 1826; m. 1st —; m. 2nd, Hannah Mills, b. Dec. 6, 1737.

- c. 1. Lydia,⁵ b 1774; d. 1808; m. Rev. Thos. Morrel, (his second wife).
- 2. Samuel,⁵ b Aug. 10, 1776; went to Indianapolis, Indiana, about 1815.
- 3. Mary,⁵ b. Dec. 6, 1778; m. Price.
- 4. William,⁵ b. Aug. 6, 1780; d. —, 1848; m. Rebecca Shephard. William Frazee went west to Ohio, and settled near Cincinnati, ten miles north, at Mill Creek, married there and afterward moved to the Beach country.
- c. 1. James,⁶ b. 1815; was a physician. Is said to have son, Samuel, in Maywood, California.
- 2. William Turner,⁶ b. 1821; m. 1843 Rachel Ho-

man, (b. 1821) daughter of Eber Homan of Warren County, Ohio; buried at Pymont, Ohio, with his father and mother. Was a physician. He married.

c. 1. John W.⁷ Frazee, b. 1860; d. 1907; m. Jan 10, 1883, Cora M. Stoner (1866-1907).

c. 1. Katherine⁸ Frazee, born Jan. 13, 1885.
m. (1) John I. McLaughlin.

c. 1. John I.⁹ McLaughlin, b. 1906.

2. Katherine Eileen⁹ McLaughlin. b. 1909.

m. (2) D. C. Nicholson, 1921 (?).

Other children of John W.⁷ Frazee and Cora M. Stoner (sequence uncertain).

1. Mary Ella⁸ Frazee, b. 1842; m. Daniel Lee.

c. 1. Charles McGuffey⁹ b. 1867, Los Angeles, California.

2. Hannah Rebecca⁸ Frazee, b. 1844; m. Lew Downing.

c. 1. Arthur⁹ (dead).

3. Harriet Bell,⁸ m. Harry Stokes, son Benjamin⁹ died young.

Kate,⁸ b. 1857; m. White. No children.

Ann,⁸ died young.

George William Henry⁸ b. 1847; died young.

Carrie Edith⁸ Lee, b. 1872; m. McNally. (Carrie Lee, now deceased.)

c. 1. Benjamin⁶ was a school teacher, died young.

2. Henry⁶.

3. George⁶ was a farmer near Dayton, Ohio.

4. Rebecca⁶ m. — Symington, lived near Taylorville Indiana.

5. Hanna⁶ m. — Wallace.

5. Fanny,^{5*} b. Feb. 26, 1782; d. Jan. 11, 1846; m. Ward.
6. Rachel,⁵ b. Sept. 10, 1785; m. Ebenezer Spining.
7. Benjamin,⁵ b. July 31, 1787; d. April 25, 1870-8; m.
Susan Ogden Moorhouse.
8. Phoebe,⁵ b. May 25, 1789-90; m. Winans.
9. George,⁵ b. Sept. 3, 1792; d. Aug. 11, 1824; m. Joanna,
daughter of James Roll. Littell says that his wife was
Joanna, daughter of James and Joanna (Earl) Roll,
who was probably b. about 179—. On Sept. 15, 1824,
administration on his estate was granted to Israel R.
Coriell, his widow Joanna having renounced her right
to administer in favor of Coriell. Frazee's residence is
given as Westfield township. His father's will names
a grandson, William, son of George Frazee, Jr.
c. 1. William⁶.
10. Edward,⁵ b. July 28, 1793; d. Nov. 14, 1853; m. Nancy
Harrison.
11. Hannah,⁵ b. May 22, 1795; m. Aaron Ball Meeker.
12. Elizabeth,⁵ b. Dec. 5, 1797; March 7, 1847; m. Stephen
Meeker.
13. Lane. (or Lum).
14. Turner,⁵ b. June 6, 1800; d. March 11, 1881; m. Martha,
June 19, 1797-April 2, 1880, daughter of Abner Meeker,
m. by the pastor of the Lyons Farms Baptist Church,
Aug. 12, 1820; both Turner and his wife were from
Elizabethtown.
c. 1. Mary,⁶ b. Jan. 19, 1821, d. in 1840.
2. William,⁶ b. Sept. 19, 1823, d. in 1863-4; m. Eusebia
Miller Frazee (1827-1908).
c. 1. Eber⁷.
Benjamin⁸.
Samuel⁸.
Eva,⁷ d. at the age of 30.
Samuel Lincoln,⁷ m. Effie.

*5th child of George Frazee pg. 194.

c. 1. Hallie,⁸ m. Swartz.

c. 1. Robert⁹.

2. Richard⁹.

Guy,⁸ m. (2) E. G. Marzh.

Julia⁷ Frazee Herman.

Anna⁷.

Twins:

Frederick⁶ Frazee—July 20, 1825—July 20, 1825.

Aaron B.⁶ Frazee—July 20, 1825—Feb. 4, 1915.

Aaron B.⁶ m. Alice Jackson.

c. 1. Sarah Elizabeth⁷ Frazee, d. in infancy.

2. Laura Patience⁷ Frazee, d. at 24 years; m. Joe Ralston.

3. Richard Evans⁷ Frazee; m. Hannah Bundy.

c. 1. Ethel,⁸ d. in infancy.

2. John,⁸ d. in infancy.

3. Enid⁸ Frazee Van Nostrum.

c. 1. Charlotte⁹.

Gretchen⁸ Frazee Rodriguez.

c. 1. Manuel⁹.

2. Anita⁹.

Madeline⁹ Frazee, m. name unknown.

Martha Anne⁷ Frazee, m. Eugene St. John, Onarga, Illinois.

c. 1. Laura Grace⁸ St. John m. Baylor, Onarga, Illinois.

c. 1. Robert⁹.

2. Harriet⁹.

3. Alice⁹.

4. Howard⁹.

5. Donald⁹.

2. Alma Alice⁸ St. John m. Egley.

c. 1. Mila Egley⁹ Rogers, West Newbury, Vermont.

c. 1. May¹⁰.

2. Polly Ann¹⁰.

3. Oliver Byron¹⁰.

2. John Egley,⁹ West Newbury,
Vermont.

Alma's children by second marriage.

c. 1. ———Roberts, Washington, Ver-
mont.

2. Kenneth⁹ Roberts.

3. Karl⁹ Roberts.

4. Robert⁹ Roberts.

5. Myrtle⁹ Roberts.

6. Richard Sterling⁹ Roberts; dead.

7. Jeanette Frances⁹ Roberts.

8. Bruce⁹ Roberts.

9. Billie⁹ Roberts.

10. Alma Castle⁹ Roberts.

Katherine⁷ Frazee; d. in infancy.

William Henry⁷ Frazee, m. Miss Good.

c. 1. Alice⁸ d. in infancy.

2. Lulu⁸ Rabold.

c. 1. Esker⁹.

2. Norman⁹.

3. Pauline⁹.

Twins:

4. Dan⁹.

5. Dale⁹.

James W.⁶ Frazee b. Sept. 14, 1827; m. Euphemia
Frazee.

c. 1. Frederick⁷.

2. Frank⁷.

3. Louis⁷.

4. Anna⁷.

5. Belle⁷.

6. May⁷.

7. Ida⁷.

8. John⁷.

9. George⁷.

10. Carl⁷.

11. Carrie⁷.

Note: Two sets of twins died in infancy.

Frederick Smith⁶ Frazee, b. Feb. 4, 1830, d. Nov. 7 1916; m. Eleanor Furby Frazee, b. July 15, 1843; d. Dec. 11, 1919.

Arthur W.⁷ Frazee, b. Sept. 23, 1869, Leabury, Oregon.

Helen Frazee⁸ Billings, Wendling, Oregon.

Betty Jean⁹.

Wilfred⁸.

Harold⁸.

Gordon⁸.

Edith⁷ Frazee, b. Apr. 29, 1871, d. Nov. 4, 1899.

Louise⁷ Frazee Lane, b. Feb. 8, 1873, 209 E. Chestnut Street, Glendale, California.

John⁸.

Clara⁷ Frazee Dial, b. Dec. 16, 1874, Gilman, Illinois.

John T.⁷ Frazee, b. May 27, 1876, Gilman, Illinois.

Gwendolyn⁸.

Frederick, Jr.⁷ b. Oct. 17, 1881, d. Oct. 21, 1902.

Sarah E.⁷ Frazee, b. May 6, 1832.

Julia Ann⁷ Frazee McMillan, b. Feb. 11, 1835.

Louis D.⁷ Frazee, b. March 5, 1837; m. Eliza Robinson Frazee.

c. 1. Herbert B.⁸ Frazee.

c. 1. Floyd⁹.

2. Wilbur⁹.

2. Irene⁸ Frazee Isgrigg, Anthony, Kansas.

Lucille⁹.

Ruth⁹.

Paul⁹.

Ralph⁹.

Louis⁹.

3. Flodia⁸.

4. Mattie⁸ Frazee Hannah, Kingswood,
Kentucky.

Irene⁹; died at the age of 13.

Naomi⁹.

Elmer⁹.

Daniel⁹.

Kenneth⁹.

David⁹.

5. Charles⁶ Frazee.

6. Sadie Lucille⁸ Frazee, Brewster, New
York.

7. Nellie⁸ Frazee Lockwood, 3006 Clover-
dale Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

Helen⁹ Lockwood Burge.

Louis Edmond⁹ Lockwood.

8. Louis Day⁸ Frazee.

Marjorie Elizabeth⁹.

Logan Edward⁹.

John T.⁷ Frazee, b. Feb. 21, 1842, d. Dec. 8,
1925; m. Mary Nickerson.

c. 1. Jessie⁸ Frazee, b. Feb. 16, 1873, d. Jan.
24, 1927.

2. Russell⁸ Frazee, Gilman, Illinois.

3. Baby,⁸ died in infancy.

Twins:

4. Edith Frazee, Gilman, Illinois.

5. Effie⁸ Frazee, died Dec. 7, 1909.

HENRY⁴ FRAZEE, son of Benoni³ was probably born about 1741-2. He witnessed the will of Samuel Cutter of Woodbridge Aug. 12, 1758, and no further record of him at Rahway or Woodbridge. It is possible that he was the Henry Frazee who lived

in Morris County and died 1783-4. Information concerning him comes from two sources, his will and an application for pension made by his wife Sarah, who must have been a second wife. There is no information on this family to be found in the Hanover church records except the m. of daughter Anna. The will of Henry Frazee of Hanover Township, Morris County, yeoman dated Dec. 16, 1783, and proved April 1, 1784, names five minor children, Life, John, James, Ann and Hetty, and the names of the executors, Aaron Kitchell and Enoch Beach.

WILLIAM FRAZEE, son of John² was probably born about 1710-15 at Rahway. Little information has been found concerning him. I think that his wife was very likely Rebecca Wilkinson. On Aug. 20, 1740, Rebecca, widow of John Wilkinson, of Woodbridge, made her will, naming her daughter, Rebecca Wilkinson, as an executor. On Feb. 3, 1745-6 Rebecca Frazee, late Rebecca Wilkinson, qualified as executrix (N. J. Arch. XXX: 529.) On April 3, 1755, administration on the estate of William Frazee, turner, of Woodbridge, deceased intestate, was granted to Rebecca Frazee, widow, and Jonathan Frazee, Esq., of Woodbridge. An accounting by the administrators, March 24, 1759, shows £177 on hands (N. J. Arch. XXXII:122.) It is not known whether they had any children.

TIMOTHY³ FRAZEE, son of John² was born about 171—. He lived in Woodbridge, but one finds only three references to him, and no indication as to his wife and family, if any. March 4, 1756, he witnessed will of Peter Pain of Woodbridge, which named Jonathan Frazee as an executor. March 25, 1758, he was bondsman for Jonathan Frazee of Woodbridge as administrator of Michael Moore. April 20, 1770, notice was given that on May 15, Judges Stephen Skinner and Jonathan Frazee of Middlesex County would meet to discharge Timothy Frazee, an insolvent debtor, he having complied with the late Insolvency Act. (N. J. Arch. XXXII:242, 226: XXVII:148.)

SAMUEL² FRAZEE, son of Joseph¹ was born 167— or 168—. Bonds of a Samuel Frazee are listed among the assets of the estates of Jeremiah Bird, in 1738 and of John Balm in 1739, and

may be old uncollected notes of this Samuel. (N. J. Arch. XXX: 46, 34.) The only other information about this man is from his will (N. J. Arch. XXIII:175.) It was dated in New York City May 4, 1716, and was proved May 30, 1716. It was witnessed by three Newarkers and names children Samuel, Jacob, and Jane, all minors, and appoints his two brethren, Edward ffrezy and his brother-in-law, Joseph Bunnell, executors. Whether Frazee's wife was a Bunnell or Bonnell, or Joseph Bunnell's wife, Martha, was a Frazee is not known.

- c. 1. Samuel, b. about 170— and may be the Samuel whose bonds are referred to above.
- 2. Jacob, b. about 1713-4; d. April 24, 1733, in his 20th year, as appears from his tombstone at Rahway.
- 3. Jane, b. 1705-16.

ISAAC² FRAZEE, son of Joseph¹, was born about 1697. He lived in or near what is now Westfield; then part of the Borough of Elizabeth, and he and his wife are buried there. Their tombstones show that Isaac died Feb. 8, 1775, in his 78th year, and his widow July 23, 1792, in her 87th year. In April, 1730, the inventory of the personal estate of John Blanchard of Elizabethtown was filed and listed bonds and notes from scores of persons, including Isaac Frazee. July 21, 1741, the will of Thomas Acken of "Elizabethtown Ash Swamp" named friend Isaac Frazee as an executor (N. J. Arch. XXX: 48, 10.) The will of Isaac Frazee, (recorded at Trenton, Liber L, fol. 351,) names wife Elizabeth, sons Isaac and Jonas, daughters Margaret Pame-ly, Mary Harrison and Hannah Hinds, and granddaughter Elizabeth, daughter of son Samuel. As executors he named wife and son Isaac. The ages of the widow and son Isaac indicate that Elizabeth must have been a second wife, but I have found no record of an earlier one.

- c. 1. Isaac, b. April 10, 1719; m. twice; d. May 4, 1777.
- 2. Samuel, b. about 1733-4; m. Sarah Littell, d. Oct. 1, 1765.
- 3. Jonas, b. 1740-1; m. Elizabeth Done and died Oct. 6, 1777.
- 4. Margaret; m. Parmely.

5. Mary, m. Harrison.

6. Hannah, m. by Westfield minister Aug. 26, 1766, to John Haines or Hinds.

ISAAC³ FRAZEE, son of Isaac², was born April 10, 1719, as calculated from his tombstone. He was buried at Westfield, and the stone states that he died May 4, 1777, aged 58 years and 24 days. His first wife was Susanna, daughter of John Davis, 1705-1768, of Elizabethtown, and she is called Susanna Frazee in her father's will. She died Aug. 24, 1768, in her 33rd year. His second wife, whose tombstone has not been found, was Phoebe, daughter of Jotham Clark and widow of John Meeker. The will of Jotham Clark names daughter Phoebe, wife of Isaac Frazee. Westfield Presbyterian church records show the marriage, March 30, 1769, of Isaac Frazee and Phoebe Meeker. These records also show the baptism of several children. The will of Isaac Frazee of Westfield Borough, sick and weak, is dated April 24, 1777, and was probated May 14, 1777. It names wife Phoebe and children Isaac, John, Levi, Susanna and Rachel (under 18) and Margaret and Mary, the two youngest, both under 12. There is some confusion as to the names of the daughters, as Rachel and Mary would seem to be transposed. The executors were William Darby and son Isaac. (N. J. Wills, Trenton.)

c. 1. Isaac, b. about 1752-59; m. Rachel Lambert.

2. Susanna, b. about 1759-65.

3. John, b. about 1758-62; m. twice, d. 1808.

4. Mary, b. about 1763 and baptized with the three older children on Nov. 11, 1766; m. Zophar Hatfield, d. Mar. 21, 1835.

5. Levi, bapt. Dec. 29, 1767; m. Rachel Maxwell.

6. Margaret, bapt. July 1, 1770.

7. Rachel, bapt. Aug. 1, 1773.

ISAAC⁴ FRAZEE, son of Isaac³ of Westfield was b. about 175—. Left four hundred pounds by his father's will and the use of the place where he was living until the expiration of the lease from Zachariah Davis. No further record on this family at Westfield,

probably moved away. Westfield church records show his marriage, Feb. 8, 1775, to Rachel Lambert and three children who died young are buried there.

c. 1. Susanna,⁵ (June 1775-Feb. 16, 1782).

2. Isaac,⁵ (Jan. 1780-Mar. 30, 1780).

3. Rachel,⁵ (Oct. 3, 1791-Nov. 13, 1792).

SUSANNA⁴ FRAZEE, b. 1755; d. 1778; m. Thomas Terry.

RACHEL⁴ FRAZEE.

LEVI⁴ FRAZEE, son of Isaac³ b. at Westfield 176— and baptized Dec. 29, 1767. A stone in Westfield cemetery is to Rachel, daughter of Caleb and Susanna Maxwell, wife of Levi Frazee. She d. Oct. 23, 1837, age 65 years, 11 mo. and 12 days. The church records show that Mrs. Levi Frazee became a member Feb. 5, 1797. Records also show that "children of Levi and Rachel Frazee" were baptized, and later a son Anthony was baptized.

Anthony Littell⁵ Frazee, son of Levi Frazee, b. Oct. 6, 1799; d. 1857; m. Margaret L. Chapin.

c. 1. Joseph Marsh⁶ Frazee, b. Sept. 3, 1844; m. Emmarine Seams.

2. Sarah Ann⁶ Frazee, m. William Brummitt.

3. Benjamin Isaac⁶ Frazee, b. Dec. 29, 1849.

4. Levi Squier⁶ Frazee, b. 1853; d. April 16, 1905.

5. Rachel⁶ Frazee, b. July 25, 1855; m. John S. Baird, lives at Thorntown, Indiana.

These Frazees are believed to be in Indiana.

John⁵ Frazee, b. July 29, 1808; d. Sept. 5, 1865, son of Levi Frazee. He was a blacksmith at Westfield, New Jersey, and moved to Somerville, Ohio; m. *Eliza, daughter of John Ross.

1. Silas⁶ Frazee, m.; lived in Kansas.

2. Noah⁶ Frazee, m.; lived in Miamitown, O.

3. William⁶ Frazee, m.; soldier in Civil War.

c. 1. Caleb Maxwell⁶ Frazee, b. 1838, d. 1915; m. Mary Antrim.

2. Susan⁶ Frazee, b. 1840, d. 1900; m. Joseph Lamb.

*Children of 1st marriage:

3. Preston⁶ Frazee, b. 1842, d. 1900; m. Jane Lamar. Lived at Anderson, Indiana.
4. John Ross⁶ Frazee, b. 1845; m. Rebecca C. Rust.
5. Henry Martin⁶ Frazee, b. 1847; m. Sally Buck.
6. Sarah⁶ Frazee, b. 1852; m. S. W. Randall, Somerville, Ohio.
7. George⁶ Frazee, b. 1853, d. 1864.

JOHN⁴ FRAZEE, son of Isaac³, was born at Westfield about 1758-62. He was m. there Sept. 22, 1782, to Esther Lambert, who was born about 1766 and died June 18, 1793, in her 27th year, as shown by her tombstone. The manuscript Genealogy of the Hatfield Family, in New York Historical Society Library states that he married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Matthias Hatfield and widow of Simeon Lambert. Hatfield says she was b. 1748. John Frazee d. about 1808. On April 12, 1808, administration on his estate was granted to Zophar Hatfield. Two children were baptized at Westfield April 16, 1793. There may have been others.

c. 1. Elizabeth ("Betsey"), b. 1783-93.

2. Isaac, b. 1783-93

ELIZABETH⁵ FRAZEE.

ISAAC⁵ FRAZEE, b. in New Jersey, 1784; m. Elizabeth Lee of New Jersey. He resided later in —, Ohio.

First marriage:

c. 1. Hiram⁶ b. previous to 1818; m.; c. William and Mary.

2. John⁶ b. 1818; m.; c. John.

3. Esther⁶; m. Isaac Gurretson; c. Reed and Isaac.

4. Joseph L.⁶ b. Sept. 6, 1820, Ohio; d. June 10, 1877; m. Irene Mitchell. Blanchester, Ohio. Later at or near Rochester, Sangamon County, Illinois.

c. 1. John M.⁷ Frazee, b. Oct. 10, 1845, Ohio; m. ——— Bulchler.

2. James Harry⁷ Frazee, b. 1847, d. in infancy.

3. Mary E.⁷ Frazee, b. June 1, 1850; unmarried; d. Feb. 10, 1926.

4. C—— A——⁷ Frazee, b. Sept. 22, 1862, near

Rochester, Sangamon County, Illinois. Residence, Springfield, Illinois; m. 1894, Jeanne Elizabeth Butler, daughter of Colonel Speed Butler. Engaged in the practice of medicine.

5. Owen Lincoln⁷ Frazee, b. 1867 near Rochester, Sangamon County, Illinois; present address, Springfield, Illinois, engaged in the practice of dentistry; m. 1901, Eleanor Washington.

c. 1. Howard Prescott⁸ Frazee.

2. Ruth E.⁸ Frazee.

Second marriage of Isaac⁵ Frazee was to Mrs. ——— Wetherford.

5. Isaac⁶ Frazee, m. Amanda Ross.

c. 1. Albert⁷ Frazee.

2. Dora⁷ Frazee.

3. Oscar⁷ Frazee.

4. Chas.⁷ Frazee.

5. Ollie⁷ Frazee.

6. Ola.⁷ Frazee.

6. Aaron⁶, m. Margaret Ross.

c. 1. Arthur⁷. There were three other children, names unknown.

7. Elizabeth⁶; m. Robinson. Names of children not known.

8. Amelia⁶; m. Samuel Neet.

c. 1. There were two girls, names unknown.

MARY⁴ FRAZEE, b. 1764, d. 1835; m. Zophar Hatfield December 12th, 1784.

MARGARET⁴ FRAZEE.

SAMUEL³ FRAZEE, son of Isaac² Frazee, b. 1734, d. 1765; m. Sarah, fourth child of Benjamin Littell, she later married Benjamin Sayre and had three children, Sarah, Moses, and Mary Sayre.

Children of Samuel Frazee and Sarah Littell Frazee:

BENJAMIN⁴ FRAZEE, b. at Westfield about 1755-65; he may have been the Revolutionary soldier who served as private in the Essex County Militia in Captain Jedediah Swan's Company, and also in Captain Hoagland's troop in "Sheldon's Light Dragoons."

(Stryker p. 196,567; N. J. H. S. Proceeds, New Series, II:36.)
m. Phoebe Thompson (Apr. 1748-0, 29, 1836) widow of John
Littell, son of Benjamin.

c 1. Carman⁵ d. at Mobile and left Carman⁶ Frazee, an only
son.

JONAS⁴ FRAZEE, b. August 4, 1759, d. 1858, October 7; m.
February 13, 1791, 1st, Nancy Corwin, daughter of Stephen
Corwin. (Littell's Passaic Valley Genealogy.) He was a Rev-
olutionary soldier. (Stryker p. 597.) He removed from New
Jersey about 1800, and lived at Miamitown, Hamilton County,
Ohio. He is buried in the Berea Cemetery and a monument was
erected to his memory by citizens of Cleves, Miamitown, and
Elizabethtown, Ohio. For a fuller account of Jonas⁴ Frazee and
his descendants see Line of Jonas⁴ Frazee.

BETSEY⁴ FRAZEE, b. 1755-56; m. 1st, Simeon F. Randolph; 2nd,
Hon. Charles Clark; 3rd, Philemon Elmer. No children.

SAMUEL⁴ FRAZEE, b. February or March, 1765, at Westfield,
New Jersey, d. September 5, 1826; m. May 30, 1793; Letitia
Squier (d. 1856, age 89). His will, dated November 3, 1824,
and probated August 28, 1827, names children Simeon, Recom-
pense S., Moses, Elizabeth Cory, and Sarah Frazee. He lived at
Westfield, New Jersey.

c. 1. Eliza⁵ Frazee, b. 1790; m. June 14, 1814, Samuel Corey,
son of Benjamin Corey of Westfield.

2. Recompense Squier⁵ Frazee, went to Ohio, married there.

3. Simeon⁵ Frazee, b. about 1797, lived in Westfield; d. 1867,
unmarried.

4. Moses⁵ Frazee, b. about 180—, went to Mobile, d. there,
unmarried.

5. Sarah⁵ Frazee, b. October 22, 1808; m. Francis Pease,
lived at Westfield. No children.

MARGARET³ FRAZEE, daughter of Isaac, m. Parmelee.

MARY³ FRAZEE, daughter of Isaac², m. Harrison.

JOSEPH² FRAZEE, son of Joseph¹ Frazee, being his second son
to bear the name, Joseph.

JOSEPH² FRAZEE lived in the Borough of Elizabeth, either near Westfield or over the mountain near New Providence, born 1700 or 1701. New Jersey Archives XXIII:153 shows that a Joseph Frazee was one of the executors of William Elston May 25, 1727. It is possible, however, that this may be an error for James. June 1, 1750, the will of Nathaniel Gray of Borough of Elizabeth mentions lands adjoining those of Joseph Phrazee. January 29, 1755, the will of Henry Demoney of the same place names daughter Mary Frazee and son-in-law Joseph Frazee. Moses Frazee was a witness to the will. This was presumably Moses, son of Gershom. May 10, 1757, administration on the estate of Jeremiah Frazee was granted to his father, Joseph² Frazee. Ephraim Frazee of the Borough of Elizabeth was his bondsman. The Trustees' records of New Providence Church list a number of early members, who were remembered when the entry was made, but of whom there is no written record. These names include: Joseph Frazee's wife; Ephraim Frazee's wife. Littell's Passaic Valley Genealogies states that Joseph Frazee owned lots 64 and 65 over the mountain, and that he had sons Cornelius, John and Henry. The will of Joseph Frazee of Elizabeth Borough dated December 4, 1770, proved February 5, 1772, names wife Mary, children Elisha, John, Henry, Sarah Davis and Mary Hall and grandson Aaron Frazee. As executor he named William Darby, Jr. It seems likely that Aaron may have been a son of Jeremiah, who d. about 1757, as mentioned above. It seems possible that he may have been a brother of Ephraim, who was his bondsman in 1757, as per above.

Children of Joseph and Mary (Demoney) Frazee.

1. Jeremiah, b. about 173—; d. 1757.
2. Elisha.
3. John, b. about 174—; m. Hannah Wilcox, probably d. 1784.
4. Henry, b. 173— or 174—; m. Sarah Maxwell, d. about Dec. 1794.
5. Cornelius, b. 174— or 175—; m. Sarah Robins, d. Oct. 1784.
6. Sarah, m. William Davis before 1771.
7. Mary, m. William Hall before 1771.

JOSEPH FRAZEE'S WILL,

Recorded March 12th, 1772.

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN, the fourth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy, I Joseph Frazee of the Borough of Elizabeth County of Essex in the Province of East New Jersey, being weak and sick in Body but of Perfect mind and Memory, thanks be given unto God therefore Calling unto mind the Mortality of my Body and knowing that it is appointed for all Men once to die do make and Ordain this my Last Will and Testament (Viz)

Principally and first of all I give and Recommend my Soul into the hands of God who gave it, and for my Body I recommend it to the Earth to be Buried in a decent and Christian like manner at the descretion of my Executor, Nothing doubting but at the General Resurrection, I shall Receive the same again by the mighty Power of God, and as touching such Worldly Estate wherewith it hath Pleased God to bless in this life with, I give Devise and dispose of in the following manner & form.

IMPRIMIS it is my Will and I do Order that in the first place all my Just debts and funeral Expenses be paid and Satisfied out of my Moveable Estate.

ITEM: I give and Bequeath to my Grandson Aaron Frazee the sum of ten shillings, Current light money of the said Province at Eight Shillings the oz. as a Bar to Cut him off from Ever Inheriting or Claiming any other part of my Estate.

ITEM: I give and Bequeath to Mary my well Beloved Wife my Best feather Bed & Common Good furniture, and one Iron Pot and Churn, and one Brindle Cow, and four Sheep, and one Small Swine and Eight Bushels of Wheat and Eight Bushels of Indian Corn and One half of my New Ground Wheat, and also all that is now left which was given to her in her fathers will.

ITEM: I give and Bequeath to my son Elisha Frazee the sum of five shillings Current money as above said.

ITEM: I give and Bequeath unto my son John Frazee the sum of five shillings of like money.

ITEM: I give and Bequeath to my son Cornelius Frazee the sum of five shillings of like money.

ITEM: I give and Bequeath to my son Henry Frazee the sum of five shillings of like Currency And if there be any of my Estate Remaining after my debts and the above Legacies be paid I give it to be Equally divided Between my two daughters Sarah and Mary the wives of William Davis and William Hall.

ITEM: I do constitute make and Ordain William Darby Junr. my only and sole Executor of this my Last Will and Testament, And I do hereby revoke and disannul all and Every other former Testaments, Wills, Legacies & Executors by me any manner of ways before this time Named Willed & Bequeathed Ratifying and Confirming this and no other to be my Last Will and Testament.

In WITNESS whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal the day and Year above written.

Signed, Sealed, Published, Pronounced and declared by the said

Joseph Frazee as his last Will
and Testament in Presence of
us the Subscribers.

Joseph Frazee, (L. S.)

Joseph Line, Junr.

her

Susannah Littell,

mark

Henry Davis.

BE IT REMEMBERED that on the fifth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and seventy-two, Personally appeared before me Bowes Reed duly Authorized &c. Joseph Line, Junr. one of the Evidences to the within written Instrument, and he being duly Sworn on the Holy Evangelists, did declare that he was present and saw Joseph Frazee the Testator therein Named, Sign and Seal the same and heard him Publish Pronounce and declare it to be his last Will and Testament, and that at the doing thereof the said Testator was of sound

and disposing mind and Memory as far as he knows and as he verily believes and that Susannah Little and Henry Davis and other Evidences were also Present and signed their names as Witnesses to the said Will together with this Deponent in the Presence of the said Testator.

Bowes Reed.

Also that at the same time William Darby Junr. the Executor in this Will named Came before me and was duly Qualified as Executor to the said Will by taking the Oath of Executor as by Law appointed.

Bowes Reed.

Probate Granted by Governor Franklin (in the usual form &c.)
Dated the same fifth day of February, 1772.

Petit,

Regr,

Recorded in Liber K. of Wills, Folio 398.

JEREMIAH³ FRAZEE, son of Joseph², b. about 173—. On May 1, 1757, administration on the Estate of Jeremiah Frazee, late one of the Battoe-men under Capt. William Lynes was granted to Joseph Frazee, his father, of the Borough of Elizabeth. His bondsman was Ephraim Frazee of the same place. I have no record of any marriage or children of this Jeremiah, but the will of Joseph names grandson Aaron Frazee, and I am placing him tentatively as son of Jeremiah.

Aaron⁴ Frazee.

JOHN³ FRAZEE, son of Joseph² and Mary, was born about 174—. Littell says he m. Hannah Wilcox Dec. 5, 1764; had two sons and went west. Trenton Probate records show that on Nov. 22, 1784 administration on the Estate of a John Frazee of Essex Co., was granted to Hannah Frazee, and it seems not unlikely that it was John, son of Joseph, and that it was his sons rather than himself who moved West.

Children of John and Hannah (Wilcox) Frazee.

1. Peter⁴ Frazee.

2. Noah (4) Frazee.

HENRY³ FRAZEE, son of Joseph² and Mary Frazee, was b. 173— or 174—. Westfield church records show his m. Aug. 25, 1771, to Sarah Maxwell. Stryker says that Henry Frazee served as private in the Somerset County Militia during the Revolution. It may or may not have been this Henry. Littell says he m. Sarah, daughter of William Maxwell and had the four children mentioned below. The will of Henry Frazee of Essex County, dated Dec. 24, 1794, and probated Jan. 13, 1795, names wife Sarah and children Mary Badgley Maxfield (old style of Maxwell) and Sarah.

- c. 1. Mary, b. about 1772; m. Jan. 6, 1791, Samuel Badgley.
- 2. Maxwell, b. Nov. 10, 1774; m. 1st, Nancy Badgley; 2nd, Nancy (Line) Cory.
- 3. Moses, b. 1775-85; m. Susan Miller.
- 4. Sarah, b. 1775-85; m. Jacob F. Stites.

POLLY⁴ FRAZEE, b. about 1772; m. Jan. 6, 1791, Samuel Badgley, son of Anthony¹.

MAXWELL⁴ FRAZEE, son of Henry³ and Sarah (Frazee), was b., probably at New Providence, Nov. 10, 1774; m. at Westfield June 19, 1796, to Nancy Badgley. Littell says she was a sister of Samuel Badgley, and that after her death, he m. Nancy, daughter of Joseph Line and widow of Noah Cory. His children as given by Littell:

- c. 1. Henry⁵, d. aged 12.
- 2. Noah⁵, b. Aug. 31, 1799; m. Betsey Squier.
- 3. Maria⁵, m. Jonathan Drake and Jacob F. Randolph.
- 4. Anne⁵, m. James C. Lyon.
- 5. Sarah or Sally⁵, m. Humphrey M. Drake.
- 6. Abby⁵, m. Jacob F. Randolph.
- 7. Susan⁵, m. Enoch Ryno.

NOAH⁵ FRAZEE, son of Maxwell⁴ and Nancy, b. Aug. 31, 1799. His record is from Littell. He m. Elizabeth Squier, b. Dec. 13, 1792, daughter of Aaron, of Long Hill.

- c. 1. Henry⁶, b. Mar. 1819; m. Mary French.
- c. 1. George Willis⁷.
- 2. Sarah Elizabeth⁷.

3. Anne Augusta⁷.
2. Aaron⁶.
3. Mary⁶, d. aged 12.
4. Samuel⁶, b. Feb. 11, 1826.
5. Squier⁶, b. Dec. 1, 1827 ; m. Elizabeth Catherine ———, 1828-1908, d. 1903. I recently noticed his tombstone at Millington, N. J.
6. Anson⁶, b. Aug. 27, 1829.
7. John⁶, b. Nov. 25, 1832.
8. Anne⁶, b. Mar. 30, 18—.

Maria⁵ Frazee, daughter of Maxwell⁴, m. 1st, Jonathan Drake, son of Noah, son of Andrew son of Edward.

c. 1. Sarah Ann Drake, m. 2nd, Jacob F. Randolph, son of John, (his second wife).

2. Abby E. Randolph.

Anne⁵ Frazee, daughter of Maxwell⁴, m. James C. Lyon (son of John) as his second wife, had no children.

Sally⁵ Frazee, daughter of Maxwell⁴ (Sarah) twin of Anne, m. Humphrey Martin Drake, brother of Jonathan, son of Noah.

c. 1. Jonathan C. Drake.

2. Maxwell F. Drake.

Note. After her death he removed to Michigan.

Abby⁵ Frazee, daughter of Maxwell⁴, m. Jacob R. Randolph (named above).

c. 1. Mary.

2. Geo. W.

Note: After her death, he, (Randolph) m. her sister, Jonathan Drake's widow.

Susan⁵ Frazee, daughter of Maxwell⁴, m. Enoch Rino.

c. 1. Susan Rino.

MOSES⁴ FRAZEE, son of Henry³ and Sarah (Maxwell) Frazee b. 1775-85 ; m. Susan Miller, daughter of Benjamin, of Scotch Plains.

c. 1. Betsy, m. Abraham Nelson, who kept the tavern in 1849-51, at Scotch Plains.

- c. 1. Julia Anne Curry Nelson.
- 2. Martha Nelson.
- 3. Lloyd Nelson.
- 4. —————.

2. Phoebe, m. Aaron Drake, son of Hugh Drake and Hannah Littell, daughter of Jonathan Littell.

- c. 1. Delia.
- 2. Randolph.
- 3. Sarah.
- 4. Louisa.
- 5. Henry.

Sally or Sarah⁴ Frazee, b. 1775-85; m. Jacob Foster Stites, son of Isaiah of Scotch Plains.

CORNELIUS³ FRAZEE, son of Joseph² and Mary Frazee, b. 174— or 175—. Littell says he m. Sarah Robins, d. leaving three children, as below. The will of Cornelius of Essex County, dated Oct. 8, 1784 and proved only four days later, apparently names only his infant son Cornelius.

c. CORNELIUS⁴ FRAZEE, son of Cornelius³ and Sarah, was b. about 1780-84. Littell says he m. Sheba Hedges, daughter of Benjamin, and had two children, and then m. Mary Tilyou and had three children. He probably died intestate about 1826.

- c. 1. Polly⁵, m. John D. Murphy, had three children.
- 2. Sally⁵, m. Abraham Hyat, had one son; m. 2nd, Mary Tilyou.
- 3. John⁵, who died at sixteen years.
- 4. Catherine, who was unmarried.
- 5. Moses,⁵ m. Susannah Hamilton, granddaughter of John Hamilton.

BETSY⁴, m. William Badgley, June 19, 1796, son of Robert², son of James¹.

HANNAH⁴, m. in the South whither she had gone.

SARAH³ FRAZEE, m. William Davis.

MARY³ FRAZEE, m. William Hall.

LINE OF GERSHOM¹ FRAZEE.

GERSHOM¹ FRAZEE, whose relation to Joseph¹ Frazee is not determined, was probably b. about 170—. On April 19, 1727, administration on the estate of Thomas Gold or Gould, of Elizabethtown, was granted to Gershom Frazee, the principal creditor of the estate (N. J. Arch. XXIII:189.) Apr. 29, 1730, a bond signed by him was included in the estate of John Blanchard of Elizabethtown. Feb. 12, 1734-5, a book debt due by Gershom Frazee was mentioned in the inventory of the estate of John Morris of Elizabethtown. (N. J. Arch. XXX:48, 348.) The will of Gershom Frazee, yeoman, of Elizabeth Borough, was dated Feb. 7, 1754, and probated Feb. 28, 1754. It mentions sons Moses, Abraham, Gershom and Matthias and names as executors wife Abigail and eldest son Abraham. One of the witnesses was Stephen Frazee. The other two were John Lee and Richard Scudder, both Rahway names. (N. J. Wills, Liber F, fol. 157.)

c. 1. Abraham, b. 1731-35; m. Esther ———, d. 1758.

2. Gershom, b. about 1734; m., d. Oct. 1791.

3. Moses, b. about 173—; m. Susanna Winans.

4. Matthias.

ABRAHAM² FRAZEE, son of Gershom¹ was b. about 1731-35. He was m. about 1753-4 to Esther ———, d. 1758. On June 29, 1758, administration on his estate was granted to the widow, Esther Frazee, and Timothy Frazee. On Mar. 1, 1762, Moses Frazee was made guardian of Gershom Frazee, son of Abraham Frazee, deceased. Nov. 17, 1762, Timothy Frazee of Middlesex County, was made guardian of Gershom, aged 7, and Jemima, age 5, children of Abraham Frazee, late of Essex County, deceased. May 8, 1769, Joseph Bird was made guardian of Gershom, son of Abraham Frazee, deceased. (N. J. Wills, Trenton, N. J.)

c. 1. Gershom³, b. Apr. 27, 1755; m. Eunice ———, d. April 24, 1819.

2. Jemima³, b. about 1757; m. ——— Jeffries.

GERSHAM³ FRAZEE, son of Abraham², b. Apr. 27, 1755. He m. Eunice ———, d. Apr. 24, 1819, aged 63 yrs. 11 months and 27 days. His widow, Eunice, d. Jan. 1, 1842 in her 85th yr. They and their infant daughter Polly are buried at Scotch Plains, near Westfield. The will of Gershom Frazee of Westfield Township dated Apr. 22, 1819, and probated May 3, 1819, names wife Eunice, six children and Sister Jemima Jeffries. (Essex County Wills, C. 60.)

- c. 1. Moses⁴, b. 1775-90; m. Sarah Frazee.
- 2. Randolph⁴, b. 178— or 179—; m. Sarah.
- 3. Abraham⁴.
- 4. John⁴.
- 5. Polly⁴, or Mary, d. May 9, 1789 in her 3rd yr.
- 6. Mary⁴ m. at Westfield Feb. 13, 1808, to Morris DeCamp Marsh.
- 7. Esther⁴, not m. in 1819.

MOSES⁴ FRAZEE, son of Gershom³ and Eunice Frazee, was born, probably at Scotch Plains, about 1775-90. Littell states that he m. Sarah, daughter of Moses and Mary (Terry) Frazee, had eight children.

- c. 1. John W.⁵, m. Mary Rogers.
- 2. Gershom⁵.
- 3. Moses⁵, went to Ohio.
- 4. Abraham⁵, went to Illinois.
- 5. Matthias⁵, m. Harriet Laing.
- 6. Margaret⁵, m. Frazee Terry.
- 7. Phoebe⁵.
- 8. Mary Catherine⁵.

GERSHOM² FRAZEE, son of Gershom¹ was b. in the Borough of Elizabeth about 1734; d. Oct., 1791, in his 57th yr. and is buried at Westfield. Littell mentions two children. There may have been others.

- c. 1. Moses³, b. 1764; m. Mary Terry, d. 1850.
- 2. Jemima³, possibly that Jemima Frazee who was, with a number of Rahway children, baptized at Elizabethtown

Nov. 16, 1768, by Rev. Dr. Chandler, of St. John's Episcopal Church. She married Isaac Littell, b. 1764.

MOSES³ FRAZEE, son of Gershom² was b. 1764; m. Mary, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Littell) Terry, who was b. 1767, d. 1847. He d. 1850 and both they and their son John are buried at Westfield. The Westfield Church records show that they were m. Apr. 29, 1787. Littell's Passaic Valley Genealogies, p. 229, gives the names of their children.

- c. 1. John Winans⁴, b. Oct. 16, 1788, d. Oct. 27th, 1806.
2. Sarah⁴, m. Moses Frazee, son of Gershom.
3. Mary⁴, m. Moses Ross and went to Ohio.
4. Catherine⁴, m. 1st, Abraham Woodruff; 2nd, Noe Clarkson.
5. Phoebe⁴, m. Jeremith Newton.
6. Susan⁴, m. Samuel Lee.

MOSES² FRAZEE, son of Gershom¹, was born about 173—; m. Susanna, daughter of Jonathan Winans of Rahway, b. March 9, 1734. The late Professor S. R. Winans of Princeton, who gave me this information, stated that Moses Frazee lived at Short Hills, four miles from Westfield. The children were baptized in the Westfield church. The will of Isaac Littell, 1762, mentions brother-in-law Moses Frazee. The will of Moses Frazee of Essex County, dated March 31, 1798, and probated Feb. 24, 1815, names children Moses, Matthias and Sarah Marsh and granddaughter Phoebe Littell, also wife Susanna.

- c. 1. Sarah³, b. 175—., m. William Marsh at Westfield Mar. 15, 1775.
2. Susanna³, baptized 1761. Either d. young or m. a Littell.
3. Matthias³, baptized 1761. Died young.
4. Matthias³, b. about 1763. m. Hannah Osborn. d. Oct. 21, 1833.
5. Moses³, baptized June 21, 1765.

MATTHIAS³ FRAZEE, son of Moses² and Susanna (Winans) Frazee, was born near Westfield about 1763. He was a private in the Essex County troops during the Revolution and in 1833 was

pensioned by reason of such service. (Stryker, p. 597, and Essex County Pension list.) He was married by the pastor of the Presbyterian Church at New Providence, July 11, 1784, to Hannah Osborn and they had two children baptized at Westfield. He died Oct. 1, 1833 in his 71st year and his wife d. Oct. 19, 1832, age 68. Both are buried at Westfield. The will of Matthias Frazee of Westfield Township, dated Oct. 8, 1833, mentions only three grandchildren, Abigail Fa Dolbeer, Adaline Dolbeer, and Matthias Garthwaite.

c. 1. Abigail Bassett⁴ baptized Dec. 11, 1785, probably m. ——— Garthwaite.

2. Susanna⁴, b. 1797-8, baptized Sept. 30, 1798. m. at Westfield, m. Oct. 1, 1821 to Cutter Dolbeer, 1798-1875, d. 1826.

JOHN W.⁴ FRAZEE, son of Moses⁴ and Sarah (Frazee) Frazee, b. about 180—. Littell states that he m. Mary, daughter of John Rogers of Plainfield and had four children.

c. 1. Smith⁶.

2. Amanda M. F. A.⁶.

3. George⁶.

4. Sarah Elizabeth⁶.

RANDOLPH⁴ FRAZEE, son of Gershom³ and Eunice Frazee, was b. July 6, 1795, d. Sept. 8, 1869, m. to Sarah ——— (d. Oct. 18, 1871, age 77 years) one child is buried at Scotch Plains.

c. 1. Margaret Dawes, b. Oct. 17, 1822, d. Feb. 14, 1823.

EPHRAIM¹ FRAZEE was probably born about 170—. The first reference to his name is under date of April 29, 1730, when a bond due from him is mentioned in the inventory of personal estate of John Blanchard of Elizabethtowne deceased. The original minute book of the Baptist Church at Scotch Plains shows that one of the original members when the church was formed from a part of the congregation at Piscataway, on Aug. 5, 1747, was Ephraim Frasey, and opposite his name on the roll is the word "Dismist." There were a number of women who joined later and as some of them may have been related to Ephraim, I am giving their names here.

June 11, 1748, Rachel Frasey. Deceased.

Oct. 1749, Ann Frazey. Dismissed.

Oct. 13, 1764, Martha Frazee. Dismissed. On Feb. 1, 1789, she and Robert Crosley and Sarah Ross were dismissed to the sister church at Mill Crick, Frederick County, Virginia.

Dec. 22, 1764, Rebecca Frazee. Died Sept. 27, 1792.

Oct. 11, 1783, Hannah Frazee. Dismissed to Virginia, 1787.

The old minute book of the church (Presbyterian) at New Providence states that among the members prior to 1764, when the records began, there was an Ephraim Frazee. This is not, however, a contemporary record, but a memorandum written many years later. May 10, 1757, Ephraim Frazee of the Borough of Elizabeth was bondsman for Joseph Frazee of the same place as administrator of the estate of the latter's son, Jeremiah Frazee. Ephraim was also made guardian of Rachel and Caleb Maxfield, May 6, 1762. On June 19, 1759, administration on the estate of Ephraim Frazee, Jr., a soldier, was granted to Jacob Bebout, William Line being his bondsman and William Line and Recom-pense Stanbury appraisors of his estate. All were of the "Borough of Elizabeth" and the names indicate to me that they all lived either in New Providence or in Scotch Plains. It is presumed that this Ephraim Frazee, Jr., was a son of the older Ephraim, but, of course, this may not be so.

In New Jersey Wills: Ephraim¹ Frazee was administrator of Ephraim² Frazee, Jr., late of Borough of Elizabeth, New Jersey, a soldier. Paper states he died 1759 intestate. This is the only known record of Ephraim² Frazee. There are no records concerning David² Frazee; Rachel² Frazee; nor Hannah² Frazee. It has been suggested that they remained in the East. (Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia.)

MARY² FRAZEE, b. April 3, 1744, m. Thomas Cushman, at New Providence. Jan. 5, 1764.

c. David Cushman, m. Dorcas Morris.

c. Ann Cushman who m. 1st, Holliday; 2nd, m. Joseph³ Frazee.

(See under Samuel² Frazee).

ELIZABETH² FRAZEE, b. Jan. 13, 1747.

JEREMIAH² FRAZEE, b. March 7, 1749, moved from New Jersey to Shellsport, Garret County, Maryland, settling on what is now called Frazee's Ridge. "The names of Jeremiah, Thurman, Matthias, Isaac, and Squier often appear in the family record."—Charles F. Frazee, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, b. October 10, 1858, has brother in Baltimore, Maryland.

THURMAN² FRAZEE, b. March 20, 1752, in New Jersey.

Samuel,³ Frazee.

Ephraim,³ Frazee.

Nancy,³ Frazee.

Patience,³ Frazee, m. John Worldly, Portsmouth, Ohio.

George,³ Frazee, a half brother of Ephraim.

Thurman,³ Frazee, b. Jan. 1, 1797, in Maryland, d. Nov. 1, 1868 in Clinton County, Indiana, m. Frances Lasby near Portsmouth, Ohio, Scioto County, Sept. 30, 1820, came to Clinton County, Indiana, in 1835, was a farmer all of his life.

c. 1. Salathiel B.⁴ Frazee, b. Oct. 16, 1821, d. Nov. 1, 1868.

2. Martha Ann⁴ Frazee, b. July 12, 1825, d. Dec. 10, 1915.

c. 1. Arasmus Wyant, b. Feb. 15, 1845, d. Aug., 1845.

2. Wesley Wyant, b. Sept. 19, 1846.

3. Joseph Wyant.

4. Samuel Dane, b. April 24, 1863.

c. 1. George Wesley, b. Nov. 3, 1890.

2. Myrtle Zenna, b. Jan. 12, 1892.

3. Tessie Araminta, b. June 14, 1895.

3. Mary Margaret,⁴ b. Sept. 14, 1827, d. Oct. 18, 1827.

4. Absalom D.,⁴ b. Mar. 16, 1829, d. Aug. 3, 1834.

5. Margaret⁴ Frances, b. Feb. 18, 1832, d. Sept. 4, 1836.

6. Sarah Jane,⁴ b. Sept. 5, 1836, d. Nov. 21, 1867.

c. 1. Infant Harland, b. July 26, 1859.

2. Anna F. C. Harland, b. Oct. 5, 1860, d. May 9, 1861.

3. Emma Harland, b. July 8, 1862, d. Dec. 12, 1863.
7. Samuel,⁴ b. Jan. 1, 1838, d. April 15, 1896; m. Nancy Beal, 1859.
 - c. 1. Charles Arthur,⁵ b. July 10, 1861, d. Sept. 1, 1871.
 2. Mary Carrington,⁵ b. Dec. 27, 1862, d. May 22, 1922.
 3. Thomas Beal,⁵ b. June 16, 1864, d. Feb. 18, 1925; m. Alethea Caffee of Sullivan County, Indiana.
 - c. 1. Murray Bennett,⁶ b. May 5, 1891.
 - c. 1. Murray Bennett,⁷ b. Jan. 8, 1916.
 2. Mary Elizabeth,⁷ b. Sept. 18, 1920.
 2. Donald Caffee,⁶ b. Jan. 21, 1893.
 - c. 1. Donald Caffee,⁷ b. Sept. 16, 1915.
 2. Frances Jean,⁷ b. Jan. 9, 1918.
 3. Thomas Griffith,⁷ b. Nov. 5, 1921.
 4. Walter Griffith,⁷ b. Jan. 13, 1928.
 3. Margaret,⁶ b. March 19, 1897, m. Pabody.
 - c. 1. Elizabeth Alden Pabody, b. June 16, 1922.
 2. John Haller Pabody, b. July 15, 1925.
 4. Helen Dorothy, b. June 21, 1905, m. Purnell.
 - c. 1. Barbara Lee Purnell, b. Dec. —, 1927.
 4. Laura Antoinette,⁵ b. Aug. 6, 1868, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Baltimore, Maryland.
 5. Frederick Victor,⁵ b. Sept. 25, 1872, d. June 18, 1898.
 6. Sarah Frances,⁵ b. Oct. 17, 1874, d. July 11, 1875.
 8. John H.,⁴ b. Oct. 27, 1840, d. April 26, 1846.
 9. William,⁴ b. April 15, 1846, d. Aug. 15, 1846.

Samuel², Squier², Moses², and Aaron² Frazee, with their father, Ephraim¹ Frazee, moved from Elizabethtowne, New Jersey, to Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in 1760. The father died there in 1776. Samuel² moved to Mason County, Kentucky, in 1779. Squier², Moses², and Aaron², twins, with their mother joined Samuel² in Kentucky in 1784. They were associated with Boone and Kenton in the early history of the state. Samuel² owned 300 acres and Moses² and Aaron² 100 acres each, about midway between Germantown and Minerva. [An account of this land pg. 342 in Frazee narrative.—F. H.]

SAMUEL² FRAZEE was born in New Jersey, Nov. 6, 1753, died in Mason County, Kentucky, 1849, married Rebecca Jacobs of Virginia (1769-Nov. 25, 1837) in 1787.

Third Marriage of Ephraim¹ Frazee.

Anna² Frazee, b. 1757.

Deborah² Frazee, b. 1760.

Ephraim² Frazee, b. 1760.

Squier² Frazee, b. 1764, with his mother and twin brothers, Moses² and Aaron², joined Samuel² in Kentucky in 1784.

c. 1. Demia³ Frazee, m. Isham Keith, son of Colonel Thomas Keith.

c. 1. John.

2. Pink.

3. Judith.

2. Rachel³ Frazee, m. Buckner Black.

c. 1. Villa, m. Mr. Worthington.

c. 1. Lizzie.

2. Blanche, m. Dillard Cooper, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

3. Claude.

4. Bluford.

5. Clay, m. Mary Dick Smith.

c. 1. Florence.

2. Clarence.

6. Joseph, m. Mary Tabb.

7. Jasper.

3. Samuel³ Frazee, m. Judith Hargett.
 - c. 1. Betty⁴, m. Gus Rogers.
 - c. 1. Helen.
 2. Judith.
 2. Judith⁴, m. John Osborne.
 - c. 1. Homer, m. ——— Rice.
 - c. 1. Gussie Osborne, m. Dan Lloyd.
 - c. 1. Mary Alice.
 2. Evelyn.
 3. Judith.
 3. Samuel⁴ Frazee, Dover, Kentucky, m. Betty Robinson.
 - c. 1. Betty⁵ Frazee, m. Charles Asbury.
 - c. 1. Charles.
 2. Lucile.
 2. Lydia⁵ Frazee, m. ——— Wilson.
 - c. 1. Mary Frances.
 2. Frazee.
 3. Ann⁵ Frazee, m. Graham Humlong.
 - c. 1. Elizabeth.
 4. Frank⁴ Frazee, m. Tussie Robinson.
 4. Hannah³ Frazee, m. Colonel Jack Tabb.
 - c. 1. Elmira, m. McDougal.
 - c. 1. Hannah Belle.
 2. Albert.
 5. Ann³ Frazee m. Jacob³ Frazee, her first cousin.
Their children died young. Second husband, Edward Thompson, son, Edward, Jr.

Sarah² Frazee, b. 1768, m. Morris Morris. See Morris Record.

 - c. 1. Rachel, m. Morris Morris, her second cousin.
 2. Elizabeth.
 3. Nancy.
 4. Bluford.
 5. Roche.
 6. Preston.
 7. Daniel.

8. John.
9. Thomas.
10. Rebecca.

Moses² Frazee, b. Sept. 8, 1770, twin brother of Aaron.

- c. 1. Alfred³.
2. Dorcas³, died young.

Aaron² Frazee, b. Sept. 8, 1770, d. 1841, twin brother to Moses ;
m. Ellandor, nine children.

- c. 1. Squier³ Frazee, b. April 17, 1796, d. Dec. 12, 1856.,
Clermont County, Ohio.

John Squier⁵ Frazee, president of the Normal School at Springfield, South Dakota, wrote in April, 1906, to Ora Frazee Wilson, as follows in regard to his grandfather: "Squier³ Frazee, 1796-1856, was County Surveyor of Clermont County, Ohio, for nine years. In 1820 he published an almanac. One of his sons, Richard⁴ father of John Squier⁵, was a mathematician, a watchmaker, and a surveyor. From such ancestors, I inherited a great love for mathematics and my son Holland who completes his course at the University this summer (1906), is making a specialty of engineering."

- c. 1. Richard⁴ Frazee.
 - c. 1. Fannie Abigal⁵ Frazee.
 2. Elizabeth Jane⁵ Frazee.
 3. John Squier⁵ Frazee, b. about 1850.
 - c. 1. Holland⁶ Frazee, teacher, Sacramento, California.
2. Ira⁴ Frazee.

Two letters of Squier³ Frazee (1796-1856) now (1925) in the possession of Will M.⁵ Frazee, Rushville, Indiana, are of interest.

Letter number one is in part as follows:

Neville, Clermont County, Ohio,
July 1, 1842.

To James³ Frazee, New Salem, Rush County, Indiana.

In answer to a letter he had just received yesterday which in-

formed him of the death of his sister, Ellen: "Father's death we heard of soon after it took place." He was a county surveyor at this time and had been for nine years previous, also Justice of the Peace for the past five years. He mentioned his two sons as helping him. "About one and a half years ago I attached myself to the Baptist Church at Flagg Springs, Kentucky, about seven or eight miles from where I now live." April 17, 1841, a Baptist Church was organized at Neville, Clermont County, and he and his son Richard became attached to this church. "When you write again please inform me where Moses, Aaron, Ephraim, Sally, Nancy, and Mother live and how they are getting along."

Letter number two is in part as follows:

Neville, Clermont County, Ohio.

Jan. 8, 1853.

Letter written by Squier Frazee to his brother James³, New Salem, Rush County, Indiana, in answer to a letter which his brother James had written to him, Dec. 9, 1852:

"Times are good here, corn is worth 35-40c per bushel, potatoes 40-45c per bu., wheat 70c, hogs \$5.25 per 100 lbs., butter 23c, eggs 10c per dozen." (His son Richard H. Frazee and family live near him and have three children: Fannie Abigail, Elizabeth Jane, and John Squier.

These letters are written well and by a very religious man, the last letter closing with these words.—O. E. F.)

"I pray God to enable us to live that when we come to leave this world we may all be permitted to enter that rest prepared for the children of God, where there will be no more sickness, sorrow, pains, nor death and where parting of friends will be done away."

Your affectionate brother till death,

(Signed)

SQUIER FRAZEE.

SQUIER FRAZEE, b. 1764, brother of Aaron, 1770-1841 or 2.

c. 1. Demia, m. Isham Keith.

c. 1. ———.

2. John.

3. Pink.

4. Judith.

2. Rachel, m. Buckner Black.
 - c. 1. Villa, m. Mr. Worthington, seven children.
3. Samuel, m. Judith Hargot.
 - c. 1. Betty, m. George Rodgers, two children.
 2. Judith, m. John Osborne.
 3. Samuel, m. Miss Robinson, four children.
 4. Hannah, m. Colonel Jacob Tabb.
 - c. Elmira, m. McDougal.
 - c. 1. Hannah Belle.
 2. Albert.
5. Ann, b. 1804, m. her first cousin, Jacob Frazee, son of Samuel; m. 2nd, Edward Thompson, b. 1802; c. Edward, Jr.

AARON FRAZEE

1770-1841-2

AARON FRAZEE; The name of his wife is not known. The following is a list of his children:

- c. 1. Squier, 1796-1856.
2. Nancy m. William Dailey.
3. James m. Katherine King.
4. Sallie m. Mr. Lines.
5. Laura m. Laughlin King.
6. Ellen m. James Williams.
7. Moses.
8. Aaron m. 1st wife, Miss Case. 2nd wife, Elizabeth Lines.
9. Ephraim.

The dates and order of the births in the family are not known.

1. SQUIER FRAZEE, 1796-1856, m.

- c. 1. Richard, m.
 - c. 1. Fannie Abigal.
 2. Elizabeth Jane.
 3. John Squier.

2. Ira.

2. NANCY FRAZEE, m. William Dailey.

- c. 1. William (doctor) m. Miss Mount.
 - c. 1. Hezekiah.
 - 2. Martha.
 - 3. Pattie.
 - 4. Nannie.
- 2. Charles, 1st wife ———; 2nd wife Miss Burns.
- 3. Ellen, m. William Stone.
 - c. 1. William Dailey.
 - 2. Catherine and others.
- 4. Aaron, m. Mary Ann Lister.
 - c. 1. Jennie.
 - 2. James Madison.
 - 3. Anna Florence, m. Horace Dailey.
 - 4. Maria.
 - 5. William Douglass, m. Della Hinchman.
 - 6. Clara May, m. Otho Moffett.
 - 7. Edward Coan.
 - 8. Mary Luona.
 - 9. Sarah E. (Connie), m. Reverend H. E. Stevens.
 - 10. George Washington, m. Alice Riley.
- 5. Jesse Dailey, m. Marian Gray.
 - c. 1. Agnes, m. John Spurrier.
 - c. 1. Lowell.
 - 2. Leona.
 - 3. Ida.
 - 4. Whitelaw.
 - 5. Hazel.
 - 2. Horace, m. Janette Wrigley.
 - 3. Lewis, m. Minnie Ligon.
 - c. 1. Ruth.
 - 2. Thurman.
 - 3. Harold.
 - 4. William, d. young.
 - 5. Joanna, m. Benjamin F. Miller (Indiana's most remarkable sweet tenor singer).
 - c. 1. Eugene, m. Marguerite Frenzel.

- c. 1. John Frenzel. 2. Eugene, Jr.
 - 6. Dessie.
 - 7. Effie.
 - 8. Erskine, m. Harriett Cochran.
 - c. 1. Ogden.
 - 2. Hugh.
 - 3. Howard.
 - 4. Mary.
 - 5. Josephine.
- 3. JAMES FRAZEE, 3rd child of Aaron Frazee, m. Katherine King.
 - c. 1. Benjamin, 1824-1896, m. Ruth Thompson, 1835-1896.
 - c. 1. Medaline, b. 1855; m. Lewis Clark.
 - c. 1. Elsie, b. 1882; m. Dr. Wills.
 - 2. Cecil.
 - 3. Marie, m. Charles Offut.
 - 2. John H., b. 1857; m. Anna Smith.
 - c. 1. Walter E., b. 1883; m. Margaret Mitchell.
 - 2. Florence, b. 1889; m. H. Woodward.
 - c. 1. Robert, b. 1915.
 - 3. Laura, b. 1860; d. 1898; m. Charles Dale.
 - 4. Alice, b. 1862; d. 1896; m. Walter Stiers.
 - 5. Catharine, b. 1869; m. Elmer Humes, 1888.
 - c. 1. Benjamin Frazee, b. 1891; m. Elizabeth Haydon.
 - c. 1. William Gibbs, b. 1918.
 - 2. Robert, b. 1893; m. June Clark.
 - c. 1. Eleanor Katherine.
 - 2. Margaret Ann.
 - 6. Edward, 1872-1896.
 - 2. Elenor, b. 1826, d. 1876; m. 1st, Thomas Hinkston 1823-1849; m. 2nd, John Hinkston 1821-1880; seven children by second marriage.
 - 3. James William, b. 1831, d. 1917; m. Mary E. Cowger 1836-1913.

- c. 1. Clarissa June b. 1854; m. Teghtmeyer, Kansas, lawyer, seven children.
 - 2. John Charles m.
 - 3. Ella, b. 1860, d. 1916; m. Mr. Tyner.
 - c. 1. Grace m. Mr. Carless.
 - c. 1. Walter T. b. 1907.
- 4. John H. b. 1834, d. 1907; m. Alma Morris.
 - c. 1. Oliver b. 1868, d. 1922 unmarried.
 - 2. James Henry b. 1870.
 - 3. Laura Etta b. 1872, d. 1895.
 - 4. Minnie B. b. 1874.
 - 5. Benjamin B. 1877-1919.
 - 6. Linnie b. 1880; m. E. E. Sisk, three children.
 - 7. Myrtle b. 1883; m. J. J. Sisk.
- 5. Aaron, b. Rush County, 1840, d. 1896; m. 1862 Sarah Brooks, b. 1837, d. 1899.
 - c. 1. Orietta b. 1863, m. 1884, W. W. Wilson, 1860-1900.
 - c. 1. Charles b. 1885; m. 1915, Eva Wilson.
 - c. 1. Donald, b. 1917.
 - 2. Marjorie Ann, b. 1919.
 - 2. Marian, b. 1892, m. 1923 Lowell Henley.
 - 2. William M., b. 1868; m. 1899, Nina Hilligoss.
 - c. 1. Infant died.
 - 2. William Aaron b. 1904; m. 1926, Ruth Ann Doherty, b. 1905.
 - 3. Frances Nell, b. 1908; d. 1910.
 - 3. Myrtle, b. 1872; m. 1895, Samuel Bonner.
 - 4. Charles Aaron, b. 1875; m. Georgia McBride, b. 1881, d. 1922.
 - c. 1. Helen b. 1899; m. E. E. Smith, Fort Wayne, Indiana.
- 4. SALLIE, fourth child of Aaron Frazee, m. Mr. Lines, no children.
- 5. LAVINA m. Laughlin King, nine children. Line given in Frazee King list.

6. ELLEN, m. Jack Williams; c. 1. Tobie, 2. Alexander.

7. MOSES, d. 1863 or 64.

8. AARON, m. 1st, Miss Case; m. 2nd, Elizabeth Lines.

c. by first marriage:

1. John Case.

c. 1. William S., d. 1922; m. Anna; c. 1. Paul, 2. John.

2. Charles.

3. Mattie m. John Camlin.

2. George Washington, b. 1842, d. 1878; m. Martha Ray, d. 1926.

c. 1. Alva m. Nettie Turner.

2. Maggie b. 1871, d. 1909.

3. Lucinda m. James Sailors; c. 1. Minnie m. Mr. Griffith; 2. Lincoln, 3. Pratt.

4. Jane m. John Scott.

5. Jesse D. m. 1st, Miss McElwane; m. 2nd, Mary Thomas.

c. 1. Pearl.

2. Jean.

3. Lilla.

6. Elbridge Lugary m. Ella Alexander.

c. 1. Lily.

2. Maude m. Bert Marsh.

c. 1. Elbridge.

2. Roena.

3. Myrtle.

4. Claudia, m. Leonard E. Hays.

c. 1. Lyle.

2. Eugene.

7. Loy m. Ollie Lister.

c. 1. Edith, m. Jacob Pore.

8. Kelly died young.

9. Alice died young.

10. Ulysses Grant, b. 1868; m. 1889, Electa Cook. c. 1.

Georgia b. 1892. 2. John Wilbur b. 1893, d. 1914.

9. EPHRAIM FRAZEE, 9th child of Aaron Frazee.

- c. 1. Susan, m. Mr. Johnson ; three children.
- 2. Ellen, m. Mr. Alexander ; six children.
- 3. —————.
- 4. Sallie Ann, m. Mr. Skinner ; two children.
- 5. Thomas, c. 1. Thomas Jr., died young.
- 6. George, lives in Nebraska. Five children.
- 7. James, b. Oct. 11, 1848, m.——, Marion, Indiana.
 - c. 1. Bert, lives in Florida.
 - c. 1. Paul, c. 1.
 - 2. Grace.
 - 3. Lyle.

3. JAMES³ FRAZEE, 1800-1877 son of Aaron² Frazee, was born in Mason County, Kentucky, March 10, 1800 ; married Catherine King in Bracken County, Kentucky, in 1823. See record of the King family under King. His wife was born in 1801, died in Rush County, Indiana, February 17, 1876, age 74 years, 4 months and 18 days. They are both buried in Little Flatrock cemetery. Coming from Mason County, Kentucky, with his wife and two year old son, Benjamin, settled in Noble township, Rush County, Indiana, in the spring of 1826, where he died as stated above on September 11, 1877. To this union were born five children :

- c. 1. Benjamin⁴ Frazee, 1824-1898, son of James³ Frazee, came to Rush County, Indiana, with his parents when two years old ; married Ruth Thompson at Rushville, 1854, and to this union were born six children :
 - c. 1. John H.⁵ Frazee, b. July 22, 1857 ; m. Anna Smith, Rushville, Indiana.
 - c. 1. Walter E.⁶ b. November 18, 1883 ; m. Margaret E. Mitchell, (b. Lawrence, Kansas, April 16, 1886) October 5, 1911, Long Beach, California.
 - 2. Florence Ruth⁶ Frazee, b. December 15, 1888 : m. Helm Woodward (b. Mt.

Olivet, Kentucky, January 31, 1878)

October 5, 1913, Covington, Kentucky.

2. Madeline⁵ Frazee; m. Lewis M. Clark.

c. 1. Elsie; m. Dr. Wills, Connersville, Indiana.

c. 1. Clark.

2. Ruth.

2. Cecil; m. Elizabeth.

3. Marie; m. Offut.

3. Laura⁵ Frazee; m. Dale; no children.

4. Alice⁵ Frazee; m. Stiers; no children.

5. Kate⁵ Frazee; m. Elmer Humes, of Rushville.

c. 1. Benjamin; m. Elizabeth Haydon.

c. Robert; m. June Clark.

6. Edward⁵ Frazee; m. Humes.

2. Ellen or Ellinor⁴ (1826-1876), daughter of James³ Frazee; m. 1st, Thomas Hinkston (1823-1849), two children; m. 2nd, John Hinkston (1821-1880), a brother of her first husband. Five children.

c. 1. Boy⁵, died at about six years. Buried at Somerset, Indiana.

2. Anne E.⁵ Hinkston; m. Samuel Snoke, June 6, 1867.

c. 1. Jennie; m. John Smith.

c. 1. Herman.

c. 1. Helen.

2. Betty.

2. Ruth, dead.

2. William J. Snoke, b. 1874; m. Melissa Thompson.

c. 1. Vergil, b. August 28, 1900; m. Morris Heggy. c. Erline.

2. Floyd, b. May 17, 1904.

3. Veryl, b. July 15, 1908.

Second marriage:

3. James⁵ Hinkston, b. 1851.

c. 1. Lulu E., b. 1882; m. Wymer.

- c. 1. William H., b. 1920.
- 2. Pearl, b. 1883.
- 3. Erba, b. 1883; m. Royal Pottinger.
 - c. 1. Lee, b. 1917.
 - 2. Ora L., b. 1920.
 - 3. Betty Jane, b. 1922.
 - 4. Erna Erba, b. 1924.
- 4. Ellen Catherine⁵, b. —; m. Charlie Fisher.
 - c. 1. Odie.
 - 2. Howard.
- 5. Mary Jane⁵, b. —; m. Grank Garman.
 - c. 1. John.
 - 2. Ernest.
- 6. Etta⁵, b. —; m. Lon Wilson.
 - c. 1. Otto.
 - 2. Grace.
- 7. Ora⁵, b. —; m. Jacob Mort.
 - c. 1. Ruth Bernice.
 - 2. Russel.
 - 3. Twin.
 - 4. Twin.

Children besides these are dead;
no data.

3. James William⁴ Frazee, (1831-1917) son of James³ Frazee. After his marriage to Mary Ellen Cowger, daughter of David and Susanna Cowger near Rushville, Indiana, he moved to Wabash County, Indiana, and settled about six miles south of the city near the village of Treaty. In this community he lived until his death in 1917. He became the owner of several farms together with stocks and bonds which made him one of the wealthiest farmers in his section. See the Cowger sheet for the ancestors and relatives of his wife. To them were born three children:

- c. 1. Clarissa Jane⁵ Frazee, b. May 6, 1854, now liv-

ing at Sawyer, Kansas, was first child of James William⁴ Frazee, (April 23, 1831-April 27, 1917) and Mary Ellen Cowger, (Oct. 9, 1836-Feb. —, 1913). Married Joseph Teghtmeyer* (Feb. 7, 1842-August 20, 1902), June 6, 1879, at Wabash, Indiana.

c. 1. Blanche Rosette; Mrs. W. W. Walker, 429 Piatt Street, Wichita, Kansas; b. March 14, 1880, Wabash, Indiana, m. Wallace W. Walker, March 6, 1908.

c. 1. Frances Mildred, b. March 7, 1909; two children.

2. Irwin Merle, b. August 14, 1910.

3. Herold Melton, b. Oct. 17, 1911.

4. Agnes May, b. —.

5. Eunice Mariette, b. —.

2. Infant son died at birth, Feb. 10, 1881.

3. Frank LeRoy, b. Jan. 14, 1882, Wabash,

*Joseph Teghtmeyer was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, Feb. 7, 1842, and died in Osage County, Kansas, August 20, 1902, aged 60 years, 6 months, and 13 days. At the age of six years he came with his parents from Pennsylvania to Wabash County, Indiana. Jan. 1, 1865, he was married to Miss Jane Nickle. Three daughters and two sons were born to them. July 11, 1877, wife and mother were called above. June 6, 1879, he was married to Miss Clarissa Jane Frazee. Four daughters and four sons from this union. One child died in infancy, thus leaving a wife and twelve children to mourn the loss of a devoted husband and father. Deceased united with the Christian church in Feb. 1882, at Treaty, Indiana, during a meeting held by Reverend Ira J. Chase and was a faithful member of the church until his death. March 3, probably 1882, he left the old home in Indiana and with his family came to Franklin County, Kansas, where he lived until the spring of 1901, when he moved to Osage County, where his wife and the younger members of the family still live.

Indiana. Residence, Baldwin, Douglas County, R. R. 2, Kansas. Married Mary M. Miller at Sawyer, Pratt County, Kansas, July 14, 1909.

- c. 1. Elso Lee, b. Jan. 4, 1912, at Sawyer.
- 4. Homer Herold, b. Oct. 20, 1883, Wabash, Indiana, unmarried Dec. 20, 1925.
- 5. Nellie Mabel; Mrs. C. E. Miller, 514 S. Cherry Street, Ottawa, Kansas; b. Oct. 24, 1885, in Kansas; m. Clarence E. Miller, April 9, 1916.
 - c. 1. Melvin Everett, b. June 18, 1918.
 - 2. Elsie Alletta, b. July 10, 1919.
 - 3. Evelylin Mae, b. April 16, 1921.
 - 4. Doris Mabel, b. Nov. 23, 1924.
- 6. Maude Ethel; Mrs. Spicer, Sawyer, Kansas; m. Zorah National Spicer, Nov. 9, 1903.
 - c. 1. Vira Alnora, b. March 31, 1905; m. Orville R. Young, Dec. 30, 1922.
 - c. 1. Twylla Delight, b. Dec. 21, 1923.
 - 2. Richard Darrel, b. March, 18, 1925.
 - 2. Chester Alford, b. Oct. 30, 1906.
 - 3. Edria Adelia, b. March 21, 1909.
 - 4. Raymond Carl, b. April 6, 1911; d. Nov. 14, 1912.
 - 5. Opal Mae, b. Nov. 2, 1918.
 - 6. Thelma Faye, b. Jan. 29, 1922.
 - 7. Beryl Zane, b. April 6, 1925.
- 7. Clifford Austin, R. R., Melvern, Kansas; b. Oct. 7, 1893, in Pomona, Kansas; m. Irma Iney Hutton, Oct. 11, 1916 at Ottawa, Kansas.

- c. 1. Celia Dora, b. March 25, 1918 at Melvern (Osage County).
- 8. Lora Irma; Mrs. W. T. Reed, Garfield, Kansas; b. April 23, 1898; m. in Kansas, William Thomas Reed, Dec. 31, 1919.
 - c. 1. Infant son, died at birth.
 - 2. Infant son, died at birth.
 - 3. Arthur Thomas, b. June 29, 1922, d. August 1, 1924.

2. John Charles Fremont⁵ Frazee, b. June 27, 1857, Treaty, Wabash County, Indiana, and lived for some years after his marriage near Wabash City, Indiana, and thence moved to Rensselaer, Indiana, and after about twenty years removed to Miami County, immediately west of Wabash County, where in 1925 he still resided. He married Susannah Flory Arnold, Jan. 4, 1877, at Wabash, Indiana, and to this union were born two children:

James Charles Frazee's oldest child Oren Ernest⁶ Frazee, the writer, (Ephraim¹, Aaron², James³, James William⁴, John Charles Fremont⁵) b. March 15, 1880, near Treaty Station, Wabash County, Indiana. He is the oldest of two children (sister, Lora Belle Frazee) born to John Charles Fremont Frazee and Susannah Flory Arnold (Henry¹, Andrew²). His parents removed to Rensselaer, Indiana, when he was four years old; some twenty years later the parents removed to Peru, Miami County, Indiana, where the father, John Charles Fremont Frazee, still resides. In early life the chores and work which fall to the boy of the farm provided the environment for several years. Having a good country school to attend from 1885 to 1892 and having the good fortune to have several splendid teachers who gave much encouragement, it soon became obvious that his greatest interest was in education. Securing a license to teach school before he was seventeen, he taught alternately while furthering his training for the work at the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute, completing his course in this institution in 1906. In 1910, he graduated from the College of Liberal Arts in

Indiana University, at Bloomington, Indiana; in 1912 he secured his A. M. degree from the same University. Mr. Frazee has taught school almost continuously for a period of thirty years. In this time he has served in one capacity and another in schools of Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota and Wisconsin. His present position is Head of the Department of Biology in the State Teachers' College at La Crosse, Wisconsin. Mr. Frazee was married to Miss Alice Bell Devol at Jeffersonville, Indiana, June 24, 1912. There is one child, Alice Devol, Jr.,⁷ Frazee, b. August 2, 1916, at New Albany, Indiana. The mother and daughter are members of the Daughters of the American Revolution through several lines on the mother's side. Mrs. Frazee is also an alumnus of Indiana University. Mr. and Mrs. Frazee reside at 405 South Eleventh Street, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

2. Lora Belle⁶ Frazee; b. June 20, 1882, near Treaty, Indiana, and lives with her father at Peru, Indiana, and unmarried. She is an alumnus of a Normal University which formerly existed at Rochester, Indiana. She also has been a teacher.
3. Ellen Catherine⁵ Frazee; Mrs. Ella (or Ellen) Tyner, Wabash, Indiana; b. Oct. 21, 1864, near Wabash City, Indiana, was m. to Riley Tyner (1860-1916), Sept. 21, 1882.
 - c. 1. Orie Etta⁶ Tyner; b. Aug. 16, 1883, at Wabash and died Oct. 18, 1883.
 2. Grace⁶ Tyner; b. July 20, 1885; m. Cyrus N. Curless, Oct. 12, 1904.
 - c. 1. Wilbur Tyner; b. Nov. 9, 1907.
4. John H.⁴ Frazee (1834-1907), son of James³ Frazee at Rushville, who died near Marion, Indiana; m. Alma Morris (1848-1904) as one account gives it, and according to another he married Mary Woods. John H. was father of eight children.
 - c. 1. Oliver,⁵ b. 1868; unmarried; d. 1922. See pg. 229.

2. Henry,⁵ b. 1872; m. Lucy Kee.
c. 1. Mabel.
3. Laura,⁵ b. 1874; (?) d.
4. Myrtle.⁶ Mrs. Ed. Sisk, 834 N. Washington St., Marion, Indiana.
5. Aaron⁴ Frazee (1840-1896), son of James³ Frazee; m. Sara Brooks (1837-1899) 1862; Rushville, Indiana.
c. 1. Ora⁵ Frazee, b. 1863; m. W. W. Wilson (1860-1900) 1884.
c. 1. Charles, b. 1885; m. Eva Wilson.
c. 1. Donald Frazee, b. 1917.
2. Marjorie Ann, b. 1919.
2. Marian, b. 1892; m. Lowell Henley, 1923.
No. Children—1927; Miami, Florida.
2. William M.⁵ Frazee, b. 1868; m. Nina Hilligoss, (1872—) 1899, Rushville, Indiana.
c. 1. Infant,⁶ —1902.
2. William Aaron,⁶ b. 1904; m. Ruth Ann Doherty (1905—) 1926.
3. Frances Nell,⁶ 1908-1910.
3. Myrta E.,⁵ b. 1872; m. 1895, Samuel Bonner (1869—) no children; live at Greensburg, Indiana.
4. Charles Aaron⁵ Frazee, b. 1875; m. Georgia McBride, (1881-1922) 1898.
c. 1. Helen⁶ Frazee, b. 1899; m. E. E. Smith, 1926, Fort Wayne, Indiana.
4. Sallie,³ daughter of Aaron² Frazee.
5. Lavina,³ daughter of Aaron² Frazee; m. Laughlin King,* (b. Dec. 26, 1800) on May 20, 1824, at Rushville, Indiana; he later married Ann Dillon. There were nine children born to Lavina Frazee and Laughlin King.

*See King Record.

- c. 1. Laughlin Taylor.
 - 2. Elizabeth.
 - 3. Ellen.
 - 4. Benjamin Harrison.
 - 5. Malinda Jane.
 - 6. Sarah Ann.
 - 7. Laughlin Marion.
 - 8. Moses.
 - 9. John.
6. Ellen,³ daughter of Aaron² Frazee; m. Williams.
7. Moses,³ son of Aaron² Frazee. Died in La Fontaine at Aaron³ Frazee's home shortly after the war; forced to fight in the army of the Confederacy—later released in Missouri.
8. Ephraim³ Frazee, d. in Wabash County, Indiana, 1852.
- c. 1. Susan,⁴ m. Johnson; three children.
 - 2. Ellen,⁴ m. Alexander; six children.
 - 3. Nancy,⁴ m. Johnson; no children.
 - 4. Sallie Ann,⁴ m. Skinner; two children.
 - 5. Thomas,⁴ m. ———.
- c. 1. Thomas,⁵ died young.
 - 6. George,⁴ five children; residence, Nebraska.
 - 7. James,⁴ b. Oct. 11, 1848; Marion, Indiana, 1927.
- c. 1. Bert.⁵ Florida.
 - c. 1. Paul.⁶ Indianapolis.
 - 2. Grace.⁵
 - 3. Lyle.⁵

NOTE: James⁴ Frazee drove Will M. Frazee's father and mother through to Wabash County, Indiana, soon after their marriage. They were moving to Wabash at that time. See Will M.⁵ Frazee, Aaron,⁴ James,³ Aaron,² Ephraim¹.

9. Aaron³ Frazee, youngest son of Aaron² Frazee was born —, 1812 in Bracken County, Kentucky. He and James³, Ellen,³ Ephraim,³ came to Rush County, Indiana in 1830. He, Aaron,³ removed to Wabash County, Indiana in 1833; was married twice and had five children by each marriage.

He died Sept. 16, 1887. Married 1st, Dorcas Case, (d. Sept. 16, 1887), Dec. 17, 1830. Their line given above.

LINE OF JAMES HENRY² FRAZEE.

CAPTAIN JAMES HENRY FRAZEE was born Jan. 9, 1827, place uncertain, but it is believed it might have been Cincinnati, Ohio. His father's name is believed to have been William¹ Frazee, died about 1832. James Henry Frazee served his country during the Civil War 1861-1865. He enlisted as a private in Company H., 52nd Indiana Infantry; was elected First Lieutenant; then after twenty-six months of service came to his home in Rushville, Indiana, and recruited Company M. of the 121st Regiment of the 9th Indiana Cavalry. He was Captain of this company. Half of this company was mustered in U. S. service Dec. 31, 1863; company was completed March 4th, 1864; went into Camp Carrington, Indianapolis, Indiana, Dec. 16, 1863. Moved to Camp Shank, Indianapolis, Feb. 12, 1864. Organization completed March 4, 1864. He was married 1st to Margaret J. Lewis, (d. May 12, 1855) May 29, 1846. The children were: Leonidas L. died Feb. 9, 1864. Albert J., died Feb. 8, 1856. He married 2nd, Ann Eliza Alexander November 15, 1855.

c. 1. Anna Josephine,³ b. —; m. Selman Webb.

c. 1. Bernice Webb, m. William H. Jackson on Oct. 10, '94, at Anderson, Ind.

c. 1. Dorothy L. Jackson, b.—; m. Ralph Emerson Moon, June 3, 1917.

c. 1. William Eslie, died.

2. Martha Florence.

3. John Phillip.

4. Ralph Emerson.

5. Robert Leo.

2. Elizabeth Josephine Jackson, m. John H. Harnish.

3. Florence Selma Jackson, m. Kenneth Archer of Benton Harbor, Michigan. No children.

2. Henrietta Belle,³ m. Ephraim W. Ball.

- c. 1. Minnie Pearl Ball, m. Arnold Orme of Rushville, Indiana; seven children.
- 2. William H. Ball, m. (1) Mary Halpin, one girl and one boy; m. (2) —; m. (3) Lillian Ball, a widow.
- 3. Mary Rebecca,³ m. James C. Gregg of Rushville, Indiana.
 - c. 1. Mary Louise Gregg, m. Virgil Bryant, no children.
 - 2. Lillian Gregg.
 - 3. Margarette Gregg.
 - 4. James Gregg.
 - 5. Lowell Gregg.
 - 6. Clara Gregg, m. Paul Colvin; two sons, both of whom died at birth.
 - 7. Josephine Gregg died early.
 - 8. Doris Gregg.
- 4. Grant,³ m. Ella Palmese, no children.
- 5. Sherman,³ dead.
- 6. James Henry,³ m. Clara Wilson and had two daughters, the first died at birth.
 - 2. Mary Louise⁴ Frazee.
- 7. Ruby Pearl,³ died young.
- 8. Lillie May,³ m. Omer Smith of Columbus, Indiana.
 - c. 1. Boy, dead.
 - 2. Boy, dead.
 - 3. Mable, m. Raymond Smith.

The above material is sent in to Oren E. Frazee of La Crosse, Wisconsin, Nov. 26, 1927 by Mrs. Selman Webb of Rushville, Indiana, who is the oldest child of James Henry with whom this account begins.

LINE OF STEPHEN¹ FRAZEE.

STEPHEN¹ FRAZEE, d. 1823, in Clermont County, Ohio. Children (by second marriage):

- 1. Olive².
- 2. James².
- 3. Elizabeth².
- 4. Stephen² Frazee, b. Sept. 17, 1832, d. Sept. 2, 1861; m.

Sept. 17, 1855, Elizabeth McClain (Aug. 16, 1835-Feb. 15, 1912) ; residence, Clermont County, Ohio.

c. 1. Ida Elizabeth,³ b. Jan. 14, 1856.

2. William H.,³ Bethel, R. R. 3, Clermont County, Ohio, b. Jan. 14, 1859 ; m. Emma Gravitt (Nov. 29, 1861-Feb. 4, 1896). She was daughter of A. S. and Marinda Gravitt.

c. 1. Mabel Irene, b. Aug. 18, 1891.

2. Maude, b. May 18, 1894.

3. Margaret Alma,³ b. Mar. 6, 1861.

NOTE: Extract from a letter of William H. Frazee, (1859) under date of Dec. 20, 1925.

"Received your letter of the 18th. I never knew any Frazees in that part of the county. (Neville, Clermont County, Ohio. Home of Squier Frazee, a brother James Frazee, 1800-1877.) My people lived near Bethel, Ohio. My grandfather's name was Stephen, and died there in 1832 and father's name was Stephen also, he died September 2, 1861. I do not know any of the Frazees but our immediate family.

"Grandfather was married the second time and had children by his first wife. I never knew any of them. They went west before I was born." Signed: W. H. Frazee, Bethel, R. R. 3. Clermont County, Ohio.

LINE OF JACOB¹ FRAZEE

JACOB¹ FRAZEE, married Sarah Ogden.

c. 1. Charlotte,² m. Leffert Waldon, of Washington Valley, New Jersey. Several children.

2. ———,² sister of Jonathan and Charlotte, name not known ; m. ———Moore ; came to southern Illinois prior to 1851.

3. Jonathan² Frazee, b. Somerset County, New Jersey, 1812 and died at Green Valley, Illinois, 1891. He married, 1832, Caroline Bilyeau (1812-1893) at Rahway, New Jersey.

c. 1. Mary F.³ (1836-1890) m. Azriah Brokaw.

c. 1. Jonathan, Lissie, Texas.

2. Carrie Brokaw, m. ———Leeds.

c. 1. Stella Leeds, m. 1922, Lasure H. Hendricks.

c. 1. Carolyn, b. 1924.

2.

2. Leslie Leeds.

2. Almeda F.³ (1837-1920) unmarried.

3. Thomas J.³ Frazee, (1840-1901) Civil War veteran, m. 1866, Hannah Watts.

c. 1. Lillian F.,⁴ unmarried; b. 1868; teacher, residence, Green Valley, Illinois.

2. Minnie F.,⁴ unmarried; b. 1873; musician, residence, Green Valley, Illinois.

3. Charles,⁴ b. 1878; m. Jennie Keefer 1913.

c. 1. Herbert,⁵ b. 1916.

2. Laurence,⁵ b. 1919.

4. Walter,⁴ b. 1880; m. Maud McClintock 1905.

c. 1. Howard,⁵ b. 1906.

2. Thomas,⁵ b. 1910.

Note: Charles 1878, and Walter 1880, are prominent farmers at Green Valley, Illinois.

4. Cornelius F.³ Frazee, b. 1847, d. 1910; unmarried.

4. ———,² a half brother, name unknown.

LINE OF LEWIS¹ FRAZEE.

LEWIS¹ FRAZEE, who is believed to head this line (although the record is not certain on this), is believed to have come from France with LaFayette and fought as an under officer in the Revolutionary War. It is a family tradition that he was a Frenchman. Lewis Frazee, after the Revolution, went to Kentucky where he reared two children. He died in Kentucky.

Daughter,² name unknown, married ———Robinet, reared a family of children in Kentucky, later removing to Missouri.

REVEREND MOSES² FRAZEE, b. 1780 (?), d. 1840; m. Priscilla Morris (1766 or 7-Aug. 22, 1839) in Kentucky. They had

twelve children, the sequence and names for all are not known. Moses moved to what is known as the "Round Bottoms" where the Little Miami River flows into the Ohio near Cincinnati. While the children were yet young Moses moved to Miami County, Ohio, about 1810-'12. At that time central Ohio was a wilderness. He bought government land and made two farms of it, one the home farm, which he afterwards gave to his son Louis, and made his home with him until his death; the other farm he gave to another son, David Frazee. Moses was a Baptist minister. The following are the children as known:

1. Polly (Mary),³ m. —Yates.
2. Becky,³ b. 1786-1810; m. John Ross.
 - c. 1. Dulcina, b. 1806, d. 1880; m. 1824 John Posey.
 - c. 1. Rebecca Ross Posey, b. 1835, d. 1903; m. 1862 Thomas Moore Bailey.
 - c. 1. Jessie, b. 1864; m. 1886 Frank Wilson Crans.
 - c. 1. Rebecca Crans, m. B. Charles Frichot.
3. Rachel,³ m. —Printy.
4. Betsey,³ m. —Phelps, one child is known, Mary Robbins.
5. Moses,³ b. 1800.
6. David,³ b. Dec. 16, 1804 or '06, d. 1859, in Champaign County, Illinois, near Conover, west of Urbana; m. Mary Price. Family reared in Clark County, Ohio.
 - c. 1. James⁴ Frazee, b. March 4, 1832; m. Margaret Chenoworth.
 - c. 1. Harry C. Frazee, b. about 1867-8, an only son, residence, 1927, South Charleston, Ohio. No children.
 2. Moses R.⁴ Frazee, b. Aug. 26, 1834, d. May 27, 1915 at Logansport, Indiana where he had been a clothing merchant for many years. The present owner of the Frazee Clothing Store in Logansport, Indiana, avers that she had been in the employ of Moses Frazee for many years and had frequently heard

him say that he was of Scotch ancestry and that his parents were buried in western Ohio near Dayton. The present owner of the Frazee Clothing Store is Emma C. Wefel. Moses Frazee m. Mary C. Higgins (March 13, 1844-Nov. 5, 1902).

- c. 1. Stuart R.⁵ Frazee (Dec. 22, 1870-Nov. 19, 1912).
- 3. Thomas⁴ Frazee, April 27, 1836. Unmarried.
- 4. David⁴ Frazee, b. Aug. 23, 1838-Feb. 1876; Emporia, Kansas; m. Alice Denby.
 - c. 1. Elizabeth⁵ Frazee, b. Sept. 21, 1875; m. Carl J. Ricker, a widower, and lives at 8th Ave., and Neosho St. Emporia, Kansas. No children.
- 5. Anne⁴ Frazee, b. Dec. 4, 1840; m. Jacob Taylor and resides at Admire, Kansas.
 - c. 1. Perry Taylor.
- 6. Margaret⁴ Frazee, b. Mar. 12, 1844; m. Daniel King.
 - c. 1. Anne Bullington, Bristow, Oklahoma.
 - 2. Nellie Kinzy.
 - 3. Fannie Clayton.
- 7. John Newton⁴ Frazee, b. Nov. 4, 1848; m. Harriet S. Lippincott.
 - c. 1. Bernice Elida,⁵ Madison, Kansas.
 - 2. John Roger⁵. No children.
- 8. Joseph⁴ Frazee, d. young.
- 7. Lewis³ Frazee, m. Rebecca Wolcott.
 - c. 1. John⁴ Frazee, lived at Louisville, Kentucky.
 - 2. Jerusha⁴ Mitchell.
 - 3. Dulcina⁴ Wilgus.
 - c. 1. Thomas.
 - 2. Rousseau.
 - 3. Ralph.
 - 4. William.
 - 4. Moses R.⁴ Frazee, m.
 - c. David,⁵ had a son John N.⁶ Frazee.
 - 5. Sarah S.⁴ Frazee.

6. Morris⁴ Frazee, d. 1923, had son, Frank A.⁵ Frazee, Texas.
7. Priscilla,⁴ died in youth.
8. Priscilla³ Frazee, b. June 24, 1814, d. Feb. 19, 1902; m. Sept. 1, 1831, David Pence, b. March 1, 1807, d. April 27, 1884, Westville, Champaign County, Ohio.
 - c. 1. Moses F.⁴ Pence, b. Dec. 18, 1833, d. Dec. 8, 1904; m. Sept. 2, 1857, Kate McFarland (1836-1920), Eris, Champaign County, Ohio.
 - c. 1. Smith M.⁵ Pence, b. July 5, 1859, m. Feb. 8, 1883, Lou Woodbury, Urbana, Ohio. Prominent citizen and Justice of Peace.
 - c. 1. Lillian,⁶ b. Aug. 12, 1889; m. Bruce Gibson.
 - c. 1. Bruce Gibson, b. Apr. 30, 1918.
 2. Lillian Jean Gibson, b. Mar. 14, 1922.
 2. Paul,⁶ b. May 7, 1885; m. Mrs. Mabel Bidwell; lives in Los Angeles, California.
 2. Eva,⁵ b. Dec. 22, 1861; m. May 20, 1880, Archie Magrew (Jan. 1, 1856, d. Sept. 9, 1924) Columbus, Ohio.
 - c. 1. Penny Magrew,⁶ m.
 - c. 1. Clarabelle E. Magrew, Nov. 28, 1912.
 2. Ben Archie Magrew, b. Sept. 25, 1915.
 3. Martha Ann Magrew, b. Aug. 3, 1921.
2. Wilson Thompson⁴ Pence, b. Dec. 13, 1835, d. April 11, 1920; m. Aug. 30, 1859, Angeline Steinberger, Topeka, Kansas. Baptist minister, as well as farmer and stock raiser; was an early settler in Kansas, a pioneer. Did much toward organizing schools, Sunday schools and churches. Widely known.
 - c. 1. Charles S.⁵ Pence, b. July 27, 1860; m. Anna M. Swartz, July 15, 1888. Stockman and farmer. Takes an active interest in civic affairs. His recreation and hobby is music. Elmont, Kansas. Member A. F. and A. M.

- c. 1. Ina⁶ Pence, b. April 17, 1889; m. Eugene Hetzel; Roosevelt, Oklahoma.
 - c. 1. Margaret⁷ Hetzel, b. 1912, died young.
 - 2. Marjorie⁷ Hetzel, b. Jan. 7, 1914.
 - 3. Harry⁷ Hetzel, b. Jan. 7, 1916.
 - 4. Nelda⁷ Hetzel, b. Sept. 17, 1918.
 - 5. Durward⁷ Hetzel, b. July 15, 1920.
 - 6. Alice May⁷ Hetzel, b. Feb. 9, 1922.
 - 7. Ina Gene⁷ Hetzel, b. Jan. 1924.
 - 8. Dorothy H.⁷ Hetzel, b. Jan. 1, 1926.
 - 9. ———⁷Hetzel, b. Dec. —, 1927.
- 2. Lester P.⁶ Pence, b. Dec. 31, 1891; m. Mamie Zarker, Elmont, Kansas. Farmer and stock raiser. Member A. F. & A. M.
 - c. 1. Charles William⁷ Pence, b. Jan. 1, 1916.
 - 2. Sarah Ann⁷ Pence, b. Aug. 20, 1917.
- 3. David⁶ Pence, b. Aug. 11, 1893; m. Grace Frantz, June 21, 1916. Farmer and stock raiser. Member A. F. & A. M., Elmont, Kansas.
 - c. 1. David V.⁷ Pence, Jr., b. Mar. 20, 1918.
 - 2. Flora Beth⁷ Pence, b. May 13, 1922.
- 4. Walter T.⁶ Pence, b. Aug. 30, 1894; m. Golda Wilson Nov. 24, 1917. Farmer and stock raaier. Member A. F. & A. M. Elmont, Kansas.
 - c. 1. Clyde W.⁷ Pence, b. May 5, 1919.
 - 2. Marjorie⁷ Pence, b. Dec. 14, 1920.
 - 3. Virginia⁷ Pence, b. Apr. 3, 1922.
- 5. Lois A.⁶ Pence, b. April 10, 1896; m. Wm. G. Smiley, March 1, 1925. Silver Lake, Kansas.
 - c. 1. Elizabeth Anna⁷ Smiley, b. July 5, 1927.

6. Vera⁶ Pence (twin of Lois), b. April 10, 1896; d. Oct. 12, 1896.
7. Ida R.⁶ Pence, b. Feb. 12, 1898; m. Clyde E. O'Brien, Dec. 24, 1925. Topeka, Kansas.
2. Ida⁵ Pence, b. July 2, 1862, d. Jan. 7, 1893. Married Charles D. Caldwell May 5, 1885. North Topeka, Kansas.
 - c. 1. Raymond Pence⁶ Caldwell, b. Jan. 10, 1887. Not married.
3. Frank⁵ Pence, b. April 28, 1864, d. Dec. 1, 1864.
4. Clyde D.⁵ Pence, b. June 21, 1868; m. Myra A. Trempe, Sept. 15, 1897 (d. Feb. 8, 1922).
 - c. Marjorie⁵ Pence (Aug. 20, 1898-Oct. 19, 1900); m. 2nd, Olive K. Weldon, Dec. 24, 1926. 35 N. Mason Ave., Chicago. Graduate Medical Department, University of Illinois, 1897. Vice President, Director and Manager West Side Hospital of Chicago since 1916. Editor, Illinois State Medical Journal 1913 to 1920. Member of Chicago Medical Society; of Illinois State Medical Society; of American Medical Association; of Robert Koch and Mississippi Tuberculosis Societies. Member A. F. & A. M., Columbia Commandery, and Medinah Temple A. A. O. N. M. S.
5. Maggie⁵ Pence, b. July 24, 1870, d. Feb. 3, 1908; m. John J. Schenck, June 14, 1893. Topeka, Kansas.
 - c. 1. Clyde Pence⁶ Schenck, m. —Dana 1897. Topeka, Kansas. Graduate Washburn College Law Department. Attorney of high reputation.
6. Harry A.⁵ Pence, b. Oct. 21, 1872; m. Aline Ray, June 1, 1921. 35 North Mason Ave., Chicago. Graduate Ann Arbor Law School, University

of Michigan, 1896. Assistant General Freight Agent, C. B. and Q. R. R., Chicago. Member A. F. and A. M., Columbia Commandery, and Medinah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Chicago. Member Hinsdale Golf Club; member Traffic Club, Chicago.

7. Edna⁵ Pence, b. Dec. 21, 1878, d. May 28, 1925; m. George Hetzel, Aug. 14, 1912. Lived in Pasadena, California; member of Argonauts Literary Club.
3. Abram Morris⁴ Pence, b. Mar. 26, 1838, d. Sept. 5, 1905; m. Mary Wheeler, Chicago, Illinois. Graduate Law School at Oxford, Ohio. Practiced law in Chicago during his professional life, and was an attorney of enviable reputation. Among other things he wrote the present election law of Chicago. He was a member of the Chicago Bar Association, the Union League Club and many other organizations. He was buried in Rose Hill Cemetery, Chicago.
 - c. 1. Mamie⁵ Pence, b. ———; m. ——— Stanley. Chicago. Two children, no data.
 2. Gertrude⁵ Pence, b. ———; not married. Chicago.
 3. Bessie⁵ Pence, b. ———; m. James Lynch.
4. Margaret⁴ Pence, b. March 23, 1844, d. July 25, 1916; m. Waite Garrette, (April 2, 1832—June 22, 1899) Nov. 7, 1865; Urbana, Ohio, R. R. 6.
 - c. 1. Willard Garrette, b. Mar. 19, 1871, d. May 22, 1873.
 2. Elva Garrette, b. Sept. 10, 1873, d. Aug. 15, 1874.
 3. Edna Garrette, b. July 31, 1875; 380 W. Glenaven Ave., Youngstown, Ohio.
 4. Floyd C. Garrette, b. March 28, 1880; m. Floy Taylor. Urbana, Ohio, R. R. 6.
 - c. 1. Kenneth Floyd Garrette, b. Mar. 3, 1903.

2. Robert Waite Garrette, b. May 18, 1906.
3. David Herman Garrette, b. Feb. 21, 1910.
5. Ralph D. Garrette, b. Sept. 13, 1884; m. Mabel Tillson. 508 E. Chicago Ave., Naperville, Illinois.
5. Mary Elizabeth⁴ Pence, b. Aug. 7, 1841; d. when small.
6. Amanda⁴ Pence, b. Oct. 6, 1847; d. Jan. 25, 1924; m. Green Burke. Urbana, Ohio, R. R. 6.
9. Newton,³ died when young.
10. Sarah,³ died when young.

JONAS FRAZEE

Revolutionary Patriot.

(Compiled by Anna I. Frazee)

JONAS⁴ FRAZEE (Samuel,³ Isaac,² Joseph,¹) son of Samuel and Sarah (Littell) Frazee, was born in Westfield, Essex County, N. J., August 4, 1759, and died at his home in Miamitown, Hamilton County, Ohio, October 7, 1858, at the advanced age of 99 years and 2 months.

The father, Samuel Frazee, died Oct. 1, 1765, when Jonas was but six years of age, leaving a widow and four children, one of whom, Benjamin, also served in the Revolutionary War and attained the rank of Major. Aside from this, little is known of the early life of Jonas.

He enlisted as a soldier in the Revolutionary War in April, 1777, when but a trifle more than 17 years of age, serving as private and minute man. He received his honorable discharge December 25, 1782, having completed a rather unusual service of five years. He sold his continental money at a discount of ninety cents on the dollar, but never received a pension until May 21, 1833, and then but \$80 a year. He was in the battle of Springfield, and skirmishes at Elizabethtown Point, Short Hills, and with marauding parties of Tories and "pine robbers." He witnessed the destruction of Connecticut Farms, and the execution

of the infamous Morgan, the bribed sentinel, who shot and killed the patriot minister, Rev. James Caldwell, of Elizabethtown.

The Presbyterian church records of New Jersey show that he was married February 13, 1791, to Nancy Corwin, daughter of Stephen Corwin. At this writing there appears to be no record of any children of this union, although it is believed that Stephen Frazee, grandfather of the writer, was a child of this marriage. The opinion prevails that he was three times married, but we have nothing to corroborate this. About 1798 he moved to Hamilton County, Ohio, where on August 26, 1824, he was married to Sarah Ackley, who survived him.

Sixteen years before his death he united with the Presbyterian Church at Cleves, Ohio. In his Christian life he manifested the true moral hero, and died in the triumph of faith. A few days before his death, as a friend inquired if his faith in Christ sustained him, his tremulous voice replied, "Yes, He is able to save to the uttermost all that come to Him; all is well, I am ready to depart."

He was buried with full military honors. He expressed a wish that his remains should rest in the graveyard of the Berea meeting house, and accompanied by the Miami Light Guards—Capt. Seals, aided by the Colerain Riflemen—Lieut. Hamit, and the Miami German Yagers—Capt. Lenhoff, and two bands of music, the procession (nearly a mile in length) proceeded to the place of interment.

The funeral sermon was preached by his close personal friend, the Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, who took as his text Lev. XIX:32. The body was then removed to the yard of the church, and the entire crowd, with solemn gaze, looked for the last time upon the face of the good old man. Over the new-made grave the militia fired three volleys, and the crowd quietly dispersed while the bands played a solemn dirge.

The people of Miamitown, Cleves, and Elizabethtown united to erect a monument over the old soldier's grave, and the address of Rev. B. W. Chidlaw was sold and the proceeds added to the fund. Jonas Frazee had been a resident of Hamilton County for sixty

years and, although always a poor man, he was strictly honest and enjoyed the respect of the entire community.

LINE OF JONAS⁴ FRAZEE

JONAS⁴ FRAZEE (Samuel,³ Isaac,² Joseph¹), b. August 4, 1759 at Westfield, Essex County, New Jersey; d. October 7, 1858, at Miamitown, Hamilton County, Ohio, at the advanced age of ninety-nine years and two months. He was the second child of Samuel³ Frazee and Sarah Littell. The other children were Benjamin, Betsey, and Samuel.

[Jonas Frazee's war record is listed in war record section of the Frazee line. F. H.]

Extract from Washington, Indiana paper dated January 28, 1924. (Clipping sent by Mrs. W. T. Armes, Washington, Indiana, to whom the letter was written.)

LAWYER SAW FATHER OF MARGARET NEIRY

From W. H. Dowdell, of Valparaiso, who knew her grandfather, Jonas Frazee, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, Mrs. W. T. Armes, 1115 Downey Avenue, has received a letter of most interesting character bearing on the family history. Mrs. Margaret Neiry, the Revolutionary soldier's daughter, and believed to be the only real daughter of the Revolution living in Indiana, died last week at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Armes. The clipping referred to by Dowdell at the beginning of his letter to Mrs. Armes was taken from the Chicago Tribune by him and gave an account of the death of Mrs. Neiry. The letter follows:

"I was deeply interested in reading the following item in the Chicago Tribune this morning, which I cut out, and herewith enclose it. I was born on July 11th, 1842, in Dearborn County, Indiana, about ten miles north of Lawrenceburg, and when about two years of age my parents moved about three miles across the state line between Indiana and Ohio, into Hamilton County, Ohio. I was at a 4th of July celebration in a grove located in the valley of the Big Miami River, and about three miles from a village

named Miamitown, and about two miles from another village named Cleves. That day, I saw your grandfather, Jonas Frazee, helped up to the speaker's stand, where he sat during the speech. With my memory's eye, I can now see the old Revolutionary soldier up in that stand, as vividly as if it had occurred five minutes ago. He appeared to be a man of medium height, well rounded form, with round face, and scattering hair, and I would now estimate his weight from his appearance at above two hundred pounds. His complexion was light, and apparently his hair, when younger, had not been very dark. I was only a boy, but sat in front of the speaker's stand, about twenty-five feet distant.

"The principal speaker of that occasion was Rev. Benjamin W. Chidlaw, a Welshman, and one of the great preachers of the Cincinnati vicinity. Rev. Chidlaw was a Presbyterian minister, who had formerly much to do in religious matters in Cincinnati, but at the time of that celebration he was connected not only with Presbyterian church affairs at Cincinnati, but was also one of the strong men of that church in its business affairs in Philadelphia. He owned a large farm in the Miami Valley which had a fine grove of timber on it, and it was in that grove where I saw your grandfather.

"I do not know exactly where Jonas Frazee then lived; but it is my impression that he resided with a family by the name of Noble that then resided in that vicinity; and it is my recollection that I heard that Jonas Frazee was related to the Nobles. Two or three years ago, I was visiting some of my relatives who reside in the vicinity of that grove, and I went into a little cemetery near the old pioneer church, called 'Berea,' that stands near the edge of the grove, and there I stood by the monument that marks the grave of Jonas Frazee, the old soldier of the Revolutionary War.

"According to the dates in the clipping which I send you, I was less than twelve years of age at the time of the celebration; but I have often thought of it, and thought that I was about 14 or 15 years of age at that time. I have a copy of the wording of the epitaph on the monument, but I do not have the time to look for it and to send it to you at this time. I was 81 years of age on last

July 11th, and am a member of the legal profession, yet somewhat active six days each week. It is my recollection that Jonas Frazee was 99 years of age at the time of his death."

"You will pardon me for presuming to write you, a stranger, to the extent I have, but I was impressed with the belief that what I happened to see and know of your grandfather, Jonas Frazee, might be of interest to you."

Jonas Frazee is the oldest Revolutionary soldier buried in the State of Ohio.

Signed,
W. H. DOWDELL.

Copied from Chicago Tribune:

"Last daughter of Revolution taken by death: Mrs. Margaret Neiry, 84, dies at Washington, Indiana.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Mrs. Margaret Neiry, aged 84, believed to have been the last real daughter of the American Revolution in Indiana, died here at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. T. Armes, late today. She was in good health until last December when she fell, injuring one hip and an arm.

Jonas Frazee, Mrs. Neiry's father, was a native of New Jersey and joined the revolutionary forces from that state. He was on the pension role of the government as a soldier of the revolution and received \$80 a year. Mrs. Neiry was 15 years old when her father died in 1854. She was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, and came to Daviess county after her marriage.

Mrs. Neiry became a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Wichita, Kas., but after returning to Indiana had her membership transferred to the White River Chapter of this city. In 1914 the national organization of the D. A. R. recognized her as a real daughter of the Revolution."

Mrs. Neiry is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Armes, Mrs. H. C. Tennis of Washington, and Mrs. Anna Kunkler, of Linton, Ind.

JONAS⁴ FRAZEE and Nancy Corwin m. February 13, 1791.

- c. 1. Silas⁵ Frazee, m. ———; lived in Kansas.
- 2. Noah⁵ Frazee, m. ———; lived at Miamitown, Ohio.
- 3. William⁵ Frazee, m. ———; was a soldier in the Civil War.

JONAS⁴ FRAZEE, m. Sarah Ackley August 26, 1824, in Hamilton County, Ohio.

- c. 1. Margaret⁵ Frazee, (June 17, 1840-January 25, 1924).
- 2. Elizabeth⁵ Frazee.
- 3. Noah⁵ Frazee.
- 4. Sylvanus⁵ Frazee.
Margaret⁵ Frazee, daughter of Jonas⁴ Frazee, m. first,
John Mahoney (in Ohio).
- c. 1. Rebecca Mahoney, (Mrs. H. D. Ternis).
- 2. Caroline Mahoney, (Mrs. Lawrence McGee), Loo-
gootee, Indiana.
- 3. Edward Mahoney, Greenville, Mississippi.
Two children who died.

Margaret⁵ Frazee, daughter of Jonas⁴ Frazee, m. second
Mr. Neiry.

- c. 1. Anna Neiry, b. 1879, Daviess county, Indiana; m.
John Kunkle.
- 2. Julia Agnes Neiry, b. October 26, 1882; m. May 26,
1901, W. T. Armes.
 - c. 1. Farrall C. Armes, b. August 20, 1902.
 - 2. Russell M. Armes, b. February 6, 1904.
 - 3. Harry L. Armes, b. September 30, 1905.
 - 4. Brayton L. Armes, b. September 30, 1908.
 - 5. Marguerite K. Armes, b. October 16, 1910.
 - 6. Genevieve V. Armes, b. June 6, 1918.
 - 7. Paul Frazee Armes, b. February 22, 1925.

LINE OF REUBEN¹ FRAZEE

Father of the American sculptor, John Frazee.

The ancestry of Reuben Frazee is not known. He was a private in Somerset County (N. J.) troops in the Revolutionary War. My notes indicate that he was a Justice of the Peace who came from Canada. He was married at Westfield, New Jersey, March 8, 1768, to Jane Brookfield (one writer speaks of her as Abigail Brookfield). She died August 25, 1825, aged 74, and is buried at Rahway. William Frazee, a son of Reuben by his marriage in Canada came to the States, it is said, with James Gordon Bennett, the founder of the New York Herald. They both worked in Philadelphia for a time. William Frazee later founded the Geneva Press, Geneva, New York.

Reuben Frazee had ten children by his marriage to Jane Brookfield. I have no data on these save the youngest, John Frazee, who became famous as the first native American sculptor of note. He was born at Rahway, New Jersey, July 18, 1790, and died at Compton Mills, Rhode Island, February 24, 1852 (one account gives the time and place of his death as New Bedford, Massachusetts, March 3, 1852). He was a charter member National Academy of Design.

Roblado³ Frazee, a son of John² Frazee, the first American sculptor of note, avers that John Frazee was a great-grandchild of Lord Frazee but I have found nothing to verify this.

JOHN FRAZEE, the sculptor. Though evincing by his childish pursuits a turn for art, the boy's surroundings were very unfavorable, his widowed mother apprenticing him to a farmer who cruelly maltreated him and after he made his escape from this first master he was obliged to support himself alternately as a bricklayer and tavern waiter. Meantime he would amuse himself by cutting figures in the wood and one day chiselled an inscription on a stone tablet on a new bridge; the achievement which led to his being employed by a stone cutter at Haverstraw, New York. In 1814 he established himself as a stone cutter at New Brunswick, New Jersey, and afterwards he was a joint proprietor in New

York City of a marble yard in partnership, first with his brother, and afterwards with Robert E. Launits. The latter was at a later date the owner of the yard when Crawford made his first essays in statuary. Frazee occupied himself more and more with his ornamental stone cutting, making mantles and grave stones; and in 1824 he produced a marble bust of John Wells, Esq., copying from photographs after his death, which was placed in Grace Church. Previously to this time he had practiced modeling, making a copy of a head of Franklin, a plaster group of his children eating a pie, and an ideal figure, "Grief," occasioned by the death of one of his children. He modeled busts of Daniel Webster, Dr. Bowditch, Mr. Prince, General Jackson, John Jay, Judge Story, Judge Prescott, John Marshall, LaFayette, DeWitt Clinton, Bishop Hobart, and others. He was for years a custom house officer at New York and designed the New York Custom House. He had a son, Orion, who was associated with Mr. L. Thompson and became somewhat notable as a sculptor.

Another account states that in early life he was a farmer and stone cutter removing later to New York. Was long unsurpassed in the beauty and finish of his monuments, tablets, ornamental mantels, and delicacy of his lettering. At the request of the Boston Athenaeum in 1834 he modeled a series of busts of eminent men of that city which adorn this library—Extract From American Biography By Drake.

Bay View Magazine, March, 1903: "Though a few crude attempts at sculpture were made during the Colonial period, the history of this art in the United States really begins with the marble figure carved by a humble stone cutter, John Frazee, in 1815. He found consolation in his grief over the death of his son by chiseling the son's likeness in marble, though he never saw a marble statue until five years later. In his eagerness to take up the work of a sculptor he counselled with the President of the New York Academy of Design, but was told that "Nothing in sculpture in this country will be wanted for a hundred years."

His last piece of work was a portrait bust in marble of General Andrew Jackson, which was executed at his sister's home

at Compton Mills. He had just completed his work and then suddenly fell backwards stricken with paralysis, mallet and chisel in hand.

He married 1st, Jane, daughter of Jarred Probasco of Spotswood, New Jersey. She died 1832 and was buried at Rahway, leaving five children, having already lost five. The names of some of the children were: Adeline, Lora, Edward, and Atlis.

He married 2nd, Lydia, daughter of Thomas and Lydia (Rogers) Peace of Hempstead, Long Island. By her he had ten children:

1. ATHALIA³ FRAZEE, b. 1833; m. Matthew Byron Peters.
 - c. 1. Frances⁴ Frazee, m. Prescott.
 2. Edith⁴ Frazee, m. Adams.
 3. George⁴ Frazee.
2. OCTAVIA F.³ FRAZEE, m. Cooly.
 - c. 1. Dasey,⁴ m., no children.
 2. Lillian.⁴
3. VITRUVIUS³ FRAZEE, m. Mary——.
 - c. 1. Mary.⁴

(Vitruvius studied architecture under his father; became a naval architect for the United States Navy, which position he held for many years prior to and during the Rebellion, and years afterwards. After his resignation from the Navy, he became civil architect with offices in San Francisco, California.)

4. LYDIA ELIZABETH³ FRAZEE, b. 1841 (still living 1927); m. Ethelbert Belnap, b. 1843. (See Belnap Genealogy following.)
5. JOHN³ FRAZEE, an artist and inventor; m. Mary——, daughter of ——, Portland, Oregon.
 - c. 1. John.⁴
6. ORION³ FRAZEE, sculptor, m., no children.
7. LONEDO³ FRAZEE, m. Mary Van Dorn of Rochester, New York.
 - c. 1. Lonedo.⁴

Lonedo,³ the father, was a dentist in Brooklyn, New York.
8. ATHENIA³ FRAZEE, m. Neubauer.

9. ROBLADO³ FRAZEE, m. Topeka, Kansas.
 - c. 1. Maybell,⁴ m. Siegal.
 2. W. L.⁴ Frazee.
 3. Vitruvius R.⁴
 4. Orion.⁴
10. BOWDITCH³ FRAZEE, m. Mary.

BELNAP GENEALOGY, SHOWING FRAZEE CONNECTIONS

CRISTOPHER IRVING BELNAP, b. Yonkers, New York, November 20, 1869.

9. Abraham Belnap from England with his two brothers, Joseph and Thomas, settled at Lynn, Massachusetts, 1637.
8. Joseph 1630-1712.
7. Thomas 1670-1755, m. Jane Cheney.
6. Samuel 1707-1771, m. Lydia Stearns.
5. Samuel ?-1821, Captain American Revolution, m. Abigail Flagg.
4. Charles 1775-1881, m. Rachel.
3. Charles Franklin, 1807-1883, contractor, Yonkers, New York, m. Abigail Jane, daughter of Benjamin Odell.
2. Son of Ethelbert Belnap, b. 1843, retired hat manufacturer; trustee, Yonkers, New York, Board of Education for 29 years, m. Lydia Elizabeth Frazee, b. 1841- —.
 - c. 1. Ada Blanche, b. 1865.
 2. Edith Beatrice, b. 1866.
 3. William Ethelbert, b. 1867, m. Helen Brett Runyon.
 4. Christopher Irving, b. 1869. See above.
 5. Robert Ernest, (qv.)
 6. Athenia Agnes, b. 1876; m. Thomas Wood Hastings.
 7. Frazee Lockwood, (qv.)
 8. Ethelbert, Jr., b. 1886, m. Martha Moore Fairlamb.
Number 4 above, Traffic Manager Chicago Clubs, etc., Moline, Illinois.

ROBERT ERNEST BELNAP, b. Yonkers, New York, March 13, 1875.

5. Benjamin Brookfield of Rahway or Plainfield, New York, m. Abigail Rhul.
4. Jane, 1751-1825, m. Reuben Frazee, Justice of the Peace, came from Canada.
3. John, 1790-1852. First American sculptor, charter member National Academy of Design; m. 2nd, 1832, Lydia Ann, daughter of Thomas Place (son of James K., m. Sarah Smith), m. Lydia, daughter of John Rogers. See account of John Frazee.
2. Son of Lydia Elizabeth Frazee, b. 1841; m. 1864 Ethelbert Belnap, b. 1843. See above. m. September 14, 1904, at Watch Hill, Rhode Island, Elizabeth Treat Lyon, b. Cincinnati, Sept. 11, 1880, daughter of Daniel Lathan Lyon.
 - c. 1. Anne Elizabeth, b. Evanston, Illinois, Aug. 22, 1906.
 2. Robert Lathan, b. Sept. 29, 1907, died Oct. 23, 1907.
 3. William Ethelbert, II, b. Evanston, Illinois, Sept. 4, 1909.
 4. Robert Ernest, Jr., b. Evanston, Illinois, Jan. 18, 1913.
 5. Rhoda Lathan, b. Lake Forest, Illinois, Jan. 16, 1920.
- BELNAP, FRAZEE LOCKWOOD, b. Yonkers, New York, Sept. 10, 1880. Brother of Christopher Irving Belnap. m. Oct. 4, 1911, Marjorie Seymour Jackson.
 - c. 1. Robert Jackson, b. Feb. 15, 1913.
 2. Elizabeth, b. May 19, 1914.
 3. Barbara Adele, b. Oct. 11, 1915.
 4. David Seymour, b. Oct. 29, 1918.

Res. 89 Locust Hill Ave., Yonkers, New York.

Copy of letter written by Frazee L. Belnap, Feb. 9, 1926.

Miss Anna I. Frazee,

Peoria, Illinois.

My dear Miss Frazee,

Mother, who is now 83, was a younger daughter of John Frazee by his second marriage. She does not know of any Stephen Frazee. Reuben Frazee was married before coming from Canada but married again in New Jersey. Later an older son came from

Canada named William. Mother never knew him. He came down with James Gordon Bennett, the founder of the Herald. They both worked in Philadelphia, William later founding the Geneva Press, Geneva, New York.

I believe all of my aunts and uncles are dead with the exception of two, Roblado, whom I never knew, lives in Topeka, Kansas, and Athenia (?) who is quite feeble and lives at Poughkeepsie, New York.

There is probably a family in New Orleans from an older brother of Mother's named John, whom Mother used to be in touch with, but not for forty or fifty years.

There is a story Mother remembers her father telling about some people from Europe going through Jersey looking for a Lord Frazee, and when Reuben heard of it he disappeared for quite a while and didn't "show up" again until they had given up the hunt. He would never give any explanation of the disappearance and Grandfather always had a suspicion he might have been the Lord they were looking for.

Large families do certainly run along. I think Grandfather had seventeen by his two marriages. I am one of eight and have four.

Sincerely and cordially yours,

89 Locust Hill Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

LINE OF MORRIS¹ FRAZEE.

MORRIS¹ FRAZEE was b. Oct. 30 or 31, 1753, d. near Plainfield, Dec. 17, 1839, aged 86 years 1 mo. 17 days. His wife, Mary, d. Jan. 21, 1851, age 95 years 12 days. Both are buried in the Samp-town cemetery, Middlesex County, as are John and Samuel, both of whom I take to be his sons. Morris Frazee and Mary Scudder were m. at Westfield Sept. 18, 1775. Morris Frazee joined the Scotch Plains Baptist Church Oct. 1, 1786. Littell says that Samuel Frazee, son of Morris, m. Rachel Hole Rutan. Stryker, page 598, says that Morris Frazee served as private in Middlesex County Militia in the Revolution.

Probable children of Morris and Mary (Scudder) Frazee.

1. Samuel² Frazee, b. Jan. 24, 1776; m. after 1809, Rachel, daughter of —Hole, and widow of Joseph Rutan (who d. Mar. 1809). He died May 29, 1858 and is buried at Samptown.
2. John² Frazee, b. 1778-9. He and his wife Anna are buried at Samptown. Stone says Capt. John Frazee died June 4, 1846 in his 68th year and wife Anna died Nov. 22, 1811 in her 27th year. An obituary notice in Newark Sentinel says that Phoebe, wife of Capt. John Frazee died at Metuchen Feb. 4, 1837 aged 60.
3. Lewis² Frazee, b. June 22, 1781, went West.
4. Hanna² Frazee, b. Nov. 28, 1784, died Oct. 19, 1865.
5. Henry² Frazee, b. May 8, 1786, died Aug. 11, 1876.
6. Nathan² Frazee, b. March 6, 1788, western drover came East with horses.
7. Abigail² Frazee, b. May 7, 1790.
8. Freeman² Frazee, b. May 28, 1792.
9. William² Frazee, b. Oct. 4, 1794, d. Jan. 30, 1887.
10. Mary² Frazee, b. May 13, 1797.

Children of Cap't. John² Frazee. (1778-1846):

- c. 1. James Madison³ Frazee, b. Oct. 13, 1804, d. Dec. 20, 1886.
 - c. 1. David D.⁴ Frazee, b. June 25, 1845, d. June 11, 1882.
 - c. 1. John Henry⁵ Frazee, b. Oct. 2, 1873, Westfield, New Jersey.
 - c. 1. Noah Woodruff⁶ Frazee.
 - c. 1. Juanita Fowler⁷ Frazee.
 2. Milton B.⁵ Frazee, b. Nov. 11, 1871, Westfield, New Jersey.
 3. Alice M.⁵ Frazee, b. April 3, 1876, March 30, 1881.
 4. James Madison⁵ Frazee, b. April 15, 1878, Westfield, New Jersey.
 5. Edward C.⁵ Frazee, b. Feb. 26, 1881.
2. John⁴ Frazee, d. May 29, 1882.

3. Milton J.⁴ Frazee, b. May 21, 1836, d. Sept. 6, 1892.
4. Alice⁴ Frazee.
5. Clara C.⁴ Frazee, d. Jan. 21, 1917.
6. Mary⁴ Frazee, b. 1829, d. Sept. 25, 1891.
7. Josie⁴ Frazee.
2. Henry³ Frazee, b. June 6, 1807, d. Sept. 20, 1832.
Twins:
 3. Joseph V. Warren³ Frazee, b. June 17, 1809.
 4. Benjamin Franklin³ Frazee, b. June 17, 1809, d. June 14, 1858.
- c. 1. Henry⁴ Frazee, b. Jan. 12, 1839, d. Feb. 10, 1924; m.—.
 - c. 1. Charles Henry⁵ Frazee, b. Oct. 11, 1862; daughter born Oct. 17, 1885.
 2. Alexander⁵ Frazee, b. April 5, 1865.
 3. Benjamin Franklin⁵ Frazee, b. Aug. 30, 1867.
 4. Martha⁵ Frazee, b. Jan. 20, 1874.
 5. Lewis R.⁵ Frazee, b. May 8, 1878.
2. William⁴ Frazee, b. Jan. 29, 1830; m., no children.
3. Frank⁴ Frazee, b. June 3, 1844; not married.
Killed in Civil War.
5. Anna³ Frazee, b. Sept. 21, 1811, d. Jan. 12, 1812.
Issue by second marriage:
 6. Ann³ Frazee, b. July 24, 1814, d. Jan. 5, 1895.
 7. Phoebe³ Frazee, b. Jan. 19, 1816, d. Dec. 17, 1895.
 8. John Heard³ Frazee, b. Jan. 19, 1816, d. April 25, 1898.

LINE OF RANDOLPH¹ FRAZEE.

RANDOLPH¹ FRAZEE is said to be an emigrant from Scotland and came to New Jersey; settled at Short Hills, near Elizabeth on a farm; married.

- c. 1. Gep² Frazee.
2. John² Frazee.

3. Samuel² Frazee, b. April 20, 1836, d. July 8, 1906; m. Eleanor Mum.
 - c. 1. Sarah,³ b. Sept. 13, 1857.
 2. Julia M.,³ b. Feb. 6, 1859.
 3. Lillie,³ b. July 15, 1862.
 4. Frank,³ b. Dec. 5, 1864.
 5. Delia,³ b. March 5, 1867.
 6. Ida,³ b. Dec. 9, 1874.
 7. Sidney,³ b. Feb. 15, 1879; m. Nettie M. Young; no children. Residence, Plainfield, New Jersey.

LINE OF LEWIS¹ FRAZEE.

LEWIS¹ FRAZEE was born November 6, 1763. (Probably emigrant to Staten Island.) He died November 15, 1835-8 in New Brunswick (?). Lewis had two brothers, William and Oliver. Either during or prior to the Revolution, Lewis and Oliver left the states and went to New Brunswick. It is stated that William went to Ohio. In Volumes 35-36, New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, the following loyalists are listed: John Fraser, drowned July 1808; William Frazer, Oliver Frazer, James Frazer, William Frazee, Jr., William Frazer, Sr., Lewis Frazier, or Fraser, or Frazer, died 1835, age 72; Michael Frazier. Lewis Frazee petitioned the New Brunswick authorities for a lot on the Kennebecasis in 1788. William Frazee was another applicant. Oliver also petitioned for a lot in 1788 next his brother, Lewis. (Records at Archives Office, St. Johns, N. B.). Lewis Frazee married Catherine Thorne (January 9, 1764-February 12, 1836) and lived for a while on Staten Island, New York. The children were:

1. Timothy² Frazee, b. Staten Island, New York, June 2, 1782, d. Sussex N. B., Canada, December 22, 1838.
2. Abigail² Frazee, b. 1785, d. July 15, 1832; m. Darling.
3. Joseph² Frazee, b. Dec. 25, 1787, d. Sept. 25, 1886.
4. Hannah² Frazee, b. Feb. 2, 1791, d. July 16, 1854-64; m. Folkins.

5. Esther² Frazee, b. May 13, 1794, d.——; m. Daniels.
6. Martha² Frazee, b. Oct. 26, 1796, d. Nov. 4, 1840; m. Reilly.
7. Morris² Frazee, b. July 5, 1799, d. June 13, 1879.
8. William² Frazee, b. Mar. 30, 1802, d. Nov. 9, 1887.
9. Thomas² Frazee, b. April 28, 1805, d. Oct. 31, 1894.

TIMOTHY² FRAZEE was born June 2, 1782, on Staten Island, New York, died at Sussex, N. B., Canada, Dec. 22, 1838. He married March 31, 1807, at Sussex, N. B., Canada, Jerusha Craft, b. at Hampton, N. B., Canada, August 27, 1787, d. at Studholm, N. B., April 25, 1867.

- c. 1. Lewis³ Frazee, b. Millstream, N. B., December 27, 1807, d. Studholm, N. B. October 31, 1869.
2. Catherine Ann,³ b. Millstream, N. B., November 12, 1809, d. 1902.
3. Reuben Craft,³ b. Millstream, N. B., December 3, 1811, d. August 31, 1895.
4. James³ Frazee, b. Millstream, N. B., March 12, 1814, d. 1877.
5. Esther³ Frazee, b. Millstream, N. B., January 18, 1816, d. Sept. 20, 1868.
6. Alithea³ Frazee, b. Millstream, N. B., June 2, 1818, d. 1909.
7. David W.³ Frazee, b. Millstream, N. B., November 9, 1820, d. 1913.
8. Charity³ Frazee, b. Millstream, N. B., May 31, 1823, d. 1912.
9. Deborah³ Frazee, b. Millstream, N. B., June 25, 1825, d. 1899.
10. Rachel³ Frazee, b. Millstream, N.B., September 5, 1827, d. 1894.
11. Ezekiel Flewilling³ Frazee, b. Millstream, N. B., October 21, 1829, d. 1894.

After the death of Timothy² Frazee, December 22, 1838, his wife, Jerusha Craft Frazee, was married at Studholm, N. B., April 15, 1840, to Joseph Sharp, who was born at Kingston, N. B., December 26, 1791, died at Studholm, N. B., June 9, 1867.

DAVID W.³ FRAZEE, b. Millstream, N. B., Canada, Nov. 9, 1820, d. at Big Rapids, Michigan, March, 1913; m. December 27, 1838, Mary Wright.

- c. 1. Allen⁴ Frazee, b. Millstream, N. B., Dec. 5, 1839, d. Millstream, N. B., Dec. 6, 1839.
- 2. Elias Wetmore,⁴ b. Millstream, N. B., Jan. 29, 1841, d. —.
- 3. Robert Sharp,⁴ b. Millstream, N. B., Dec. 29, 1843, d. Millstream, February 7, 1844.
- 4. James Edwin,⁴ b. Millstream, N. B., April 17, 1845.
- 5. Sarah Sharp,⁴ b. Burford, Ontario, Aug. 31, 1848, d. Big Rapids, Michigan.

ELIAS WETMORE⁴ FRAZEE, b. Millstream, N. B., Canada, Jan. 29, 1841. "Reverend Elias W. Frazee is a member of the Detroit Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. No man in our conference is held in higher esteem by those who knew him and remember him than he. Our Conference Minutes show that he joined the Conference in 1868."—Walter R. Fruit, Pastor, M. E. Church, Flint, Michigan.

He married about 186—, Elizabeth Mary Laird, b. Glasgow, Scotland, May 16, 1839; d. at Caro, Michigan, April 15, 1891.

- c. 1. Frank Herbert⁵ Frazee, b. Drayton, Ontario, Feb. 2, 1863.
- 2. Goodson E.⁵ Frazee, b. Napier, Ontario, June 14, 1866.
- 3. Allen Archibald⁵ Frazee, b. Negaunee, Michigan, Dec. 23, 1871, d. Macksville, Kansas, July 3, 1891.

FRANK HERBERT⁵ FRAZEE, b. Drayton, Ontario, February 2, 1863, resides 1927 at 366 Mass. Ave., Boston, Massachusetts; m. Sarah L. Honeywell, d. Oskaloosa, Iowa.

- c. 1. Herbert Goodson⁶ Frazee resides 14 Hale Street, Leominster, Massachusetts.
- 2. Willard A.⁶ Frazee resides at Seattle, Washington.

EZEKIEL FLEWILLING³ FRAZEE was born at Millstream, N. B., October 21, 1829, d. at Boston, Massachusetts, March 27, 1894; m. Feb. 6, 1858, Kezia Ann Frazee (1832-1892).

- c. 1. Arthur William,⁴ b. December 14, 1858, d. 1917.
- 2. Eloda Jerusha,⁴ b. April 6, 1860, Lewisville, Maucton, Westmoreland County, N. B.; m. A. W. Allaby.
- 3. Herman Havelock,⁴ b. Millstream, N. B., July 30, 1861, d.—.
- 4. Eugenia Maud,⁴ b. 1863, d. 1863.
- 5. Dura Joanna,⁴ b. December 20, 1864, d. 1905; m. J. Vail, Greensville, Kings Co., N. B., Canada.

HERMAN HAVELOCK⁴ FRAZEE, b. Millstream, N. B., 1861, d. Groton, Massachusetts, 1922; m. 1891, Anna Florence Folkins, (1874-1925).

- c. 1. Blanche Evelyn⁵ Frazee, b. 1900; m. Middlehope, New York.
- 2. George Penna⁵ Frazee, b. 1902.
- 3. Bertha Louise⁵ Frazee, b. 1905; m. Hollis, New Hampshire.
- 4. Marie Irene⁵ Frazee, b. 1907, Middlehope, New York.
- 5. Alice⁵ Frazee, b. 1909, Groton, Massachusetts.
- 6. Hazel Priscilla⁵ Frazee, b. 1911, Groton, Massachusetts.

WILLIAM² FRAZEE, b. March 30, 1802, d. November 9, 1887; m. Joanna (Parlee) Frazee, b. August 14, 1805, d. April 26, 1855.

- c. 1. Mary³ Frazee, b. May 4, 1826, d. July 4, 1902.
- 2. Catherine³ Frazee, b. Mar. 5, 1829.
- 3. William Henry,³ b. June 29, 1830, d. July 11, 1895.
- 4. Kezia Ann³ Frazee, b. September 8, 1832, d.—.
- 5. Lewis³ Frazee, b. Nov. 2, 1834, d.—.
- 6. Isaac³ Frazee, b. Mar. 28, 1836, d. Jan. 1, 1891.
- 7. John Casey Parlee,³ b. Sept. 11, 1838, d. May 13, 1905.
- 8. Priscilla³ Frazee, b. Mar. 4, 1840, d.—.
- 9. Seth Wellington,³ b. Dec. 3, 1842, d.—.
- 10. Joseph³ Frazee, b. June 20, 1848, d.—.

JOHN CASEY PARLEE³ FRAZEE, b. September 11, 1838, d. May 13, 1905; m. July 2, 1866, Ermina Mary Nowlan, b. April 8, 1846, d. Jan. 23, 1914.

- c. 1. Baby Boy⁴ Frazee, b. August 12, 1867, d. August 15, 1867.
2. Victor Gladstone⁴ Frazee, b. Feb. 25, 1869.
3. Ernest Albert⁴ Frazee, b. May 23, 1871.
4. John Bright⁴ Frazee, b. Jan. 22, 1873, d. July 15, 1880.
5. Costello Weston⁴ Frazee, b. Aug. 30, 1874.
6. Laura Maud Louise⁴ Frazee, b. Sept. 2, 1879.
7. Frederick Cavendish⁴ Frazee, b. May 11, 1882.
8. Rowland Hill⁴ Frazee, b. Mar. 27, 1884.
9. Gertrude Frazee,⁴ b. Mar. 27, 1884.

LINE OF BENONI¹ FRAZEE.*

"My great-grandfather was Scotch and came from Scotland early and settled at Perth Amboy, New Jersey. His name was Benoni Frazee. He had a brother, Aaron. Benoni first stopped at Woodbridge where Eliphalet Frazee, my grandfather, was born. Benoni was drafted into the army; he was killed in the war and then the family moved to Perth Amboy.

"Near the close of the Revolution, the British, camping some five miles out, sent a raiding party to Perth Amboy and took all the cows from the village. Eliphalet, then nine years old, followed begging for his cow. The commanding officer ordered it released to him, likely on account of his age, and it was the only one saved. My grandfather, Eliphalet Frazee, moved in early life to Schoharie County, New York.

"Eliphalet's cousin (think his name Hiram, more likely Reuben, q. v.—; don't know whose son) built a bridge or arch near Woodbridge and chiseled his name and date on it; thought to be still there. He, the cousin, built the first Custom House in New York. He also had a cousin named Marcus, who lived near

*Letter written by Orrin Edward Frazee, St. Augustine, Fla., to Oren Ernest Frazee, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

Albany, New York. Hiram (Reuben) Frazee may have been a brother of my grandfather, Eliphalet Frazee—the only reason I have is that my uncle, Silas Frazee, named one of his sons Hiram.

“I had a brother named Benjamin, also an uncle by the same name. And my uncle Jacob named one of his sons James. One of my brothers was named Eliphalet.

“A neighbor of my niece, Miss Ida M. Frazee, of Pheonix, New York, met at Cortlandt, New York, a man who gave his name as Coleon Frazee and his father as John Henry Frazee. He said all the Frazees in this country were related and all came from the five original Frazees who came over from Watching Mt., France and settled at a place called Frazee Hill, New Jersey.

“After about thirty years as resident of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, I have this year, 1925, transferred my residence to this address, 5 Ballord Ave., St. Augustine, Florida, and plan that from now we may spend our vacations North summers instead of South winters. Prior to 1898, I lived for a time at Alexandria, Indiana, and knew of others by the name of Frazee, but I was too busy in those days and no time to hunt them out.”

The above items are excerpts from a number of letters of Orrin Edward Frazee received by the writer, Oren Ernest Frazee, from October 1921 on. The correspondence has been of great help to the writer in his quest for ancestral ties for in many of the letters of Orrin Edward Frazee there has been that stimulus, an understanding sympathy of the work of one who attempts to trace his lineage, that much more has been undertaken than would otherwise have been true. Taking up the letters chronologically which have been received, I may quote as follows:

“I had supposed until a few days ago that the only person by the above name, Orrin E. Frazee, was living at 118 West Ohio Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Now, I am told that he lives in two places. (Addressed to Oren E. Frazee, 405 South 11th Street, La Crosse, Wisconsin.) Are we relatives several points removed? The Frazees are not very numerous; never found one called, “O. E.,” even, so “Orrin E.” suggests a letter.

“Yes it would be a fine thing, as you suggest, if some one of

the family were found who is able and willing to set aside a sum of money, the increment of which could be used for carrying on the work of searching the records. But I don't know that we have any really rich relatives; there may be some and ought to be in such a day of almost universal prosperity. Can not at least a movement be inaugurated at your next annual meet, letting all contribute toward the expenses." [This was not done. F. H.]

BENONI¹ FRAZEE, killed during the Revolutionary War. Lived at Woodbridge. An emigrant from Scotland.

ELIPHALET² FRAZEE, b. Jan. 22, 1772 in New Jersey, d. Feb. 1, 1862, Schoharie County, New York; m. Mercy A. Soule, Jan. 18, 1778-May 16, 1862, of Rhode Island.

JESSE³ FRAZEE, b. Nov. 28, 1809, Blenham, New Jersey, d. Oct. 12, 1896; m. —Cook.

ORRIN EDWARD⁴ FRAZEE, b. Dec. 20, 1844. 5 Ballard Ave., St. Augustine, Florida; m. 1st. Etta Sutton, Aug. 11, 1869, at Durhamville, New York; m. 2nd, Bertha A. Borngesser, Feb. 5, 1924, at Jacksonville, Florida.

Taken from Family Bible of Eliphalet² Frazee, with notations furnished by his grandson, Orrin Edward⁴ Frazee.

ELIPHALET² FRAZEE, b. Jan. 22, 1772, New Jersey, d. Feb. 1, 1862; m. Mercy A. Soule, b. Jan. 18, 1778, Rhode Island.

- c. 1. Jacob³ Frazee, b. June 9, 1789, Blenham, New Jersey.
2. Anna³ Frazee, b. Oct. 30, 1796, Blenham, New Jersey.
3. Sarah³ Frazee, b. Jan. 23, 1800, Blenham, New Jersey.
4. Betsey³ Frazee, b. Nov. 11, 1801, Blenham, New Jersey.
5. Benjamin³ Frazee, b. July 4, 1803, Blenham, New Jersey.
6. Rachel³ and Silas F.³ Frazee, b. Dec. 26, 1805, Blenham, New Jersey.

7. Arial³ Frazee, b. Jan. 1, 1807, Blenham New Jersey.

Known to have married and had a son, Waldo, who had four or five daughters; another son, Fred, d. April 19, 1918.

8. Jesse³ Frazee, b. Nov. 28, 1809, Blenham, New Jersey, d. Oct. 12, 1896; m. —Cook—.

c. 1. Horace J.⁴ Frazee, b. July 29, 1833, at Durhamville, New York, d. June 20, 1895; m.—— 1861 (?)

c. 1. Carrie⁵ Frazee.

2. Nora⁵ Frazee.

3. Althea⁵ Frazee.

BENJAMIN C.⁴ FRAZEE, b. February 29, 1837, Durhamville, New York, d. July 18, 1924; m. Cora Woolsey, (December 29, 1851-June 7, 1905) February 13, 1872.

c. 1. Alma⁵ Frazee.

2. Edna⁵ Frazee.

ELIPHALET L.⁴ FRAZEE, b. March 21, 1839, Durhamville, New York, d. April 6, 1924; m. Isora Foley (June 5, 1842-November 7, 1903) January 24, 1866.

c. 1. Frank⁵ Frazee.

2. Jessie⁵ Frazee.

JOHN C.⁴ FRAZEE, b. May 14, 1841, at Durhamville, New York, d. July 28, 1889; m. Ella Vickery (October 9, 1850-?) December 11, 1872.

c. 1. Arthur⁵ Frazee.

2. Kirby⁵ Frazee.

3. Ida⁵ Frazee.

ORRIN EDWARD⁴ FRAZEE. See above.

HELEN⁴ FRAZEE, b. September 14, 1847 at Durhamville, New York, d. February 16, 1920; m. Bradley Abbott.

c. 1. Hollis⁵ Frazee.

POLLY³ FRAZEE, b. December 26, 1811, Verona, New York.

JOHN O.³ FRAZEE, b. May 1, 1816 Verona, New York.

CHESTER W.³ FRAZEE, b. April 26, 1818, Floyd, New York.

DAVID³ FRAZEE, b. January 21, 1820, Floyd, New York.

NOTE: It seems probable that Benoni¹ Frazee, the Revolutionary ancestor with whom this begins, is a second one bearing the name to serve in the Revolution but no verification is at hand.

LINE OF WILLIAM¹ FRAZEE

The line of William Frazee was prepared and written by Yandaloo Van Hise Spillman Frazee, January, 1888. Revised by Oren E. Frazee, 1927.

WILLIAM¹ FRAZEE my grandfather, was of French extraction. He was born near Rahway, New Jersey, February 21, 1750, and died December 17, 1850. His wife, Sarah Van Hise, was born November 2, 1778. They were married March 23, 1808. She died January 9, 1861. Their children were Susan, Jemima, Edgar, John Van Hise, George and Jane.

SUSAN² FRAZEE was born December 12, 1808, and married George Brady. He died and she married Reth Shumway. By him she had one child, William Frazee Shumway. He married Kate Smith, and had six children, Ella, Maggie, Theodose, Edith, and George.

JEMIMA² FRAZEE, born April 22, 1810, never married.

EDGAR² FRAZEE, born September 13, 1811, was killed by a falling stone in the mines near San Francisco, California, about the year 1856. He married Elizabeth Baldwin in Columbus, Mississippi, where he was Mayor for a number of years, on December 26, 1837. She died in Houston, Texas, July 28, 1854. They had five children, William Edgar, Julia Caroline, George Baldwin, Emmet Ross and Emma Jane.

1. William Edgar³ was born in Columbus, Mississippi, January 20, 1838 and died in Waco, Texas, of consumption January 28, 1873.
2. Julia Caroline³ was born in Columbus, Mississippi, December 19, 1840, and died of consumption, in Waco, Texas, November, 1860. She married M. Smith in Houston, Texas. They had two children, Walter and Daisy.
3. George Baldwin³ was born March 30, 1842, and was drowned in Tombigbee River in 1849.
4. Emmet Ross³ was born December 22, 1844, and died of pneumonia in the Confederate Army in 1861.
5. Emma Jane³ born May 19, 1848 married in Houston, Texas,

to Edward Bacheldon, March 9, 1871, died November 20, 1871. Her husband died February 1872.

JOHN VAN HISE² FRAZEE was born January 20, 1814. He married Amanda Moore by whom he had one son, William Ripley. After his wife's death, he married Elizabeth, sister of his first wife, by whom he had two children, Amanda Moore and Smith. He died of consumption in Rahway, New Jersey, April 12, 1855. His son William Ripley Frazee married and had two sons, Willington and Sherman. The last account of Amanda and Smith, neither had married and lived in Rahway, New Jersey.

GEORGE² FRAZEE, my father, was born in Rahway, New Jersey, July 11, 1815, and died of paralysis in Columbus, Mississippi, August 23, 1872. When quite a young man he came south with his brother Edgar and settled in Columbus, Mississippi. He was twice married, first to Mary Jane Blair on December 30, 1846, who died January 27, 1857, and the second time to Sarah E. Spillman on September 5, 1861. The children by his first wife were: Yandaloo Van Hise³ Frazee, who was born in Columbus, Mississippi on February 29, 1848, died July 6, 1890. She married Dr. John W. Spillman. They had two children, Weenonah Ambrister and James Blair.

Yandaloo Van Hise³ Frazee, (1848-1890); m. Dr. John W. Spillman.

c. 1. Weenonah Ambrister, m. Walter F. Jones, Columbia, South Carolina, June 12, 1895. He died May 10, 1923.

c. 1. Walter Palmer Jones, Miami, Florida. Age 21, (1927).

2. Weenonah Luna Jones in High School (1927) Columbia, South Carolina.

2. James Blair Spillman, Charlotte, North Carolina, m. 1st Sarah Trenholm; m. 2nd, Nan Wright.

c. 1. James Trenholm Spillman, m. April 28, 1926 Lelia Hanger of Staunton, Virginia.

HENRY PAXTON,³ Edmonia Lelia,³ Eugene Alphonso,³ all three dying in infancy.

GEORGE BLAIR,³ born July 11, 1854, and died in New York on May 3, 1924. Never married.

MARY WEENONAH ZULEM³ FRAZEE, born October 8, 1856, and who is living in Columbia, South Carolina.

By his second wife George Frazee had one son, William Edgar³ who was born October 22, 1862. William Edgar married in Columbus, Mississippi, April 10, 1893, Miss Emmie Harris. c. Mary Louise, m. Thomas Rowan Dashiell, one c. Emmie; Martha Harris, m. Milton A. Backlund, no children, 1927; and Lucy Bailey, unmarried, 1927.

JANE³ FRAZEE born November 17, 1816, married Bertrand Ross of New York, October 3, 1836. c. Sarah Frances, Isabella, Napoleon, Nelson, Josephine and Edward.

LINE OF HIRAM FRAZEE

HIRAM¹ FRAZEE, b. in Woodbridge, New Jersey (some doubt on place), March 19, 1809. He was a cabinet maker and was living in Morristown, New Jersey, at the date of the birth of his son, John Burnett Frazee. He m. Ruletta Cook. The family later removed to Newark. He died prior to 1877. Only four children are known.

c. 1. EDWARD² FRAZEE, d. in battle for the Union at Fredericksburg, Virginia, 1862. One record gives his name as Edwin.

2. JOHN BURNETT² FRAZEE, b. Feb. 17, 1837 in Morristown, New Jersey; d. —; married Sarah Frances Crane; d. Jan. 25, 1926.

c. 1. Mary Edna³ Frazee, (daughter of John Burnett² and his first wife, Emma Robertson) b. April 5, 1863; m. William Scarlett, May 9, 1883.

c. 1. Marie Frazee Scarlett.

2. Harold Augustus Scarlett.

3. Edward Robertson Scarlett.

2. Isabel Wilde³ Frazee, b. April 21, 1868; m. (?).

3. Grace³ Frazee, b. June 27, 1877; m. Cyrus Brewster, October 26, 1912 at Newark, New Jersey.

- c. 1. Margaret⁴ Brewster, b. Jan. 7, 1914 at Newark.
- 2. Cyrus⁴ Brewster, b. June 29, 1915 at Newark.
- 3. John Richard⁴ Brewster, b. Sept. 7, 1917 at Newark. Died Dec. 14, 1918.
- 4. Francis Burnett³ Frazee, b. April 25, 1882; m. Catherine Theresa MacNiff Aug. 27, 1910.
- c. 1. Francis B. Jr.,⁴ b. Oct. 27, 1911.
- 2. Jean Livingston,⁴ b. Oct. 24, 1913.
- 3. Jasper Dodd,⁴ b. Dec. 5, 1915.
- 4. Carol Crane,⁴ b. Dec. 25, 1919.
- 5. Gordon Fraser,⁴ b. Sept. 30, 1927.

Three children (³) died in infancy or early childhood.

3. TILLIE COOK² FRAZEE, b. Dec. 5, 1842; m. William H. Jeroleman.

4. ANNIE M.² FRAZEE.

NOTE: One, Theodore Frazee a minister, was a cousin of John Burnett² Frazee and an uncle of these. One, Sylvester Frazee, who lived at Woodbridge, New Jersey is reputed to have had a very complete account of the Frazee Ancestry tracing the line back to Scotland.

LINE OF JEREMIAH FRAZEE

JEREMIAH¹ FRAZEE, b. March 7, 1749 (?). He is believed to be the founder of the family of Frazee who lived on Frazee's Ridge in Maryland. He may have been the son of Ephraim¹ Frazee (which see). Information concerning above is very greatly desired. (O. E. F.)

The children of Jeremiah¹ Frazee (sequence uncertain, and there may have been others).

- c. 1. JOHN J.²
- 2. ELISHA.²
- 3. ISAAC.²
- 4. JONATHAN.²

5. POLLY.² m. John Ephraim Frazee, b. 1804; d. 1880.
 - c. 1. Andrew Jackson³ Frazee; m.
 - c. 1. Clara Edna⁴ Frazee; m. Samuel Raybeck.
 2. Lillie May⁴ Frazee; m. George N. Dute.
 3. Anna Laura⁴ Frazee; m. W. W. Frazee
(adopted son of ——— Frazee).
 - c. 1. Prima.
 2. Lola.
 3. Maude.
 4. Lawrence.
 4. Rosa Elein,⁴ died at six years.
 5. James Perry⁴ Frazee of Connellsville, Pennsylvania.
 6. Charles Jasper,⁴ died 22 years.
2. Catherine³ Frazee; m. 1st John Markley of Markleysburg, Pennsylvania.
 - c. 1. Alvinda.
 - m. 2d Philip Moyer of Elliotsville, Pennsylvania.
 - c. 1. Thomas Jackson.
 2. Sarah E.
 3. Cora Anna.
 4. Lenora Frances.
 5. Jasper Newton.
 6. Laura Elizabeth.
3. Perry³ Frazee.
4. Harrison³ Frazee.
5. Elizabeth³ Frazee.
6. Jasper³ Frazee; has daughter, Florence (?).
7. Charles Francis³ Frazee.
8. Saville³ Frazee; m. Walla Schlossnaugle, lives at Shelbysport, Maryland.
 - c. 1. Roy⁴ Frazee; Friendsville, Maryland.
 2. Wade⁴ Frazee; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
 3. Hazel⁴ Frazee; Shelbysport, Maryland.
9. Jonas³ Frazee.

10. Charles J.³ Frazee.
11. Dennis W.³ Frazee; m. Snowbella Nevergold, Nov. 17, 1918; still living, 1928, at 5 Ingleside Ave., Baltimore, Maryland.
 - c. 1. John Charles⁴ Frazee, b. at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; 5 Ingleside Ave., Baltimore, Maryland.
 2. Clarence Wabble⁴ Frazee, b. at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Colscott St., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
 3. Harris William⁴ Frazee, b. at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Pimlico, Baltimore, Maryland.
 4. Alvin Russell⁴ Frazee, b. Dec. 18, 1900, in Baltimore, Maryland; 311 Stratmore Ave., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; m. Edna Sipple (daughter of Siebenshuh, sister of Wm. Siebenshuh of La Crosse, Wisconsin), June 28, 1924, in Pittsburgh.
 - c. 1. Russell Clarence⁵ Frazee, b. Nov. 30, 1925, Pittsburgh.

LINE OF SAMUEL¹ FRAZEE

SAMUEL¹ FRAZEE, b. Dec. 15, 1790.

- c. 1. ISAAC² FRAZEE, b. June 12, 1814; m. ———.
2. MARY ANN² FRAZEE, b. Oct. 25, 1819; m. ———.
3. JULIA ANN² FRAZEE, b. July 12, 1822; m. ———.
4. WILLIAM² FRAZEE, b. July 12, 1822; m. ———.
 - c. 1. Marcellus Fike³ Frazee, b. Mar. 4, 1849, now living at Somerfield, Pennsylvania; m. ———.
 - c. 1. Victoria⁴ Frazee, b. Ang. 20, 1869; d. July 2, 1921; m. ———.
 2. William Risley⁴ Frazee, b. Sept. 15, 1871; m. ———.
 - c. 1. Margaret June⁵ Frazee, b. April 13, 1921.
 2. Doris Anita⁵ Frazee, b. Feb. 12, 1923.

3. Etta May⁴ Frazee, b. April 14, 1878.

5. DANIEL² FRAZEE, b. May 30, 1826; m. ———.

LINE OF STEPHEN¹ FRAZEE

STEPHEN¹ FRAZEE, b. near Newark, New Jersey, 1794-5; married three times; died in Indiana (Jasper County, ?) at the age of 84 years; lived in Ohio, later in Indiana.

Children of Stephen¹ Frazee and his first wife, Mary Yater Lynch, a widow.

c. 1. JOSEPH W.² FRAZEE, b. 1818; m. 1st, Cordelia Fish, no record; m. 2nd, Sarah Underhill, no record; m. 3rd, Rilla Adams.

c. 1. William Oscar³ Frazee, with the Franklin Contracting Company, Newark, New Jersey.

2. Leonard D.³ Frazee, Electrical Contractor, 699 36th St., Oakland, California.

2. JOSHUA WASHINGTON² FRAZEE, b. Aug. 2, 1826, in Hocking County, Ohio, d. May 15, 1900, at Peoria, Illinois, where for many years he was a pump manufacturer. He was three times married. m. 1st, Catherine Clutter.

c. 1. William Byron³ Frazee, b. Oct. 29, 1851; d. Sept. 21, 1921; m. 1875 Margaret Teal, Peoria, Illinois.

c. 1. William B.⁴ Frazee.

2. Harry Herbert⁴ Frazee, theatrical producer, New York City.

3. Olive⁴ Frazee, Mrs. Geo. A. Hull, Davenport, Iowa.

4. Ora⁴ Frazee, a twin of Olive, Mrs. George C. Schenck, Chicago, Illinois.

2. Della³ Frazee, b. Dec. 1853, d. May 1885; m. Edgar Rodger, 1876; Galesburg, Illinois.

c. 1. Earl Rodger, Wyoming.

2. Ada Rodger; m. Charles Clark, Chicago.

3. Ansel Beecher³ Frazee, b. May 1857, Chicago; m. Helen Gruber.

c. 1. Elmer⁴ Frazee; m.; Chicago, Illinois.

2. Howard⁴ Frazee; m.; Chicago, Illinois.
 3. Norma⁴ Frazee, Mrs. B. E. Dickison, 1218 E. Virginia Ave., Peoria, Illinois.
 - c. 1. Howard.
 - m. 2nd, Sept. 16, 1858, Rebecca Indiana Hicks, b. White County, Indiana, near Monticello, Oct. 4, 1839. She died at Peoria, Illinois, Dec. 21, 1919. She was the youngest daughter of William Hicks, an Indiana pioneer, b. March 6, 1802, in Ohio, d. at Miami, Indiana, about 1877, where he had been postmaster from 1861-64; he was m. to Christena Mayor, May 18, 1823, b. in Reading, Pennsylvania, March 19, 1798, d. July 1881, at North Grove, Indiana.
 - c. 4. Retta C.³ Frazee, b. July 18, 1859, in Jasper County, Indiana, d. Jan. 19, 1919, at Peoria, Illinois; m. Aug. 9, 1887, to Richard Mayor.
 - c. 1. Ralph Mayor (only survivor), b. Jan. 24, 1892; m. Nov. 15, 1920, Cora Bradshaw, no children. Ralph Mayor served in the World War as Sergeant, Company E., 312th Supply Train; afterwards Motor Instructor. Honorably discharged at Fort Sheridan Hospital, July 19, 1919.
 5. Addie Florence³ Frazee, b. Nov. 15, 1861, d. June 27, 1863.
 6. Cassius Fremont³ Frazee, b. Dec. 1, 1863; m. Carrie Millberger; 1134 E. Yamhill Street, Portland, Oregon; no children.
 7. Edwin Washington³ Frazee, b. March 24, 1866, d. Aug. 13, 1867.
 8. Anna Irene³ Frazee, b. May 31, 1868; unmarried; Peoria, Illinois.
 - m. 3rd, June 1876, Clara Clark.
 - c. 9. Myrtle Leota.³ died in infancy.
3. HANNAH² FRAZEE; no data.

4. MELINDA² FRAZEE, b. —, d. Dec. 1, 1910; m. David Hockman.
 - c. 1. Solomon Hockman, who was in 1911 in the real estate and insurance business in Bunker Hill, Indiana; m., had a daughter, Hannah, who m. ——— McKee, a surviving daughter of whom lives in Oklahoma.
5. LAFAYETTE² FRAZEE, b. Richland County, Ohio, April 2, 1834, d. Feb. 4, 1912, in Bates County, Missouri; m. Malinda Wright, Feb. 5, 1857.
 - c. 1. Oakley,³ b. Sept. 7, 1858; Galena, Kansas, near Baxter Springs.
 2. Infant son,³ b. Dec. 5, 1860, d. Dec. 15, 1860.
 3. Mary Christena,³ b. Feb. 16, 1862; m. Feb. 5, 1882, Neff Blough; R. R. No. 7, Butler, Missouri.
 4. Annette,³ b. July 1, 1864; d. March 10, 1884; m. ——— Leazenby, has two sons living in Oklahoma.
6. ANDREW JACKSON² FRAZEE, b. Aug. 16, 1837, d. June 22, 1911; m., had two children, a daughter at 525 Wall Street, Los Angeles, California; son, Floyd, in San Diego, California.
7. FRANCIS MARION² FRAZEE, twin, b. Aug. 16, 1837, Miami, Ohio; d. June 1, 1916; m. Sarah Corbut at Holton, Kansas, Aug. 27, 1864; Winfield, Kansas.
 - c. 1. Lettie.³
 2. Emma;³ 801 E. 7th St., Winfield, Kansas.
 3. William.³

LINE OF RANDOLPH L.¹ FRAZEE

Mr. Oren E. Frazee, Editor, Frazee Genealogy,
405 S. 11th St.,
La Crosse, Wis.

Dear Mr. Frazee:

We have received your letter of December 5 in which you inquire concerning Randolph L. Frazee, who was the founder of Frazee City, Minnesota.

In a "Pioneer History of Becker County Minnesota," by Alvin H. Wilcox, published in St. Paul in 1907, we find the following facts: Randolph L Frazee, for whom the village of Frazee was named, was born at Hamden Junction, Vinton County, Ohio, and came to Minnesota in September, 1866. He first located near St. Cloud, and in 1868 moved to Otter Tail County and in 1877 moved to the location of the present Frazee City, where he bought the Campbell-Chilton saw mill, and established Frazee Village. In 1890 he sold his mill property and removed to Pelican Rapids. He represented Becker County in the Minnesota Legislature during the session of 1875, and in 1883 he was a Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, but was defeated. He resided in Pelican Rapids from 1890 to 1906 when he died. He left a widow, four sons and two daughters. The children given at the date of this publication, 1907, were Charles, William, Harry, Clifford, Mrs. May McArdle and Miss Cora Frazee. Nothing is said about the residence of these.

Very truly yours,

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Accessions Department

(Signed)

Jacob Hodnefield.

(Copy): DEATH SUMMONS HON. R. L. FRAZEE

R. L. Frazee, prominent citizen of Otter Tail County, died at his residence in this city at 3:00 a. m. Monday, after an illness of many months. He had shown a slight improvement lately. Heart trouble was the immediate cause of death.

R. L. Frazee was born at Hamden Junction, Vinton County, Ohio, July 2, 1841. Came to Minnesota in 1866, settling first ten miles north of St. Cloud on a farm, moving thence to Otter Tail City in the fall of 1868, where he built a saw mill and a flour mill. Moved in 1872 to where New York Mills now stands. Graded a side track and erected a saw mill at that point which was then called Frazee's Mills. Sold out there in November, 1872, and moved to where the town of Frazee now stands, purchasing a little saw mill which was rebuilt in the spring of 1873 and to which was added a three run flour mill in the fall of the same year,

besides building a store. Built a new saw mill and flour mill of larger capacity in 1881.

Continued in the lumber and milling business until the plant was burned out in 1888. Moved to Minneapolis in the fall of 1890 to more closely look after business interests at that point, being engaged in the grain business there. Was also one of the earliest business men of Pelican Rapids, owning a flour mill, saw mill, elevator and bank here.

Moved to Pelican Rapids as a place of residence in 1897, to take personal charge of business here. Of late years he has been consolidating his business matters in such shape as not to require his entire attention and has spent a good deal of his time at the lakes, fishing and hunting. Mr. Frazee still had large business interests at Minneapolis as well as at Pelican Rapids, with investments in Montana, St. Paul and other points.

He leaves a wife, two daughters and four sons; Mrs. Frazee and Miss Cora being in Pelican Rapids and Mrs. F. J. McArdle in Minneapolis; C. R. Frazee, postmaster, and H. E. and P. C. Frazee, his successors in the mill and elevator business, at Pelican Rapids; W. E. Frazee in business at Livingston, Montana.

Mr. Frazee has always been a man of great foresight, energy and ambition and ranks well among the best men of the state, numbering many of the most prominent among his friends. His business activities have covered a wide field both in kind and territory, he having investments of different kinds in different parts of the country. While a man of wealth, and prominence in politics in earlier days, he had practically retired from politics after the last Cleveland administration, as he preferred the principles of the Republican rather than the Democratic party after that time. He was a man of sterling worth, highly respected and well thought of by all his associates. In the communities where he was the leading spirit and did so much to build up, will be found many who were lent a helping hand in time of need. While his business life was strenuous to a marked degree, he always had time to consider others.

PELICAN RAPIDS PRESS, MINNESOTA.

June 7, 1906.

RESOLUTIONS

Resolved, that we, the council of the village of Pelican Rapids, in special session assembled, do deeply regret the loss of an upright and honorable pioneer citizen in the death of our beloved fellow townsman, R. L. Frazee, and that we hereby express our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved wife and family; and

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be entered in the minutes of this meeting and published in the Pelican Rapids Press .

(Signed) J. F. KNUDSON, Pres.

Editorial Page:

The death of Hon. R. L. Frazee of Pelican Rapids, removes one of the pioneers of Northern Minnesota and one of the foremost business men of the northwest. He was largely identified with the development of Otter Tail County and played a more important part than any other single individual. He possessed a wonderful grasp of business propositions and was very successful. For the past ten years he has not been engaged in active business, but has turned his affairs largely over to his children.

The people of the entire county of Otter Tail will be pained to learn of the death of Hon. R. L. Frazee, which occurred at his home at Pelican Rapids at 3 o'clock Monday morning from heart disease

Mr. Frazee has been in poor health for eighteen months past, and during the past six months, has been in a hospital in Minneapolis for treatment. He returned home about three weeks ago. Everything that medical skill could do was done for him, but aid in this line was unavailing. He had severe sinking spells on Sunday and grew gradually weaker during the evening, passing away at the hour stated.

Mr. Frazee was a resident of Pelican Rapids, but in a broader sense, he was a citizen of the whole county and of the state, being one of the foremost business men in western Minnesota.

He was born in Hamden, Ohio, July 3, 1841, and would have been 65 years of age had he lived until next month. He came to

Minnesota in 1866, stopping for a short time at St. Cloud, and coming to Otter Tail County in 1869, being one of the first of the pioneers. He pushed ahead of the railway and established a saw-mill at Otter Tail City that year and two years later erected a flour mill there. The road changed its course, and as it became evident that Otter Tail City would not survive the loss of rail connections, he crossed over and established what is now the flourishing village of New York Mills, building his mills there in 1872. In 1873 he founded the village of Frazee, which still bears his name, erecting a flour and sawmill there, and in 1878 he established mills at Pelican Rapids and has since made that village his home. He has been engaged in the lumber, flour and banking business and has large interests throughout the northern part of the county. He was a keen, honest, reliable business man in the best sense of the word, and no man has done more, probably no man has done as much, in the upbuilding and development of this section of the state.

He is survived by his wife and a family of six children. The children are C. R., H. E. and P. C. Frazee, of Pelican Rapids, Mrs. F. J. McArdle of Minneapolis, W. E. Frazee of Livingstone, Montana, and Miss Cora Frazee, of Pelican Rapids.

FERGUS FALLS JOURNAL (Minnesota)

June 4, 1906

DEATH OF JONATHAN FRAZEE

Jonathan Frazee died at the home of his son-in-law, A. W. Cleveland,* in Milroy Township, last Thursday, January 28, at the age of nearly 84 years. He had been in failing health for quite a long time, with the troubles incident to old age, but the immediate cause of death was in the nature of an apoplectic stroke. Funeral services were held at the residence Friday morning by

*Albert Wizer Cleveland, born Oct. 5, 1834 at Bedford, Cuyahoga County, Ohio; the sixth child of Abner Cleveland and Amanda Ward; married Mary Frazee, lived at Rensselaer, Indiana; no children.—Cleveland Genealogy, Vol. I, Page 778.

Rev Peter Hinds, after which the remains were brought to Rensselaer and buried in Weston Cemetery by the side of his wife, whose death preceded his some seven or nine years.

The deceased was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, in June 1808. At the age of two years he moved with his parents to Cuyahoga County, Ohio, where he made his home until 1868, when he moved to this county, with his wife and one child, Mrs. Cleveland. Mary Frazee was the only child. She died July 1908 and was buried at Cleveland, Ohio, July 13, 1908.

Mr. Frazee was a man of more than ordinary natural endowments and mental acquirements. During his residence in Ohio, he was actively and prominently engaged in the public works connected with the Ohio canals.

He enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all his associates and friends.—From "The Rensselaer, Indiana, Republican," February 4, 1892.

FRAZEES, GENEALOGY UNCERTAIN

AARON FRAZEE was m. to Hannah Ross by license of Nov. 8, 1768. His residence given as Middlesex County. (N. J. Arch. XXII:142).

AARON FRAZEE, coachmaker, and CHRISTOPHER C. FRAZEE, also coachmaker, were both living at 177 Washington St., Newark, when the first Directory was printed in 1835.

ABRAHAM FRAZEE served as private in Capt. Hoagland's troop, "Sheldon's Regiment Light Dragoons" in the Continental Army in the Revolution. (Stryker's "Jerseymen in the Revolution," p. 196.)

ASA FRAZEE, said by Littell to be the son of Joseph Frazee of Union, Union County, N. J., was m. at New Providence June 25, 1775 to Zerviah or Sophia Littell and lived on the north side of the Second Mountain. In another place his residence is given as Stony Hill Valley.

- c. 1. Jemima, b. 1776-8; m. at Scotch Plains, Mar. 18, 1795 to Abner Tucker of Westfield Twp.; m. 2nd George Holley of Perth Amboy.

2. Sophia, m. Thomas Smith of Conn. Farms.
3. Betsey, m. John Curtis of Monmouth County.

BENJAMIN FRAZEE or FRAZER was buried at First Pres. Church, Elizabeth, Dec. 5, 1783, according to the Sexton's Burial records. "Mrs. Frazer," perhaps the widow was buried Aug. 18, 1794. On June 23, 1784 administration on the estate of Benjamin Frazee of Essex County was granted to Hannah Frazee.

MAJOR BENJAMIN FRAZEE, b. about 1756-7, d. Nov. 30, 1797 in his 41st year. His widow Sarah d. Dec. 30, 1809 in her 47th year. Both are buried at Rahway. Stryker, p. 598, says that Benjamin Frazy served as private in Middlesex County Militia during the Revolution.

BENJAMIN FRAZEE, probably born about 178—; m. Susan Ogden, b. May 19, 1790, d. Dec. 15, 1852. She and two daughters are buried at Elizabeth.

- c. 1. Emeline Winans, b. about 1823; m. William G. Ward. She d. Dec. 6, 1853.
2. Sarah Maria, b. Aug. 16, 1830, d. Nov. 9, 1831.

CATHERINE FRAZEE was m. to John Southard by New Jersey marriage license dated Oct. 26, 1761. No residence is stated.

CHARITY FRAZEE, b. about 1738; was m. by license July 5, 1751 to Samuel Foord, Jr., of Woodbridge, and d. Nov. 30, 1761. He d. Oct. 20, 1769 aged 34. Both are buried at Woodbridge.

DAVID FRAZEE of Ash Swamp was a bankrupt in 1766 and two notices in regard to his discharge are found in New Jersey Arch. XXV: 61, 112.

DAVID FRAZEE of Scotch Plains was m. at Westfield Apr. 14, 1821 to Levina Botts. Their daughter Elizabeth d. Nov. 27, 1829 aged 2 yr. 11 days and is buried in Scotch Plains cemetery.

EBENEZER W. FRAZEE had wife Hannah who d. Jan. 12, 1820 and is buried in Rahway cemetery. She was in her 27th year.

EDWARD FRAZEE, shoemaker, was living at 199 Plane St., when the first Newark Directory was published in 1835.

ELIAKIM FRAZEE was named as son-in-law in the will of Joseph Headley of Elizabethtown, 1785, having m. testator's daughter Ann previous to that time. An Eliakim Frazee, doubtless this man, d. in Essex County about 1803, without leaving a will.

ELIZABETH FRAZEE of Elizabethtown was m. Mar. 23, 1762 to Isaac Headley.

EPHRAIM FRAZEE. See account of Ephraim¹ Frazee. Any information concerning the ancestry of Ephraim is very greatly desired.

ESTHER FRAZEE, b. 1734-5, was "of Elizabethtown" and was m. by license dated Aug. 5, 1754 to John Brown of Woodbridge and d. April 21, 1759. Her husband was b. Feb. 23, 1735 and d. Apr. 23, 1797. Both are buried at Woodbridge.

ESTHER FRAZEE, b. 1735-6 was m. at Westfield Sept. 7, 1762 to Benjamin Connet and d. July 16, 1802. He was b. about 1728 and d. Nov. 24, 1807. Both are buried at Westfield.

Nov. 4, 1759 David Oliver, John Wood and Francis Frazee witnessed the will of Elisha Kelly of Essex Co., mariner. (N. J. Arch. XXXII:184).

HANNAH FRAZEE was m. by license of Aug. 7, 1761 to John Boyle of Somerset County. Her residence is stated as Middlesex County. Littell page 53-4 says John Boyle the son of Solomon and his wife Hannah Frazee lived on Long Hill.

HANNAH FRAZEE was m. at Westfield July 3, 1791 to Adam Burrel.

In 1793 Sarah, widow of Henry Frazee, then resident in Morris Township applied for a pension as widow of her former husband, Daniel Hale, who was killed at the Battle of Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777. Testimony showed that Daniel Hale and Sarah Lacey of Morristown were m. there Dec. 21, 1772 and that on Dec. 3, 1778 Henry Frazee of Hanover was m. to Sarah Hale by Aaron Kitchell, Justice of the Peace. A George Frazee witnessed the will of Henry.

Children of Henry Frazee.

1. Life, b. about 1762-80.

2. John, b. about 1764-82.
3. James, b. 1766-83.
4. Anna, b. 176—; m. at Hanover Apr. 14, 1788 to Joseph Green.
5. Hetty, b. 1765-83.

HENRY FRAZEE was m. in Middlesex County Sept. 29, 1810, to Jane Fisher (New Jersey Hist. Soc. Proceedings, New Series, IX:285).

HETTY FRAZEE was married at Westfield, July 17, 1802, to Thomas Anderson.

HIRAM FRAZEE was born about 1746 and d. at Woodbridge Mar. 18, 1832, aged 86 yrs., according to an obituary in the Newark Sentinel. Stryker says he served as a private in the Middlesex county troops in the Revolution.

JACOB FRAZEE of New Providence was m. at Morristown Presbyterian Church Nov. 23, 1763 to Elizabeth McFerran. He had one child baptized by the New Providence pastor and six by the Morristown one, the records of the latter in some cases giving the date of birth as well as that of baptism.

- c. 1. ———, baptized, Sept. 30, 1764.
2. Henry, baptized, Jan. 11, 1767.
3. Elizabeth, baptized, Aug. 7, 1768.
4. Anne, b. June 15, 1770.
5. Phoebe, b. May 7, 1774.
6. Hannah, b. Aug. 18, 1776.
7. Jacob, b. Aug. 6, 1778.
8. Isaac, b. Feb. 21, 1781.

JACOB FRAZEE and wife Elizabeth had one child buried at Scotch Plains and another who, according to Littell, m. "on the first mountain."

- c. 1. Phoebe, b. 1789-90, d. Aug. 16, 1816 in her 27th year.
2. Mary, m. Daniel Marshall and moved to Ohio.

JAMES FRAZEE, perhaps he who d. intestate in Essex Co., about 1840; d. probably at Scotch Plains, where two of his children are buried. Later: I find that James is also buried there and that he d. June 28, 1840 age 50 yrs. 5 mo. and 9 da.

c. 1. James W., b. about May 1812, d. Oct. 11, 1820 age 8 yrs. 5 mo.

2. Jonathan R., b. Oct. 28, 1825, d. Dec. 23, 1847, age 22 yrs. 1 mo. and 25 days.

JANE FRAZEE of Bordentown was m. to Amos Willis of Burlington by license dated Aug. 16, 1747 (N. J. Arch XXII:150).

JOHN FRAZEE was m. at Westfield Feb. 3, 1763 to Margaret Ellstone.

JOHN FRAZEE and wife Jane had daughter Adeline, who d. 1819 age one year. Buried at Rahway.

JOSIAH FRAZEE, b. about 1740-53, was m. at Westfield, Oct. 3, 1773 to Elizabeth Rogers. He served as private under Capt. Jedediah Swan in Colonel Philip Van Cortlandt's Regiment in the Revolution, and Benjamin Frazy, as the name is spelled in the record, was in the same company (New Jersey Hist. Soc. Proc. New Series. II:36). One child is buried at New Providence.

c. 1. Henry, b. about 1779, d. Dec. 16, 1783, aged 4.

JOTHAM FRAZEE of Scotch Plains was b. about 176—. A contributor to the Newark News, some years ago, (No. 3862) stated that he was m. Dec. 15, 1787 to Elizabeth Ayres, who was b. Nov. 15, 1764, and that she had joined the Scotch Plains Baptist Church 1789, by letter from Mount Bethel, and d. at Scotch Plains Feb. 6, 1819. The Scotch Plains cemetery has stones to her and five children, while at Westfield is buried Catherine Hays, widow of Jotham Frazee, who d. Mar. 16, 1851, age 74 years 7 months and 5 days.

c. 1. Rozatee, b. about 1790, d. June 7, 1796.

2. Dorcas, b. about June 1792, d. Feb. 17, 1801.

3. Jonathan A., b. about 1795, d. Jan. 29, 1819.

4. John, b. Aug. 20, 1803, d. Oct. 4, 1803.

5. Jotham, b. about Mar. 1806, d. Aug. 15, 1807.

LEWIS FRAZEE petitioned the New Brunswick Authorities for lot on the Kennebecasis, in 1788. William Frazee another applicant (Records at Archives Office, St. Johns, N. B.).

MARY FRAZEE and William Runalls, of Woodbridge, were m. by license dated Mar. 15, 1758.

MARY FRAZEE and Aaron DeCamp were m. at Scotch Plains March 7, 1759. Perhaps sister of Sarah, who was m. the same day.

MARY FRAZEE and Thomas Cushman were m. by the New Providence pastor on Jan. 5, 1764.

MOSES FRAZEE served in Middlesex County Militia in Revolution and was m. by license dated March 17, 1764, to Mary Drake.

NOAH FRAZEE was m. at Orange, April 2, 1807, to Susanna Aber. At Rahway there is a stone to Jane, daughter of Noah and Susanna Frazee, who d. Sept. 13, or 23, 1813. Born Jan. same year.

OLIVER FRAZEE petitioned in 1788 for a lot next to that asked for by Lewis Frazee in the allotment of land on the Kennebecasis in New Brunswick, Canada.

PATIENCE FRAZEE was m. at Westfield Nov. 29, 1778 to John France.

PHOEBE FRAZEE was m. at Westfield April 19, 1778 to Joseph Crane.

RACHEL FRAZEE was m. in Middlesex county, April 1, 1797 to Isaac Elstone (New Jersey Arch. XXII:632).

REUBEN FRAZEE was a private in Somerset County troops in Revolutionary War. He was m. at Westfield March 8, 1772 to Jane Brookfield, who d. Aug. 25, 1825, aged 74, and is buried at Rahway.

REUBEN FRAZEE was b. about 178—. Littell, page 481, 482, 339, says he was m. to Joanna, b. Feb. 15, 1783, daughter of Noah Wilcox, and that after her husband's death she m. Edward Page.

- c. 1. Lockey, m. ——— Dunlap.
2. Abby, b. Aug. 27, 1806; m. Jeremy Raddin.
3. Eliza, d. about 7.
4. William, m. Margaret Roseboom.
5. Jane, m. Merton Osborn of Clinton.

6. John, d. aged about one year.

7. Mary, d. aged 7.

8. John, m. Jane ——— from Long Island and lived in Newark.

9. Andrew J., died young.

RICHARD R. FRAZEE was b. about 179—. One child by wife Mary Ann is buried in Elizabeth and three at Scotch Plains.

c. 1. James Harris, b. 1821 ; d. Dec. 18, 1821.

2. Elizabeth, b. Jan. 25, 1826 ; d. April 13, 1827.

3. Mary Ann, b. July 16, 1828, d. May 8, 1831.

4. Thomas Harris, b. Aug. 24, 1830 ; d. May 4, 1831.

SAMUEL FRAZEE served as private in First Battalion Sussex County troops and also in Continental Army during Revolutionary War (Stryker, p. 597).

SARAH FRAZEE was m. at Scotch Plains Mar. 7, 1759, to John Sears. She was possibly a sister to Mary Frazee who m. Aaron DeCamp the same day.

SARAH FRAZIER or FRAZEE, b. about 175— at Elizabethtown, was m. about 178— to Alpheus Wickware, as his second wife, and moved to Simpson County, Ky. He was b. Mar. 3, 1754.

SARAH FRAZEE was m. at Westfield April 23, 1799 to John Kinsey.

STEPHEN FRAZEE witnessed will of Gershom Frazee Feb. 7, 1754. He may have been the Stephen of Monmouth County who was m. by license dated May 16, 1765 to Hannah Gifford (N. J. Arch. XXII:142).

SUSANNA FRAZEE, b. 1753-4, was m. at Westfield Nov. 12, 1769 to Thomas Terry and d. Sept. 8, 1778. He was b. 1745-6 and d. April 24, 1832. Both buried at Westfield.

SUSANNA (SUKEY) FRAZEE was m. at Westfield Oct. 19, 1777 to Joseph Halsey, Jr. 1751-1796, as his second wife. (Halsey Genealogy.)

THOMAS FRAZEE and wife Hannah had daughter Chloe, who d. July 16, 1791, buried at New Providence.

WILLIAM FRAZIER was m. at Westfield March 21, 1783 to Rachel McMannas.

WILLIAM FRAZEE was b. Oct. 17, 1785 and d. Apr. 17, 1849. He died at Newark, according to the newspaper, but is buried at Springfield. His wife Betsey was b. March or May 18, 1791 and died Dec. 2, 1848.

- c. 1. Augustus, d. at sea Nov. 2, 1833.
2. Sarah, b. Feb. 15, 1813, d. Aug. 23, 1814.
3. Josiah, b. Feb. 3, 1816, d. Sept. 11, 1818.
4. Marcus, b. about Nov. 1824, d. Jan. 24, 1825.

ZEBEDEE FRAZEE, b. about 1742, was a private in the New Jersey Line in the Revolution, and was aged 76 in 1818, when he applied for a pension. He d. Jan. 8, 1827, as shown by the pension records, as well as by a private list of deaths at Connecticut Farms or Union. This list shows the death, Jan. 10, 1827 of "Mrs. Nancy Frazee," who I suppose was Zebedee's widow. On Jan. 13, 1827 administration on the estate of Zebedee Frazee was granted to James R. Camp.

—— FRAZEE, m. Elizabeth Lee, b. about 1738-9. She d. at Westfield as widow Elizabeth Frazee, Dec. 1815, aged 77. She was buried on the 8th. Her will, dated March 3, 1808, gives her property to her nephews and nieces. Her nephew Gershom and her brother Thomas Lee were executors.

—— FRAZEE, m. Anna, daughter of Thomas Squier, 1701-1778 of Westfield.

—— FRAZEE, m. about 1756-58, Rebecca, daughter of Ricard and Mercy Cutter of Woodbridge, who was probably b. about 1724-29. Her father's will, Sept. 20, 1756 calls her Rebecca Cutter. Her brother Samuel's will, Aug. 12, 1758, names sister Rebecca Frazee, and his will is witnessed by Henry Frazee.

—— FRAZEE, m. Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Mills of Elizabethtown, whose will, dated Aug. 7, 1744, refers to himself as "far advanced in years" and names children, including Elizabeth Frazee.

NOTES—EARLY MARRIAGES, DEATHS, ETC.

The oldest name found in the Rahway cemetery is that of John Frazee, who died in 1724.

Probably the oldest burying ground in Rahway is the Frazee place of interment. It is known that the Frazee family were among the original proprietors of the land on the Rahway River in this vicinity and this was their private burying ground before it became one of the community. The family might have donated the land on which eighteen years later the First Presbyterian Church was built.

The story is that Joseph¹ Frazee came from Rawley, Massachusetts, and settled near Rahway, in 1665.

Thirteen people formed the First Baptist Church in 1833, among whom were Ezra Frazee and Hulda Frazee.

The First Presbyterian Church cemetery at Rahway contains the following names:

Frazee, John, 1724.

Frazee, James, 1744.

Frazee, Eliphalet, 1752.

Frazee, Edward, 1773.

Frazee, Benoni, 1797; age 40-1.

Frazee, Major Benjamin, 1797; age 41.

Frazee, George, 1826; age 89-9.

Taken from the New York Genealogical Record—Cemetery Record, Rahway, New Jersey. Under the heading, "Frazee:"

Jane Frazee, wife of Reuben, d. Aug. 25, 1825, age 74 years. (J. F.). (Small brown stone).

James Frazee, d. Sept. 3, 1741, age 34 years.

Charity, daughter of James and Ann, 1 year.

Eliphalet, son of Eliphalet and Phoebe, 9 months.

Humus, daughter of Eliphalet and Phoebe, Feb. 13, 1752—15 years.

Catherine Frazee, widow of Edward, d. Apr. 10, 1785, 50 years.

Edward, d. Oct. 16, 1773, 40 years.

John (said to be the oldest stone in the cemetery), d. 1724, age 49 years.

George, d. Nov. 16, 1826 (verse), 89 years 9 months.

Job, son of Jonathan and Martha, "in ye sixth hour."

Hannah, wife of Ebenezer, d. Jan. 12, 1820, 27 years.

Jane, daughter of Noah and Susannah, b. Jan. 6, d. Sept. 23, 1813.

Adelina, daughter of John and June, 1819, 1 year.

Benoni, d. June 14, 1742-33 years.

Elizabeth, wife of Benoni, Feb. 3, 1748-9, 39 years.

Major Benjamin, d. Nov. 30, 1797, in 41st year.

Sarah, widow Major Benjamin, d. Dec. 30, 1809.

James, son of Benoni and Elizabeth, d. Nov. 26, 1757 in 18th year.

Jacob, d. April 24, 1733 in 20th year.

Jemima, b. Apr. 22, 1810, d. June 11, 1874.

Sarah, wife of William, d. Jan. 4, 1861 in 83rd year.

William, d. Dec. 17, 1850, (Verse), in 71st year.

John V. H., d. Apr. 12, 1855, age 41 years 2 months 23 days.

Elizabeth Moore, wife of John Potter, d. Jan. 13, age 47 years 4 months 15 days.

Georgiana, daughter of John V. H. and Elizabeth, d. Apr. 1, 1860, age 7 years 11 months.

FRAZEE MARRIAGES FROM 1665-1800 IN THE NEWARK PUBLIC LIBRARY

Frazee, Aaron to Hannah Ross, Nov. 8, 1768.

Frazee, James to Rachel Frambles, Sept. 7, 1700.

Frazee, Jonathan to Isabell Freeman, Jan. 16, 1762.

Frazee, Moses to Mary Drake, Nov. 17, 1764.

Frazee, Stephen to Hannah Gifford, Mar. 16, 1765.

Frazee, Charity to Samuel Fuerd, July 5, 1757.

FEMALES

Frasie, Hannah, Middlesex, and John Boyle, Somerset, Aug. 7, 1761.

Fraze, Mary, Essex, and John Moore, Middlesex, Nov. 13, 1751.

Fraze, Charity and Samuel Foerd, Jr., Woodbridge, July 5, 1759.

Fraze, Esther, Elizabethtown, and John Brown, Woodbridge, Aug. 5, 1754.

Fraze, Jane, Bordentown, and Amos Willis, Burlington, Aug. 16, 1747.

Fraze, Mary, Woodbridge, and William Runnels, Woodbridge, Mar. 15, 1758.

Fraze, Posthumus, Middlesex, and Michael Moore, Dec. 31, 1740.

Fraze, Catherine, ——— and John Southard, ———, Oct. 26, 1761.

Fraze, ———, and Abraham Tucker, March 18, 1795.

Fraze, Hiel and Kesiah Tucker, both of Westfield, April 21, 1798.

Fraze, Mary, and Aaron DeCamp, March 7, 1759.

Fraze, Sarah, and John Sears, March 7, 1759.

FROM EARLY CHURCH RECORDS OF RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY

Fraze, Jonas and Betsey Drone, Dec. 19, 1765. Children: Hannah, Eliakim, Samuel, perhaps others. Jonas is brother of Samuel, who is father of Jonas, next mentioned. Jonas d. Oct. 6, 1777.

Fraze, Jonas and Nancy Corwin. This Jonas is a nephew of the Jonas mentioned above. See Rev. record of this man.

Fraze, John and Margaret Elston, Feb. 2, 1763.

Fraze, Sarah and Benjamin Sayers, June 19, 1768. She was widow of Samuel and mother of Jonas, who m. Nancy Corwin.

Fraze, Isaac and Phoebe Meeker, March 30, 1769.

Fraze, Susannah and Thomas Terry, Nov. 12, 1769.

Fraze, Henry and Sarah Maxwell, Aug. 25, 1771.

Fraze, Josiah and Elizabeth, Oct. 3, 1773.

Fraze, Sarah and William Marsh, March 15, 1775.

Fraze, Morris and Mary Scudder, Sept. 18, 1775.

Frazee, Elizabeth and Simeon Randolph, April 15, 1778. Sister of Jonas, who m. Nancy Corwin.

Frazee, Phoebe and Josiah Crane, April 19, 1778.

Frazee, John and Esther Lambert, Sept. 22, 1782. He died intestate, 1807; children, Elizabeth and Isaac.

Frazee, Hannah and Croel Wilson, Dec. 17, 1782.

Frazee, Benjamin and Sarah Oliver, June 14, 1784.

Frazee, Mary (Polly) and Zophar Hatfield, Dec. 12, 1784. She is sister of John, who m. Esther Lambert.

Frazee, Moses and Mary Terry, April 29, 1787.

Fraze, Mary and Samuel Badgley, Jan. 6, 1791.

Frazee, Hannah and Adam Burrel, July 13, 1791.

Frazee, Samuel and Letitia Squier, May 30, 1793.

Frazee, Maxwell and Nancy Badgley, June 19, 1796. He was son of Henry, son of Joseph. His mother was Sarah Maxwell.

Frazee, Sally and John Kinsley, April 25, 1799.

Frazee, Hettie and Thomas Anderson, July 17, 1802.

Frazee, Rubin (Reuben) and Jane Brookfield, March 8, 1768.

WESTFIELD, NEW JERSEY, PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH RECORDS
MARRIAGES

Benj. Connet married Esther Frazee, Sept. 7, 1762.

John Frazee married Margaret Elstone, Feb. 3, 1763.

John Haines married Hannah Frazee, Aug. 26, 1766.

Isaac Frazee married Sarah Meeker, March 30, 1769.

Thomas Terry married Susannah Frazee, Nov. 12, 1769.

Henry Frazee married Sarah Maxfield, Aug. 25, 1771.

Reuben Frazee married Jane Brookfield, March 8, 1772.

Josiah Frazee married Elizabeth Rodgers, Oct. 3, 1773.

Isaac Frazee married Rachel Lambert, Feb. 8, 1775.

William Marsh married Sarah Frazee, March 15, 1775.

Morris Frazee married Mary Scudder, Sept. 18, 1775.

EPITAPH IN THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHYARD IN
ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY

Frazee, Benjamin. In memory of Susan Ogden, wife of Benjamin Frazee. She was born May 14, 1790, died Dec. 15, 1852.

EPITAPHS AT WESTFIELD, NEW JERSEY, 1740-1899

Frazee, Catherine (Hayes) relict of Jotham Frazee, March 16, 1851. Age 74-7-5.

Frazee, Phoebe, wife of Benjamin, Oct. 28, 1836. Age 88.

Frazee, Jonas, Oct. 6, 1777. Age 36.

Frazee, Hannah, wife of Matthias, Oct. 19, 1832. Age 68.

Frazee, Matthias, Oct. 21, 1833. Age 72.

Frazee, Moses, b. 1764, 1850. Age 86.

Frazee, Mary L. Terry, wife of Moses, b. 1767, 1847. Age 80.

Frazee, John W., son of Moses and Mary, Oct. 27, 1806. Age 19- -11.

Frazee, Garshom, Oct. 1791. Age 56.

Frazee, Esther, wife of John, June 18, 1793. Age 26.

Frazee, Isaac, Jr., May 4, 1777. Age 50- -24.

Frazee, Isaac, son of Isaac and Rachel, March 30, 1780.

Frazee, Susannah, daughter of Rachel and Isaac Frazee, Feb. 16, 1782. Age 6-8-?.

Frazee, Susannah, wife of Isaac, Jr., Aug. 24, 1768. Age 32.

Frazee, Samuel, son of Jonas and Betsey, Nov. 29, 1776.

Frazee, Rachel, wife of Levi, daughter of Caleb and Susannah Maxwell, Oct. 23, 1837. Age 65-11-12.

Frazee, Samuel, Sept. 5, 1826. Age 61-6.

Frazee, Lintese, Nov. 13, 1856. Age 89-2-?

Frazee, Sarah, wife of Francis Pease, April 25, 1889. Age 80-6-3.

Frazee, Simeon, May 29, 1867. Age 69-6.

FROM PASSAIC GENEALOGY—LITTELL, 1852

ASA FRAZEE was son of Joseph Frazee, of Connecticut Farms. His children know not of any relation between them and the other Joseph Frazee. He married June 25, 1775, Sophie Littell (8th generation from George Littell) daughter of Andrew Littell. He lived on the north side of Sutton Hill, or second mountain.

- c. 1. JEMIMA, who m. 1st, Abner Tucker, son of Jacob Tucker of Warner; m. 2nd, George Holley, of Perth Amboy and had a son, Phillip Holley, and lived at Amboy.

2. SOPHIA, m. Thos. Smith of Connecticut Farms, lived where her father did.
 - c. 1. Asa Frazee Smith, m. Mary Anne ———.
 2. Joseph Smith, m. Miss Jennings and lived in New York.
 - c. 1. Silas.
 2. Andrew.
 3. Charles.
 3. Margaret Smith, m. Thos. Wright.
 - c. 1. Margaret Anne Wright.
 2. Susan Wright. They lived in Williamsburgh opposite New York.
 4. Harriet Smith, m. Noah Clark, son of Elias Clark, Jr.
 - c. 1. Smith Clark.
 2. Frazee Clark.
 3. Thomas Clark. Noah Clark died and she m. John Bryson of New York.
 5. Thos. Smith, m. Lydia Eliza Hoffman of Dutchess County, New York, lives on Long Island.
 - c. 1. John W., b. Aug. 27, 1828.
 2. James Henry.
 3. Adelia.
 4. Charles, b. 1835.
 5. Mary Eliza.
 6. George, m. Phoebe Jane Presley and kept a large store of brooms, baskets, pails, etc., near Fulton, New York.
 - c. 1. George H.
 2. Sarah Anne.
 3. Mary Jane.
 4. Delia.
 5. Emma.
 6. William James.
 7. Anne Eliza, m. Timothy Murry.
 - c. 1. John Murry, who lived on Staten Island.

8. James, who died at 11 or 12 years.
9. Servia, m. Thos. Cruger.
 - c. 1. John Adolpha.
 2. Asa C.
3. BETSEY FRAZEE, m. John Curtis of Monmouth County, lived where her father did.
 - c. 1. James Buckliew, m. Eliza Swain, daughter of Benjamin.
 - c. 1. Mary.
 2. John.
 3. Rebecca.
 4. Elizabeth.
 5. James.
 6. Catherine.
 7. Almira.
 2. William.
 3. Asa Frazee, m. Martha Smith, daughter of Jacamiah, son of Elijah Smith of Long Hill.
 - c. 1. Cornelia.
 2. Caroline.
 4. Jonathan, m. Hannah Angleman of Plainfield.
 - c. 1. Henrietta.
 2. Alfred.
 5. David, b. Nov. 8, 1820, m. Catherine Long, daughter of Israel B. Long.
 - c. 1. Mary Elizabeth.
 2. Esaias.
 3. Luther.
 6. Eliza, m. Cornelius Williamson, son of John of Somerset County.
 - c. 1. Martha Elizabeth, b. May 12, 1835.
 2. Jonathan.
 3. Curtis.
 4. Harriet.
 5. Jane.

6. Abraham Parrot.

7. James Henry.

NOTES TAKEN FROM THE PASSAIC GENEALOGIES,
BY J. LITTELL—1852

Martha Meeker Ball m. Turner Frazee, son of George Frazee of Westfield, New Jersey. Martha Meeker Ball is a member of the sixth generation from David Ball.

Aaron Ball Meeker of the same generation as Martha above, m. Hannah Frazee, sister of Turner, and had three children.

John Boyle, son Solomon, emigrant from Ireland, who m. Hannah Frazee, built a grist mill, sawmill and forge at the fall, the site now occupied by Dunn's Mills.

- c. 1. Jonathan.
- 2. Lynche.
- 3. Sally.
- 4. Patty.
- 5. John, m. Betsey Runyon.

Martha Drake, fourth generation from Edward Drake, m. James Frazee, son of Jotham Frazee, Esq., of Scotch Plains.

Eliakim Littell, seventh generation of Anthony Littell, m. Mary Frazee Smith on Feb. 12, 1828. He was born Jan. 2, 1797, and she Oct. 28, 1800. She was daughter of John and Mary Anne Smith who was a sister of Gen. Persifor Smith. Gen. Smith's mother was daughter of Col. Persifor Frazee of Chester County, Pennsylvania.

Mary Littell, 6th child of Benjamin and Susan (Tucker) Littell m. Thomas Terry of Westfield; she died Jan. 21, 1768 in her 17th year and left a daughter, Mary Terry who m. Moses Frazee, b. about 1768. Moses lived to be over eighty years of age.

- c. 1. John Frazee who died at about 18 years.
- 2. Sarah Frazee, m. Moses Frazee, son of Gershom Frazee.
 - c. 1. John W. Frazee, m. Mary Rogers, daughter of John Rogers, lives at Plainfield.
 - c. 1. Smith Frazee.

2. George Frazee.
3. Amanda Malvinia Fitz Allen Frazee.
4. Sarah Elizabeth Frazee.
2. Gershom Frazee.
3. Moses Frazee, m. ———, went to Ohio.
 - c. 1. Sarah Elizabeth Frazee.
 2. William Henry Frazee.
4. Abraham Frazee, m. ——— and went to Illinois.
5. Matthias Frazee, m. Harriet Laing, daughter of Benjamin, son of John.
 - c. 1. Sarah Frances Frazee.
 2. Mary Margaret Frazee.
6. Magaret Frazee, m. Francis Terry, son of Thomas Terry.
7. Phoebe Frazee.
8. Mary Catherine Frazee.
3. Mary Frazee, m. Moses Ross, son of Talmadge Ross, lives in Chillicothe, Ohio. Nine children.
4. Catherine Frazee, m. (1) Abraham Woodruff, son of Jonathan at the Two Bridges; (2) Noe Clarkson of Woodbridge. She had eight children.
5. Phoebe Frazee, m. Jeremiah Newman.
6. Susan Frazee, m. Samuel Lee, son of Thomas Lee.

ISAAC FRAZEE, called Captain, b. March 10, 1764; m. Hannah Frazee, b. May 20, 1766, daughter of Jonas Frazee, brother of Samuel Frazee, who m. Sarah Littell. He d. Feb. 25, 1825; the widow died Feb. 16, 1834.

SAMUEL FRAZEE, JR., m. Letitia Squier. Samuel Frazee died and Sarah Littell m. Benjamin Sayre and had three other children; Sarah, Mary and Moses. This Samuel Frazee was a brother of Jonas Frazee, the father of Hannah, wife of Captain Isaac Littell, third son of Moses, son of Benjamin.

Nancy Corwin, daughter of Stephen Corwin, m. Jonas Frazee, son of Samuel Frazee and Sarah Littell and went to Ohio. (See Sarah Littell, 4th child of Benjamin.)

Sarah Littell, fourth child of Benjamin Littell and Susan Tucker, m. 1st, Samuel Frazee.

- c. 1. Benjamin Frazee.
- 2. Jonas Frazee.
- 3. Betsey Frazee.
- 4. Samuel Frazee, Jr.

See Line of Samuel¹ Frazee for descendants.

m. 2nd, Benjamin Sayre.

- c. 1. Sarah.
- 2. Mary.
- 3. Moses.

Margaret Littell, 8th generation from Benjamin Littell, was born 1824, m. Shotwell Frazee.

- c. 1. Mary Frazee, b. 1847.
- 2. Phoebe Frazee.

Isaac³ Littell (Samuel,¹ Benjamin,²), b. Mar. 10, 1764; m. Jemima Frazee, daughter of Gershom Frazee and had three children. Names not given.

Catherine Littell, daughter of Cornelius; m. Samuel Frazee in Ohio.

- c. 1. Hannah Frazee, m. John Spivey, lives at Connersville, Indiana.
- 2. Rebecca Frazee, b. Aug. 23, 1805; m. Garret Vliet, from Sussex; lives Milwaukee, Wisconsin, four children.
- 3. Susan Frazee, m. (1) David Place and removed to DeWitt County, Michigan. He d. 1832 and left four children; m. (2) Henry Moore and had six children.
- 4. Cornelius Frazee, m. Rosanna Spivey, lives at Rossville, Ohio.
- 5. William Frazee, m. Fannie Boid and soon after died leaving no children.
- 6. Samuel Frazee, died in Indiana, unmarried.
- 7. Catherine Frazee, m. William Boice, lives at Hartford, Blackford County, Indiana and had seven children.
- 8. Keziah Frazee, m. John Petro, lives in Shelby County, Illinois.

c. 1. Cynthia Jane Petro.

2. Catherine Petro.

9. John T. Frazee, m. Julianne Conover, lives in Fayette County, Illinois.

c. 1. Catherine Frazee.

2. Harrison Frelinghysen Frazee.

3. Jasper Frazee.

4. Rebecca Frazee.

10. Martha Jane Frazee, m. Stephen Riggs, lives in Fayette County, Illinois.

c. 1. Elbridge Riggs.

2. Alfred Riggs.

3. Albert Riggs.

Stephen M. Lum, son of Stephen Lum, m. Betsey Frazee.

c. 1. Jane.

2. Hannah.

John Moore, son of Rachel Lyon and Henry Moore, m. Eliza Frazee.

Daniel Marshall, son of James Marshall, m. Polly Frazee, daughter of Jacob, on the first mountain and went to Ohio.

Abraham³ Parrott (William,¹ William²), m. Mary Frazee, daughter of Abraham Frazee.

Elizabeth Parrott m. Vincent Frazee, son of James Frazee of Scotch Plains.

c. 1. William Frazee.

2. Rosetta Frazee.

3. Isabel Frazee.

4. Mary Ellen Frazee.

Jeremy Raddin, son of William Raddin, b. 1806; m. Abby Frazee, b. 1806 who was the daughter of Reuben Frazee and Joanna Willcox.

c. 1. Reuben Raddin, b. July 27, 1824; m. Phoebe Atkins, daughter of John.

2. Mary Raddin, b. April 5, 1830; m. Henry Burrell of Newark.

3. William Raddin, m., lives at Newark.

4. Ellis Raddin, b. Dec. 30, 1834.
5. Hervy Raddin, b. Mar. 24, 1837.
6. Eliza Jane Raddin, b. May 9, 1839.
7. Abby Raddin, b. Feb. 7, 1846.

Joanna Roll, daughter of James, son of Isaac, son of John I.; m. George Frazee, son of George Frazee of Westfield.

Esther Shipman, daughter of Jabesh Shipman and Agnes Rogers; m. John Frazee, on Feb. 16, 1793.

Andrew Jackson Stewart, son of William D. Stewart and Anne Tingley, m. Phoebe Frazee, daughter of Gershom Frazee.

Joanna Willcox, b. 1783; m. 1st, Reuben Frazee; 2nd, Edward Page.

- c. 1. Lockey Frazee, had a son, Robert Dunlap Frazee, who m. Joanna Whittlesey of Plainfield.
2. Abby Frazee, m. Jeremy Raddin, son of William.
3. Eliza Frazee, died at about seven years.
4. William Frazee, m. Margaret Roseboam, daughter of Garret Roseboam of Plainfield.
5. Jane, m. Merton Osborne of Clinton, New Jersey.
6. John Frazee, died at about one year.
7. Mary Frazee, died at about seven years.
8. John Frazee, m. Jane—— of Long Island, lives at Newark.
9. Andrew J. Frazee, died in infancy.

John Frazee, son of Levi Frazee of Westfield, m. Eliza Ross, b. Feb. 11, 1815.

- c. 1. Caleb Maxwell Frazee, b. Oct. 5, 1838.
2. Susan Frazee, b. Mar. 11, 1840.
3. Preston Frazee, b. Aug. 17, 1842.
4. John Ross Frazee, Oct. 1, 1845.
5. Henry Martin Frazee, b. Sept. 6, 1847.

Rachel Hole m. Joseph Ruton, son of Abraham, as his second wife. He died and she married Samuel Frazee, son of Morris Frazee.

PERSIFOR FRAZER'S DESCENDANTS (Vol. I.)
FROM NEWBERRY, Cat. E-7-F-86

About 1690 Persifor Frazer, a Scot, appeared in Ireland, b. about 1667, d. about 1740; m. Margery (or Margaret) Clayton (or Carlton) somewhere about 1700; lived near Glasslough, in County Monaghan, Ireland.

c. 1. Elizabeth, b. about 1701; m. Alexander Smith about 1718, died after 1766.

2. Persifor, b. about 1703, did not marry, d. 1737 (?)

3. Rebecca, b. about 1705, did not marry.

4. A daughter, name unknown, b. about 1707; m. —Speer, and lived in Newton, Delaware County, Pennsylvania.

5. John, XV-5, b. Aug. 8, 1709; m. Mary Douglass Smith, daughter of John Smith, neighbors of the Frazers in Glasslough, on June 26, 1735. Sailed on June 28, 1735 for Philadelphia and arrived September 28, 1735. Lived in Newtown, Delaware County, Pennsylvania; d. Sept. 7, 1765; both John and his wife died and were buried in Philadelphia.

c. 1. Persifor* XVI-1, b. Aug. 9, 1736, d. April 24, 1792; m. Mary Worrall Taylor, Oct. 2, 1766. Children 10.

NOTE: A second volume gives the genealogy from here on. See "General Persifor Frazee," by his great-grandson.

2. Robert, b. July 21, 1738.

3. John, b. Oct. 9, 1740.

4. John, b. July 31, d. Sept. 7, 1742.

5. Mary, b. Oct. 4, 1744, d. July 25, 1746.

6. Elizabeth, b. July 9, 1747.

7. Thomas, b. Sept. 23, 1748.

8. Sarah, b. Oct. 18, 1750.

9. Meary, b. May 30, 1753, d. Oct. 8, 1754.

*Made Recorder of Wills and Deeds 1782.

10. Anne, b. Sept. 4, 1755; m. Joshua Vernon 1776 who d. Oct. 8, 1754.
6. Margaret, b. about 1711; m. John Geiger about 1729, may have emigrated to America; d.—.
7. Sarah, b. 1712; m. John Price about 1735; d.—.

FRAZEE NOTES. CONTINUED.

Gilbert Allen, ——Allen, John K. Allen. John K. Allen reports that his great-grandfather, Gilbert had an adopted child named John Frazee "baptized August 15, 1790." He inquires concerning a Frazee woman who married a Jacob Allen in or around Elizabeth about 1725. (Under date of Dec. 29, 1926)—Boston Transcript.

"Early Germans of New Jersey," by Theodore F. Chambers, reference is made to the sale to Jacob Frazee of 155 acres, the Western half of The Wetherell Tract of land of Unionville, New Jersey. Jacob Frazee sells the land in 1793 to Leonard Shangle.

Elvira⁶ Clark (Stephen C.,⁵ Randall,⁴ Job,³ Timothy,² Timothy,¹) eldest daughter of Stephen C. and Hanna (Ruliffson) Clark, b. Bleinheim, New York, June 1, 1847; married Edmund C. Frazee, of South Gilboa, New York, Sept. 18, 1866. He was b. May 15, 1844, occupation farmer.

- c. 1. Fenton Eugene, b. July 27, 1867; m. Mary Lizzie Bisbee of Plympton, Massachusetts.

- c. 1. Donald Bisbee, b. Sept. 23, 1904.

2. Faith Frazee, b. Sept. 25, 1906.

Fenton Eugene Frazee is a minister.

2. Maud, b. Oct. 26, 1870, d. March 30, 1889.
3. Donald Ruskin, b. Oct. 28, 1873.
4. Grace, b. Nov. 22, 1876; m. Edw. Crutchley, Jr., of Philadelphia, Oct. 22, 1902; c., a daughter, b. Sept. 1903, died soon after birth.
5. Ralph Conover, b. Dec. 5, 1879.
6. Lulu Mary, b. Jan. 8, 1883.
7. Edmund Roy, b. Nov. 28, 1884.
8. & 9. Maurice and Marguerite (twins) b. Nov. 16, 1889.

Phoebe A.⁶ Clark (Alfred,⁵ Randall,⁴ Job,³ Timothy,² Timothy,¹) only daughter of Alfred and Harriet (Simons) Clark, b. Feb. 9, 1840, m. Chas. Osborn Frazee Jan. 28, 1864, b. April 27, 1836. Mr. Frazee has always been a farmer, born and always lived on the Frazee homestead at South Gilboa, New York, until his death Jan. 18, 1901. He was a very fine citizen.

c. 1. Harriet E., b. July 9, 1871; m. John T. Shew.

c. 1. Charles E.

2. Catherine.

2. Frederick L., b. June 6, 1924, 1872; m. —Hubbell; no children.

FRAZEE, HENRY S., born April 16, 1811, in Monmouth County, New Jersey. Married Sarah Van Patten, Nov. 5, 1836, in Somerset County, New Jersey. They moved to Sangamon County, Illinois in 1838.

c. 1. Cornelia A., born 1839.

2. Hannah, born 1842.

3. Elizabeth, born 1845.

4. Margaret, born 1849.

FRAZEE

Copied from an old Dutch Bible owned by Miss Dorothy Rays of Sheffield, Massachusetts. Contributed by Frederick H. Curtis, Esq. of Boston, Massachusetts.

JACOB FRAZEE, married Rebecca Van Loon Nov. 14, 1740. She was born Feb. 3, 1719, he died Apr. 19, 1789, she died Feb. 14, 1799.

c. 1. John, b. Sept. 13, 1741.

2. Rebecca, b. May 16, 1745.

3. Jacob, b. Feb. 18, 1747.

4. Dorothy, b. Nov. 10, 1750.

5. Rachel, b. May 7, 1753.

6. Abraham, b. Jan. 1, 1755.

7. Marie, b. June 15, 1759.

8. Magdalena, b. Oct. 30, 1761.

Reference, "New York Geneological Biographical Record," Vol. 37 pp. 19-20.

Also Surname Book and Racial History, approved by the Genealogical Society of Utah, for deviation of names. Page 403 is Frazee.

Jan Frazee's Will mentions a son by the name of William, date Jan. 26, 1723; also Margaret Frazee's will mentions William. Date—Jan. 28, 1741.

"Revolutionary Pensioners of New Jersey."

Frazee, Matthias Frazee, Essex County, N. J. Private; annual allowance, \$40. Received \$100. N. J. Militia. Placed on Rolls, June 20, 1833. Age 73. Page 50.

Frazer, Zebedee, Essex County, N. J. Private, allowance \$96. Received \$841.26 New Jersey line. Placed on Rolls Dec. 30, 1818, age 76. Died Jan. 8, 1827. p. 24.

EARLY FRAZEE WILLS AND EXTRACTS FROM NEW JERSEY ARCHIVES, BEARING ON FRAZEES.

Compiled by Oren E. Frazee.

New Jersey Archives Vol. 23, 172. 1670-1730.

Frazee, John, Elizabethtown; d. Jan. 26, 1723-4.

Fraizy, Frezy, Eliphalett of Essex County, planter, will of 1712 29th d. 10th m. Dec., sons James, Eliphalett, both under age. Dan, Mary, Ruth, Phoebe, Necter, Margaret. Real and personal estate. Wife sole executrix with Joseph Mash, Edward Fitz, Randolph as overseers; witnesses Thos. Gould, Denis Springer, John Kiney. Proved Feb. 17, 1715-6.

Frase, Eliphalet, acted as witness, May 18, 1708, to will of Joseph Rolph of Woodbridge, Middlesex County.

Frezy, Frasee, Samuel of Elizabethtown, Essex County, will of 1716, May 4, made in New York City, wife Lidea, sons Samuel and Jacob both under age, daughter Jane. Real and personal estate. Exs. brother Edw. Frezy, and brother-in-law Joseph Bonnel. Witnesses John Prudden, David Ogden, Samuel Far-rand (?), Samuel Ward, proved May 30, 1716.

Frasey, Joseph Jr., nuncupative will of 1693, Nov. 7. Proved same day, 1693, Dec. 21, of Middlesex County, bond of Joseph Frasey Senior of Elizabethtown as administrator of the estate of Jonathan Bishop of Woodbridge fellow bondsman. Mentions brothers Edward and William.

Frazee, Elisha of Woodbridge, Middlesex County, 1727, Oct. 4. Administration granted his widow, Sarah Frazee, John of Elizabethtown, Essex Co., Yeoman Will 1723-4 Jan. 26. Wife Sarah. c. Susannah, Phoebe, John, Jonathan, Benoni, William, and Timothy. Farm on south side; land on north side of Rahway River. Personal property (bonds due by David Watkins and Joseph Watkins). Exs. the wife and brother Elisha Frazee; witnesses Margaret Frasee, Richard Scudder, Isaac Blanchard. Proved Aug. 15, 1724.

Frazey, Fraysey, William of Elizabeth, will of 1703, Aug. 16, Wife Martha. c. William (a minor) Sarah and Mary. Brothers Edward and John Frazey mentioned. Real and personal estate, Exs. wife with Bros. Edward and Eliphelet as overseers. Witnesses John Pope, Josiah Stanbrow, and John Bishop. Proved May 29, 1704. 1703 Sept. 1, Frazey, Wm. Frazey of Middlesex Co. Inventory of the personal estate of (£62:5:0 includ. 2 Bibles 7s) made by Josiah Stanbrow and John Bishop.

Frazee, Joseph, of Elizabeth Town, Essex Co., Yeoman, will 1713-4 Jan. 8. Wife Mary (Osborne). Sons, Edward, Eliphalet, Samuel, John, Elisha, Joseph, Isaac, daughter mentioned but not named. Homestead on Rahway River, land on Delayway River, and on Pesack. Personal estate. Ex. the wife, son Eliphalet and John Harrinian. Witnesses Richard Harriman, William Strayhearne, Daniel Stilwell. Proved Feb. 10, 1714-5.

Vol. 21 covers period 1664-1703 almost same as above. Very little difference. See also beyond in these notes.

Vol. 30. 1730-1750. Abstracts of wills.

1742, Ap. 28, Frazee, Benoni of Elizabeth, Essex Co., probated June 19, 1742. He was a carpenter of Elizabeth and mentions wife, Elizabeth and children Edward, George, and Henry, all under age.

- 1731-2, Jan. 3, Frazee, Edward (Capt.) Elizabeth Town. Made will Jan. 3, 1732; probated June 6, 1733. Wife, Mary (or Marcy) Oliver Humus (probably deceased); the children mentioned are, Elizabeth Crow, Sarah Craig, Humus Heirs (Hoar) (?), Effah (or Effiah), Mary and Mercy; also brother-in-law, David Oliver.
- 1748, Jan. 10, Frazee, Eliz. widow of Benoni Frazee, of Elizabethtown. Nuncupative will of Jan. 10, 1748. Daughter, one not named. Administrator, Jonathan Frazee.
- 1740, Feb. 12, Frazee, (Fraser) George. Vol. 30, page 186 N. J. Wills. Born Feb. 12, 1740, Elizabethtown; gentleman, body to be interred near my father and mother on Staten Island. George, son of my brother William Fraser, all my estate in Europe and America.
- 1741, Aug. 26, Frazee, James. Wife Ann. Of Elizabeth. Will of August 26, 1741, probated Sept. 26, 1741. Names wife, Ann; mother Margaret, three children under age (girls, no names given), and expected child.
- 1741-2, Jan. 28, Frazee, Margaret. Widow, of Woodbridge. Will of Jan. 28, 1741/2, probated June 19, 1747. Sons, Eliphalet and James (deceased). Daughters, Esther (wife of Wm. Brown), Elizabeth (wife of Samuel Brown), Mary (deceased), Ruth (deceased), Phoebe (deceased) "Posthume" (deceased), the last four having children.
- 1749, May 20, Frazee, Mercy.
Vol. 32. Wills continued 1751-1760.
- 1758, June 29, Frazee, Abraham of Elizabeth Town, Essex Co., Int. Adm'x. Esther Frazee, widow, and Timothy Frazee. Bondsman, Abraham Pain. Witness, Thos. Bartow.
- 1758, Aug. 7, Frazee, Eliphelet of Borough of Elizabeth, Essex Co. Int. Phoebe Frazee renounced in favor of Thos. Scudder and Abraham Clark, Jr. who were appointed by Thos. Bartow Surrogate. (See James Frazee, Int.)
- 1759, June 19, Frazee, Ephraim Jr. of Borough of Elizabeth, Essex Co. Soldier. Int. Ad'm. Jacob Bebout.

1754, Feb. 11, Frazee, Gershom of Elizabeth Borough, Essex Co., Wife Abigail. Sons, Moses, Abraham, Gershom and Mathias.

1759, July 7, Frazee, James of Elizabeth.

1757, May 10, Frazee, Jeremiah. In't. A'dm. Joseph Frazee, father of Elizabeth Yeoman.

1755, Ap. 3, Frazee, Wm. widow Rebeckah Frazee.

Ephraim Frazee, administrator of Ephraim Frazee, Jr., late of the Boro of Elizabeth, N. J., a soldier. Paper states he died 1759, but no other statement. In 1757, this administrator had acted as a bondsman for Jeremiah Frazee; also in 1762 (May 6, 1762) he was made guardian of Rachel and Caleb Maxfield. He left no will of his own and there is no further trace of him. (Now it may be that this is the Ephraim who went to Pennsylvania, for if he died in Pennsylvania in 1776, as now seems to be the true date, all these events credited to the Ephraim the administrator would have had time to take place before he moved perchance.)

Stephen Frazee. Will Feb. 2, 1766. Wife, Sara (Allen). Sons, Steven, Joseph, Benjamin, Jonathan, David. Daughters four, but not named.

Sarah Frazee, widow of Samuel Frazee, late of the county of Essex, deceased. He died intestate and letters of administration were given to his widow, —1767.

Joseph Frazee, of Boro of Elizabeth, Essex Co., N. J. Will March 12, 1772; probated 1772; mention a grandson, Aaron Frazee; wife Mary; sons Elisha, John, Cornelius, Henry, and daughters Sarah (wife of William Davis) and Mary (wife of Wm. Hall) William Darby, executor. (I believe this to be the son of the Joseph who made will Jan. 8, 1714—see above.)

Edward Frazee, of Elizabeth. Will July 11, 1774. Wife Catherine. Sons, Benoni, Jonathan, James, Richard, George. Daughters, Polly, Catherine, Rebecca. Brothers, George and James executors.

Isaac Frazee, Sr., of Elizabeth. Wife Elizabeth. Sons Isaac and Jonas. Daughters Margaret, Parmely, Mary Harrison, Hannah Hinds. Names Elizabeth, "daughter of my son Samuel."

Isaac Frazee, of Westfield. Will April 24, 1777. Wife Phoebe. Sons John, Isaac, Levy. Daughters Susannah, Mary, Rachel. Brother Jonas.

Cornelius Frazee. Will Oct. 8, 1784. Names infant son, Cornelius.

N. J. Archives 1 ser. (22) 1665-1800.

MARRIAGES.

Frazee, Aaron, Middlesex and Hannah Ross, 1768, Nov. 8.

Frazee, James, Middlesex, and Rachel Frambles, Elizabeth, 1770-Sept. 3.

Frazee, Jonathan, Woodbridge and Isabelle Freeman, 1762-Jan. 16.

Frazee, Moses, Middlesex, and Mary Drake, Middlesex, 1764-Mar. 17.

Frazee, Stephen, Monmouth, and Hannah Gifford, Monmouth, 1765-May 16.

Frazee, ———, Essex Co., and Abraham Tucker, 1795-Mar. 18.

Frazee, Hiel, Westfield, and Keziah Tucker, 1798-Apr. 21.

Frazee, Rachel, Middlesex, and Isaac Elstone, 1797-Apr. 1.

Frazee, Mary, Scotch Plains Record, and Aaron DeCamp, 1759-Mar. 7.

Frazee, Sarah, Scotch Plains Record, and John Sears, 1759-Mar. 7.

New Jersey Archives, First Series.

Vol. 1. 1631-1687 Record shows about four families, save a few Quakers, in 1665. No names indicated.

1682-1714, (Journal) Examined. (Petition of Joseph Frazey 1688 asking pay for assisting in road making.)

1748-1755, (Journal) Examined. (Account of Eliphalet Frazee and his connection with some riots.)

1758-1768, (Journal) Examined. (Jonathan Frazee nominated a Judge in Middlesex by William Franklin, Gov.)

1664-1703, Calendar of Records and Deeds.

1693, Nov. 7. Nuncupative will of Joseph Frazey, junior.

- Bros. Edward, William, and three younger ones, sister Mary. Real and personal estate. Wit. Mary Bishop and Francis Moore. Proved the same day.
- 1693, Dec. 21. Letters testimonial on preceding will, issued to Joseph Frasey, Senior, of Elizabeth Town.
- 1702, June 9. Deed. Eliphalet Frasey and wife Margaret of Elizabeth Town to Samuel Miles etc.
- 1696-7 Jan. 27. Deed. Joseph Fraizee of Elizabeth Town and wife Mary (Osborne) to their son, William Fraizie of the same place. For 45 acres.
- 1696-7 Jan. 27. Deed. Same to son Eliphelet Fraizee for 39 acres; also for 16a.
- 1696-7 Jan. 27. Joseph Fraizee of Elizabeth Town and wife Mary (Osborne) to Edward Fraizee, their son, of same place, 60a. at Rahaway; also 15 a.
- 1700, May 9. Deed. David Falconar of Edinburgh, Scotland, by his son and Attorney John Falconer to Eliphelett Frazie of Elizabeth Town for 250 a. in Monmouth Co. Patented to grantor.
- 1679, May 22. Joseph Frazey assists in making inventory of estate of Henry Jacques.
- 1682, July 4. Deed. William Broadwell of Elizabeth Town cordwainer, to Joseph Frazey for 130 a. on E-N-E of Rawack River.
- 1682-3, Jan. 23. Permit. Joseph Frasie of Rawack R. to John Marsh of the same place for making a mill dam over said river.
- 1698, Sept. 7. Deed. Joseph Frasey of Elizabeth Town to Samuel Pack of same place for 3 a.
- 1699, Oct. 22. Deed. Joseph Frasey of Elizabeth Town, Yeoman, to John Robison of Woodbridge, Glover, for 6 a. of meadow in two lots.
- 1766-1767 Newspaper Extracts.
Frazee, Jonathan, with Renne Runyon as his majesty's judges—gave an order, 1766.
Frazee, David, insolvent debtor confined in Essex

County gaol; had estate assigned; also petitioned to be discharged from his debts.

1768-1769

Frazee, Jonathan, Judge 1768. Notice to creditors. Rev. William Frazer m. 13 July 1768 Miss Rebecca Campbell, daughter of the late Rev. Colin Campbell, minister of the church in Burlington, N. J. Rev. Frazer took charge in 1768 of St. Thomas' Church at Kingwood, St. Andrews' Church of Amwell, and a third at Misconetcong, 28 m. north of Kingwood; labored until beginning of Revolution, being supported by a British Missionary Society he would not omit the prayers for the royal family. This became obnoxious to his parishioners but he was very lovely in character and was greatly beloved by most.

c. 1. Colin, b. May 24, 1769.

2. Elizabeth, d. Aug. 21, 1774, aged 3 months.

Perhaps others.

1772-1773 Newspaper Extracts.

Connecticut Farms near Elizabeth Town, N. J.

Frazee, Jonathan Jr., insolvent debtor.

Frazee, Jonathan, Judge.

Frazer, Rev. Wm.—notice of an uncalled for letter in Philadelphia P. O. Jan. 5, 1773.

Frazey, Jonathan, Judge.

1773-1774 Newspaper Extracts.

Frazee, Jonathan, Judge.

1730-1750 Abstracts of Wills. (See previous notes also, especially V. 23, first series.)

1742, Apr. 28. Frazee, Benoni, of Borough of Elizabeth, Essex Co., carpenter, wife Elizabeth, c. Edward, George, Henry, and Sarah, all under age. Refers to land bought of Samuel Frazee. One of the Ex. was Jonathan Frazee of Woodbridge.

1731-2, Jan. 3. Frazee, Edward (Cap't.) Elizabeth Town. Eldest daughters, Elizabeth Crow, Sarah Craig, and

Humus Heirs (Hears). Three youngest daughters Effiah, Mary, and Mercy Frazee. Mother, Marcy, daughter of Mary Oliver; witnesses include John Frazee, Benony Frazee.

1748, Jan. 8. Frazee, Elizabeth, widow of Benoni Frazee, nuncupative will. Inventory by Eliphalet Frazee and Richard Jones. Ad'm. Jonathan Frazee of Woodbridge.

1740, Feb. 12. Frazee (Fraser) George of Borough of Elizabeth, gentleman. Body to be interred near my father and mother on Staten Island. George, son of Brother William Fraser, estate in Europe or America. Proved 2-25-1740.

1741, Aug. 26. Frazee, James of the Borough Elizabeth. Wife Ann. Mother Margrett Frazee, three daughters under 10 years of age. No names given. Margaret Chandlers at 18 years expected child. Benoni Frazee an Ex. among others. Proved Sept. 26, 1741.

1741-2 Jan. 28. Frazee, Margaret, of Woodbridge, widow. c. Eliphalet, Esther (wife of Wm. Brown) and Elizabeth (wife of Samuel Barns) c. of daughters, Mary, Ruth and Phoebe, deceased. c. of son John deceased. Daughter of (Poshhume) deceased. One of the Ex. is Eliphalet Frazee.

1749, May 20. Frazee, Mercy of Essex Co. Orphan upwards of 14 years. Samuel Oliver, guardian.
Additional Records:

1738, July 11, Will of Jeremiah Bird, Elizabeth Town. Personal estate inventoried by Joseph Shotwell and Eliphalet Frasee included bonds of John Frazee, Samuel Frazee, Ben Frazee, Eliphalet Frazee, and others not Frazees.

1744, Dec. 4. Will of Thomas Aldridge, mentions land bought of Elisha Frazee.

1730, Apr. 6. Will of Blanchard, John, Elizabeth Town, Essex Co. Mention made in inventory of personal

estate that notes were due from: Gershom Frazee, John Frazee, Ephraim Frazee, Isaac Frazee, Eliphalet Frazee, James Frazee, and Margaret Frazee.

1775 Newspaper Extracts.

Letters remaining uncalled for in Trenton, P. O., Jan. 25, 1775 include one for John Fraser.

1751-1760 Abstracts of Wills Vol. III (See notes previously written).

New Jersey Archives. Second Series.

Vol. 1.

1776-1777 Note on: The 71st (or Highland) Regiment of foot served in America, 1777-1782. It is frequently referred to as "the Highlanders," or "Highland" Regiment. The second battalion was commanded in 1777 by Major Simon Fraser.

Vol. 2.

1778. Newspaper Accounts.

Frazee, James (and many others) had inquisitions held against them for joining the army of the King of Great Britain, and for other treasonable practices.

Vol. 3.

1779. Newspaper Extracts.

Frazee, James, court judgment against for joining Army of Great Britain.

Frazee, James, Jr., inquisition against for joining Army of Great Britain.

Frazee, James Jr. Final judgment against entered in Essex Co. July 6, 1779.

MORRIS FAMILY

There is a family statement of three brothers of the name of Morris coming to this country from Wales and settling in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The names are given as John, James, and Richard. Richard alone is believed to have gone to Pennsylvania while the other two made their homes in New Jersey.

JOHN MORRIS married Sarah Abbott of Scotland.

- c. Morris Morris who married Sarah Frazee, b. Dec. 10, 1766, daughter of Ephraim¹ Frazee, and had ten children.
 - c. 1. Rachel, b. Jan. 20, 1786 and married Morris Morris her second cousin. (See descendants of James Morris beyond).
 - c. 1. Austin, b. Aug. 9, 1804; m. 1831 Marie Peppard.
 - c. 1. Gabrielle.
 - 2. Lewis, m. ———Thompson.
 - c. 1. Lewis.
 - 2. Desdemona.
 - 3. Leland.
 - 4. McKay.
 - 3. Theodore.
 - 4. Josephine m. George Greer.
 - c. 1. George.
 - 2. Desdemone.
 - 3. Austin.
 - 4. Austin.
 - 5. Theodore.
 - 6. Louis.
 - 5. Dese m. David Corwin.
 - 6. Noble.
 - 7. Austin m. Kate Tousey.
 - 2. Amanda, b. Feb. 2, 1807; m. 1836, John L. Mothershead.
 - c. 1. Allen m. Lotta Brackenbush.
 - c. 1. ———
 - 2. Carlotta.
 - 2. Carrie, m. Cyril Oakey.
 - 3. Leland, m. Annie Owen.
 - c. 1. Owen, m. Mary Wilson.
 - c. 1. Wilson.
 - 2. Leland, m. ———.
 - c. 1. ———.
 - 2. John.

3. Milton, b. May 2, 1808; m. Abigail Thayer.
4. Thomas, b. Dec. 26, 1811; m. Rachel Irwin.
 - c. 1. John.
 2. Thomas, m. Stell Goodale.
 - c. 1. Chester.
 2. Stanley.
 3. Donald, m. Lucy McDaniels.
 - c. 1. —
 2. —
 4. Theodore.
 3. Elinor, m. John Chambers.
 4. Milton, m.
5. John, b. Sept. 10, 1815, m. Martha Wiles.
 - c. 1. Kate, m. Admiral George Brown, U. S. N.
 - c. 1. George, m. Ann——.
 - c. 1. Katherine, m.
 2. Hugh, m.
 2. Charlie, m. Juliet.
 - c. 1. John.
 3. James, m.
 4. Nannie, m. Charles Haines.
 - c. 1. John, m. Ruth Carey.
 - c. 1. Mary Stewart.
 2. Barbara.
 5. David C., m.
 6. Julia, b. Feb. 1, 1820; m. Norman Ross.
 - c. 1. Morris, married Frances McIntyre.
 7. Elizabeth, b. March 17, 1824; m. John D. DeFrees.
 - c. 1. Morris, m. Nellie Bradley.
 - c. 1. Bess.
 2. Fred.
 3. Hugh.
 2. Lulu, m. David Burr.
 3. John, m. —Fisher.
 4. Anthony, twin to John.
 5. Thomas, m.

8. William Little, b. March 3, 1828; m. Ann Morrison.

9. Nicholas McCarty, b. March 12, 1830.

2. Thomas.
3. John.
4. Daniel.
5. Roche.
6. Bluford.
7. Preston.
8. Nancy.
9. Elizabeth.
10. Rebecca.

JAMES MORRIS, brother of John Morris, whose descendants are given above, and Richard or Richard Morris, was married to Dorcas (Christian or Surname?)

c. 1. Joe.

2. Morris Morris, b. Dec. 18, 1780 who married his second cousin Rachel Morris, the account of whose children is given above.*

3. Dorcas, m. David Cushman.

c. 1. Ann who m. first, Holliway and second, Joseph Frazee (See Frazee Record).

c. 1. Joseph T.

2. John Morris.

3. David C. (See Frazee Record).

*Morris Morris and his wife Rachel were both born in Monongahela County, Virginia. They came with their parents to Wheeling on flat boats and in wagons through the wilderness to Bryant's Station, Kentucky, where they lived for several years. Mary Frazee Morris made bullets in the fort for the men to fight the Indians. Morris and Rachel were married at Cane Ridge Meeting House, Aug. 2, 1803. He read and practiced law after his marriage. They moved to Ellisville, then to Carlysle, Kentucky, thence to Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1821. Rachel Morris was early left a widow with ten children to rear.

4. Eleanor.
5. James Jr.
6. Elizabeth, m. Moses Frazee, b. 1770.
 - c. 1. Dorcas. (See Frazee Record).

KING

BENJAMIN KING, m. Belinda in Bracken County, Kentucky.

- c. 1. Priscilla, b. 1796, d. 1879; m. 1st, O'Neal.
 - c. 1. Lothlin, b. 1825, d. 1911.
 - c. 1. Orin, Wabash County.
 - m. 2nd, William Ferree 1835, b. 1794, d. 1855.
 - c. 1. Oliver S., b. 1836, d. 1913.
 - c. 1. William.
 2. Frank.
 2. Frank H., b. 1837, d. 1883; c. 1 son and 2 daughters.
 3. Mary (Walton), b. 1839, Rush County; c. 3 sons, 2 daughters.
2. Lothlin, b. 1800, d. 1864; m. 1st, Lavina Frazee.
 - c. 1. John Anderson.
 2. Moses F.
 3. Elizabeth.
 4. Sarah Ann.
 5. Malinda (Myers).
 6. Lothlin M.
 7. Benjamin H.
 8. Susan E.
 9. Lothlin Taylor.
 - m. 2nd, Ann D. Brown.
 - c. 1. Alvin, b. 1857, d. 1901.
 2. Emory C., b. 1860; m. Clara Hunt.
3. Katherine, b. 1801, d. 1876; m. James Frazee, b. 1800, d. 1877, Bracken County, Kentucky. Moved to Rush County, Indiana, in 1826. Their line given elsewhere.

KING-FRAZEE ANCESTRY

This record begins with Benjamin King and his wife, Belinda King who came to Bracken county, Kentucky. It is believed that they came from Pennsylvania. Of their ancestry there is nothing known at present, 1927. Mr. Emory King, a grandson, living, 1926, at Swaysee, Indiana, gives it as his opinion that the King ancestry dates back to Scotland; later there were descendants in Pennsylvania and later, Benjamin King was in Kentucky.

Benjamin King in Kentucky was a slave owner and he and his wife are believed to be buried in Bracken county, Kentucky. They had five children and the following record is largely the work of Mrs. E. R. Stephens (Eva P. King, a great-granddaughter), residence, Marion, Indiana.

c. 1. Laughlin (or Lothlin) King was born in Bracken county, Kentucky, Dec. 26, 1800, and died at Dunreith, Indiana, June 8, 1864. His death was caused by vaccination which developed erysipelas. He could neither read nor write. He came to Rush county, Indiana and settled about four miles east of Rushville. He was of the Primitive Baptist faith. He was twice married and the father of eleven children. His first wife was Lavina Frazee (Feb. 14, 1800-Aug. 14, 1854) daughter of Number 8 Aaron Frazee and his wife, Ellendor Frazee, their fifth child. See Frazee Record. They were married at Rushville, Indiana May 20, 1824.

c. 1. John Anderson King, b. June 20, 1825, d. April 30, 1871. He was a farmer and belonged to the Baptist Church. He was twice married. First marriage, Dec. 20, 1848, to Elizabeth Holman, daughter of James and Nancy Holman.

c. 1. Mary, m. George Thompson.

c. 1. Edward, b. —; m. Lena Nesleroad.
(Residence Marion, Indiana.)

c. 1. George.

2. Rhoda, died young.

3. Elizabeth, died young.
 - m. 2nd, Sarah Holman, sister of his first wife.
 - c. 4. John, b. —, d. in young manhood.
 5. Laughlin, m. Sarah A. Trowbridge.
 - c. 1. Orlan.
 - c. 1. Edith Rose.
 2. Blanche, m. Wilkinson.
 - c. 1. Frances Lucile.
 2. Howard.
 3. Alfred.
6. James, m. Floe Hawkins.
 - c. 1. Chester, m. Nellie Knight.
 - c. 1. Name unknown.
 2. Lytle.
7. Nana, never married and died in young womanhood.
8. Benjamin, m. Daisy Harvey.
 - c. 1. Ethel, m. Thaddeus Ham.
 - c. 1. Howard King.
 2. Elizabeth.
 2. Lester, m. Edna Ross.
 - c. 1. Lester, Junior.
 3. Beulah, m. Glynn Rudwig.
 - c. 1. Mary Margaret.
 4. Margaret, m. Dr. H. C. Stephan, a dentist of Fort Wayne, Indiana.
 - c. 1. Beverly Ann.
 5. Mary.
 6. Ruth.
 7. Died young.
 8. Died young.
 9. Died young.
 9. Otto, never married.

2. Moses F. King, b. June 5, 1828, d. Feb. 26, 1851; unmarried. Was noted for being an excellent scribe.
3. Elizabeth King, b. April 17, 1831, d. Sept. 25, 1835.
4. Sarah Ann (twin), b. Jan. 19, 1834, d. Dec. 8, 1861; m. Calvin Stallings.
 - c. 1. Died in infancy.
5. Malinda Jane (twin), b. Jan. 19, 1834; m. Jacob Myers.
 - c. 1. Anna, b. in Henry Co., Indiana, d. June 16, 1887, buried at Mt. Etna, Indiana; m. Levi Heffner.
 - c. 1. Charles, d. Sept. 17, 1912, buried at Mt. Etna, Indiana.
 2. Arlo, d. July 12, 1884, buried at Mt. Etna, Indiana.
 3. Mary.
 2. Elmer, b. June 28, 1863, Grant county, Indiana; he is a farmer; a member of the Primitive Baptist Church. He married Jan. 1, 1886, Mary Hobaugh. There are no children. LaFontaine, Indiana.
 3. Alice.
 4. Son, died.
6. Laughlin Marion, b. March 30, 1838, d. Feb. 26, 1839.
7. Benjamin Harrison, b. Nov. 30, 1840, d. Aug. 28, 1899; m. Amanda Gard.
 - c. 1. Daughter who died in infancy.
 2. Nora, m. Otto C. Groff.
 - c. 1. Cecil, m. (1) June Wiley.
 - c. 1. King Groff.
 - m. (2) Cecile Cable.
 2. Maverne.

3. Cecil, Junior.
4. Child dead.
2. Emil, b. June 5, 1899; m. May 25, 1923, Mary Coon. No children. He is a farmer near Huntington, Indiana; a graduate of the Banzuo High School, and during the World War was in training.
8. Susan Ellendor, b. Aug. 19, 1834; m. George Williams.
 - c. 1. Alva, an only child who died young.
9. Laughlin Taylor, b. Aug. 29, 1848; d. May 15, 1859.

Laughlin or Lothlin King's second wife was Ann Dillon Brown, a widow, daughter of John and Elizabeth Dillon. She had one daughter by Brown, Serena, who married Nicholson. She married Laughlin King May 6, 1855.

- c. 10. Alvin C., b. July 13, 1857, d. Nov. 4, 1901; buried at Converse, Indiana. He was a farmer; m. Julia Elnora Lake.
 - c. 1. Eva P., b. July 16, 1878; m. Elbert R. Stephens, Aug. 20, 1901. United Brethren faith. Mrs. Stephens was elected in 1926 as the Secretary-Treasurer of the King-Frazee Reunion which has been meeting in Indiana for the past sixteen years. She was also at the same time, annual reunion of 1926, elected to be the compiler of the records of the King Family. The home of the Stephens is 121 South E Street, Marion, Indiana.
 - c. 1. Adela, b. March 15, 1903; m. Aug. 5, 1926, James E. Stevens. She is a graduate of the Marion, Indiana High School and a music teacher.

2. Xen Emory, b. Oct. 4, 1905; graduate of the Marion, Indiana High School, and a student, 1927, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.
3. Verlin King, b. May 4, 1911; student, 1927, Marion Indiana High School.
2. Ora C., b. Jan. 11, 1878. Mr. King is a farmer, although earlier taught school; is at present time President of the Farmer's State Bank at Sweetser, Indiana; was State Senator from 1922-1926; in politics he is a Democrat; he and his wife are Methodists. He married Mary Morris, Sept. 26, 1903.
 - c. 1. Infant son who died.
 2. Herman, graduate of the Marion, Indiana High School and student, 1927, at Depauw University at Greencastle, Indiana.
3. Ollie, b. June 28, 1882, d. May 20, 1883. Buried at Converse, Indiana.
4. Ethel M., b. July 14, 1885; m. (1) George Leming, Aug. 12, 1902.
 - c. 1. Leonard, b. March 7, 1903; d. Aug. 10, 1920.
 2. Son, dead.
- m. (2) Jan. 23, 1916, Walter Sloderbeck; no children.
11. Emory C., b. April 18, 1860; is a farmer; is a Baptist by faith. He has been referred to in the opening statement of this record. He married Clara Hunt, Dec. 15, 1881. There are no children. Residence Swaysee, Indiana.
2. A son, brother to Laughlin King, (1800-1864) went to Texas it is believed and nothing is known concerning him.

3. Catherine King, (often called Kitty King), b. — 1801, in Bracken County, Kentucky, d. in Rush County, Indiana, 1876. She married James Frazee who was born in Mason county, Kentucky in 1800 and died in Rush county, Indiana, 1877. They were probably married in Bracken county. They came to Rush county, Indiana in 1823. (See the Frazee Record.)
 - c. 1. Benjamin, 1824-1896.
 2. Ellen, 1826-1876.
 3. James William, 1831-1917.
 4. John H., 1834-1907.
 5. Aaron, 1840-1896.
4. Priscilla King, b. in Bracken county, Kentucky; m. ——— Oneal.
 - c. 1. Laughlin Oneal, b. —, 1824 in Bracken county, Kentucky; died in 1911 in Somerset, Indiana, where he was a physician and surgeon for many years. His father having disappeared Laughlin, the son, was cared for by his mother. He secured a training for the practice of medicine. He was married to Susan Dickens.
 - c. 1. Oren Oneal, b. Jan. 1, 1859, in LaFontaine, Indiana. He is an M. D. having offices at 177 North State Street, Chicago, Illinois. In 1880 he m. Dora Forney.
 - c. 1. James Laughlin, m. ———.
 - c. 1. Billy.
 2. Berna Jane.
 2. Carrie, b. Oct. 6, 1867, in Somerset, Indiana; m. Frank Mossman of Treaty, Indiana, 1893.
 - c. 1. Susan, m. ——— Routt.
 - c. 1. Allen.
 2. Frederick.
 3. Barbara.

- 4. John.
- 5. Carolyn.
- 2. Neal D.
- 3. Robert B.
- 4. Inez.
- 5. Elizabeth.
- 3. Lizzie, never married; was school teacher; died 1925; buried at LaFontaine, Indiana.
- 4. Priscilla, m. Rufus Forney.
- c. 1. Rozzie.
- m. 2nd, ——— Ferree.
- c. 2. John, m. Frances Jameson, daughter of Thomas and Lovian (Cartwell) Jameson and sister of Ellen (Jameson) Wilson, who was the mother of W. W. Wilson, (1860-1889) husband of Ora Frazee Wilson, (1863——).
- c. 1. Charley.
- 2. Girl, name unknown.
- 3. Oliver, m. 1st ———.
- c. 1. William, who has a son.
- 2. Frank, no children.
- m. 2nd, ———; no children.
- 4. Mary, m. Frank Walton. Res. Rushville, Indiana.
- c. 1. Carrie.
- 2. ———.
- 3. Ollie.
- 4. Kate.
- 5. Susan King, m. ——— Williams.
- c. 1. Tobe, who died.
- 2. Alexander. He was a cigar maker.

It is interesting to note that in the above record there is close relationship between the Frazees and the Kings. Note the double cousins as found in the families of Laughlin King (1800-1864) and his first wife, Lavina Frazee, and Catherine King and James

Frazee (1800-1877). The children, Alvin C. and Emory King, are, however, first cousins only. See table below:

JAMES FRAZEE, 1800-1877.

m.

CATHERINE KING, 1801-1876.

Children:

Benjamin, 1824-1896.

Ellen, 1826-1876.

James William, 1831-1917.

John H., 1834-1907.

Aaron, 1840-1896.

LAUGHLIN KING, 1800-1864.

m. 1st

LAVINA FRAZEE, 1800-1854.

Children:

John Anderson, 1825-1871.

Moses F., 1828-1851.

Elizabeth, 1831-1835.

Sarah Ann, 1834-1861.

Malinda Jane, 1834-?

Laughlin Marion, 1838-39.

Benjamin Harrison, 1840-99.

Susan Ellendor, 1843-?

Laughlin Taylor, 1848-59.

m. 2nd

Children:

ANN DILLON BROWN, ?

Alvin C., 1857-1901.

Emory C., 1860-?

WILLIAM M. FRAZEE

William M.⁴ Frazee, (Lucien,³ Thurman,² Ephraim,¹) resides at Oakland, Maryland. For a full account of his ancestry and descendants see Line of Ephraim¹ Frazee as well as Line of Thurman² Frazee. Mr. Frazee is Secretary of the Frazee Family Reunion in the East. At the meeting of Frazees last Sept. 15, 1928 some three hundred descendants of the family were in attendance coming from the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia.



ELIAS WETMORE FRAZEE
Age 88 years.
See pg. 266.

REVEREND ELIAS WETMORE FRAZEE

Elias W.⁴ Frazee, (David W.,³ Timothy,² Lewis,¹) resides at 725 North Marengo Avenue, Pasadena, California. As a minister of the M. E. church has had a very remarkable career. For full statement of his ancestry and descendants see Line of Lewis¹ Frazee. The following is an excerpt taken from his autobiography:

Born at New Brunswick, Jan. 29, 1841.

Born again, Nov. 17, 1854.

Entered the ministry, Aug. 14, 1857.

Received in Detroit Conference, 1868.

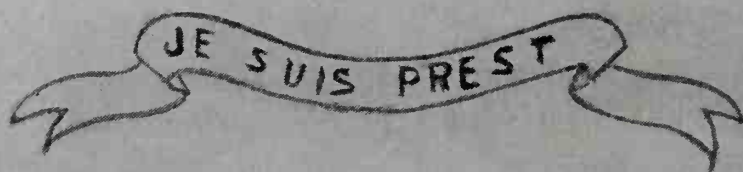
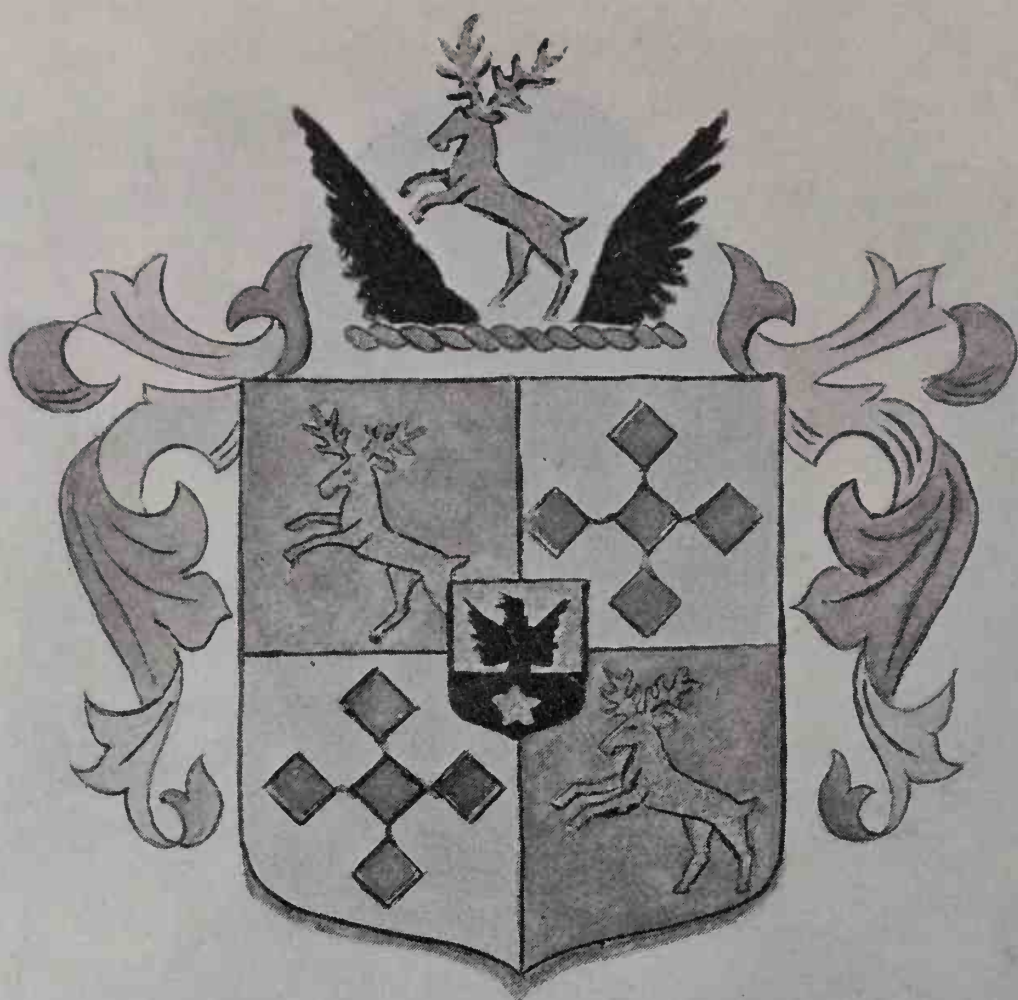
Pioneer Missionary on the Isle of Pines, Cuba, 1904-1906.

Retired from active service, Sept. 1909.

Transferred to Southern California, 1914.

"After 88 years of this mortal life, 73 years as a boy and man preaching the Gospel, and a knowledge of Christ as my personal Savior since 13 years of age *I know* that Jesus Christ is the FIRST, LAST, BEST hope of every human life."

*See Appendix page 643 for the remainder of Prof. Oren E. Frazee's contribution concerning the Frazee Family.



Frazer.

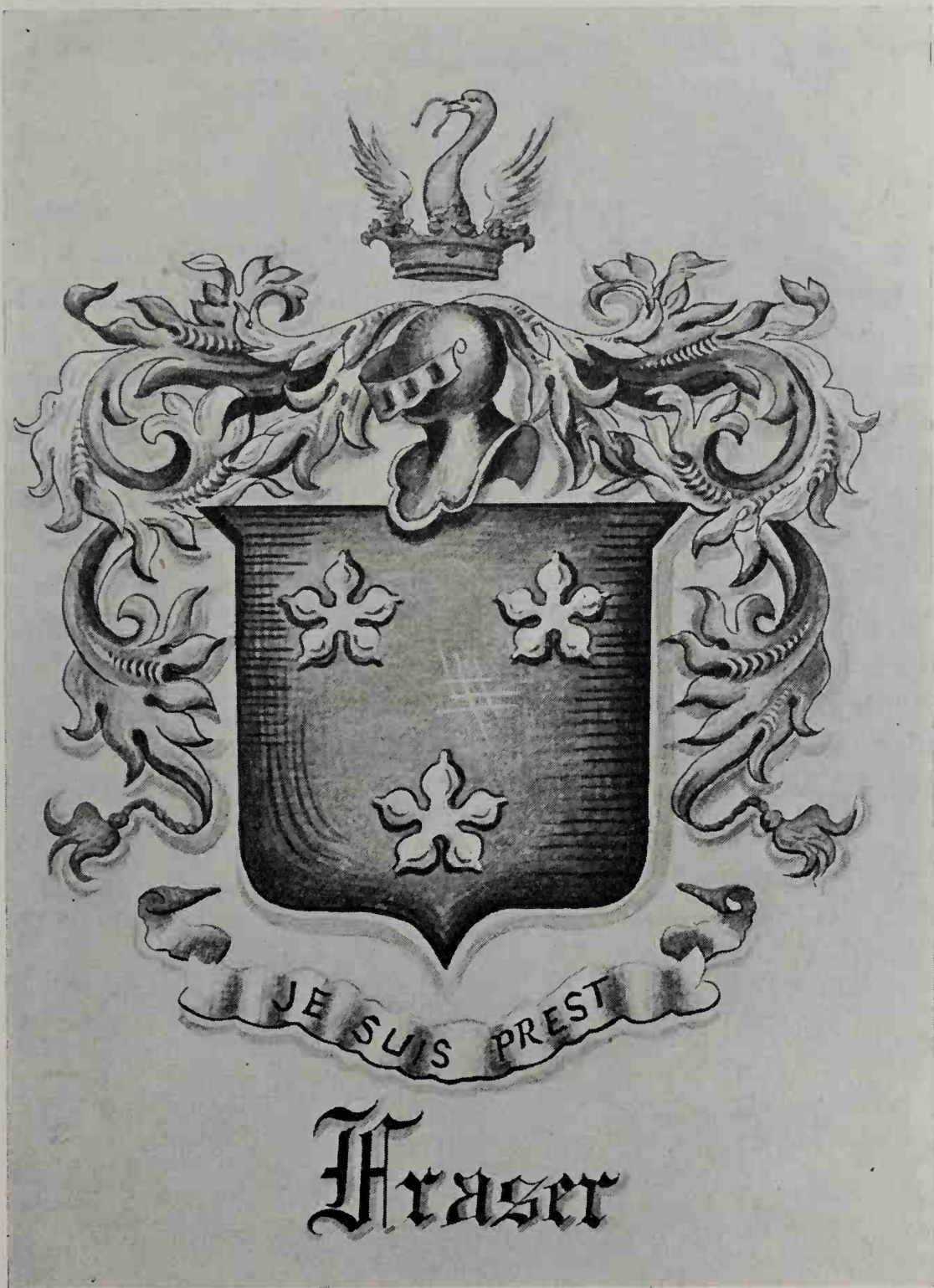
FRAZEE ARMS

Given in Reitstaps "Armoreal" Vol. 1, pg. 709.

Name spelled Frazy which is one of the variations of the name Frazer, and was the original form. It is pronounced Frazer and in time the spelling was changed from Frayz to Frazer. This is on authority of different books on surnames.

Quarterly, first and fourth azure, a stag rampant or second and third, argent five lozenges gules, arranged as a cross. In center on shield an eagle rising, displayed sable; in base an estoile (star) or crest; a stag or, between a pair of wings. Or is gold, argent silver, gules red. These with azure and sable are then the heraldic colors. The stag denotes "one who foresees his opportunity." The eagle "one of lofty purpose." The motto: "Je suis prest," (I am ready).

Red, magnanimity; blue, loyalty; gold, constancy; silver, innocence; black, prudence.



There are no marks of identification between this and the Frazee Coat of Arms. Their origin is entirely different. Identical mottos have no significance. Heraldic reading:—"Azure, three (3) cinquefoils argent." Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or, an ostrich's head and neck between two wings, holding in beak a horse shoe. Motto Je Suis Prest.

FRAZEE

There seems to be no question but that the Frazee Clan bore the name Frazee for at least three generations before coming to this country. One proof is the Frazee Coat of Arms which dates back to an ancient grant, another proof is the original writing on a little wooden box, a Frazee heirloom, handed down from father to son since 1632. This box is now in possession of Mrs. Anna Frazee Ball, of Maysville, Kentucky.

The supposed original inscription on this box was copied verbatim by Dr. Lewis Jacob Frazee, of Louisville, Kentucky, many years ago. Dr. Frazee says that this box was first "presented to one Ephraim Frazee by his father in 1632, before the Frazees migrated to this country. This Ephraim presented this box to his son Samuel, date not given."

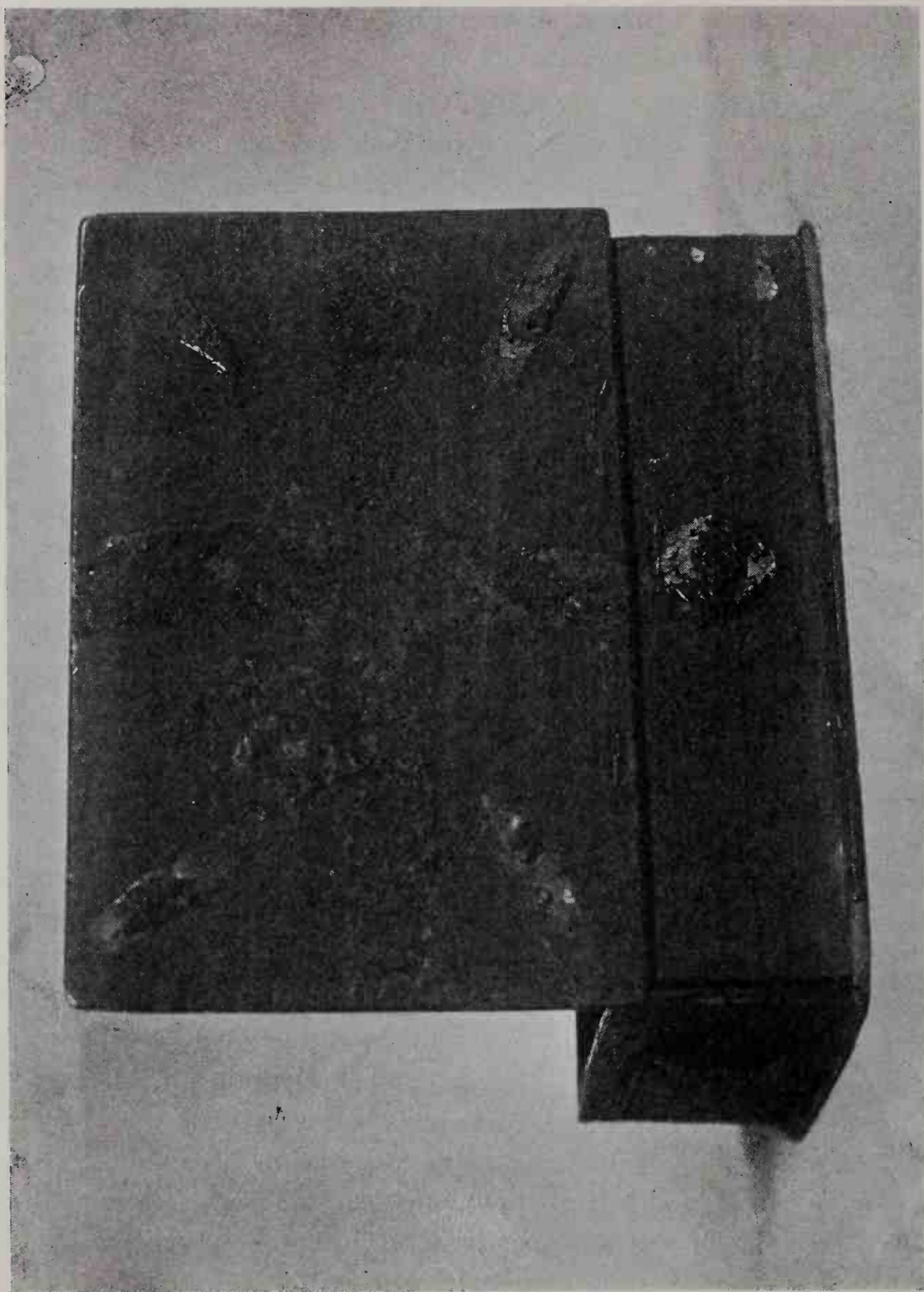
All obtainable early information of the Frazee family in the United States is recorded in this volume. One is at liberty to study the dates, deeds, records of marriages and inscriptions of tombstones herein recorded and draw one's own conclusion.

It will be noticed that in early days when many persons were unable to write that the recorders, of whom many were but poorly educated, wrote a name as it was pronounced without reference to the correct spelling. This fact will explain why the name Frazee is spelled differently by different recorders, while the records might be those of the same man; thus the name Joseph Frazee will be found as Joseph Frazey, Joseph Ffrazey, Ffrazee, Phrazie, Frasey, Fraise, and *Frazee*. This last spelling by the church pastor, Rev. John Harriman. All these spellings are for the one man, Joseph, who was one of the 79 "Associates" of Elizabethtowne, New Jersey. The fact that the Rev. John Harriman, an educated man, pastor of the church of which Joseph

Frazee was a member, spelled the name Joseph Frazee is significant. We may infer from this that Frazee was the correct spelling even at an earlier date.

Dr. Lewis Jacob Frazee of Louisville, Kentucky, is the most reliable of all sources known to me for data concerning the family tree. Having known him personally as a very careful, exact man, not given either to exaggeration or presuming things which might have been, he gives us some valuable information in the short sketch, herein published, of his father, grandfather and older members of the family. Dr. Frazee was a man thirty years of age at the time of his grandfather's death, Samuel Frazee of Mason County, Kentucky (1753-1848). He was a frequent visitor in his grandfather's home and learned much family history from his grandfather in those later years of his grandfather's life, when one's thoughts are those of retrospection. It is to Dr. Lewis Jacob Frazee and a cousin of his, Dr. John Morris Frazee of Maysville, Kentucky, we are indebted for the line of ancestry back of Samuel (1753-1848); both, no doubt, obtained their information from the same source, their grandfather.

From them we learn that Samuel Frazee's father's name was Ephraim, that he had three wives and eighteen children. That Ephraim's father's name was also Ephraim, who was married twice and had twenty-eight children. The remaining needed information is how to connect Ephraim with this first Joseph who died in New Jersey in 1714, or Samuel who died in New York City in 1716. Dr. Lewis Jacob Frazee considered an early Samuel to have been the third owner of the little box, and also considered him the father of Ephraim. The original inscription on this box has long since been defaced, by whom or for what purpose there is no knowledge. Age has made the inscription illegible. The only source of original information known to me is that contained in Dr. Lewis Jacob Frazee's narrative, and another much shorter sketch by Dr. John Morris Frazee, of Maysville, Kentucky. It is in this sketch of Dr. John Morris Frazee's where we find the statement that the first Ephraim Frazee was married twice and had twenty-eight children. Dr. L. J. Frazee refers to the same



OLD HEIRLOOM—THE FRAZEE BOX
Owner, Mrs. Anna Frazee Ball, Maysville, Kentucky. The oldest
Frazee relic, dating back to 1632.

man as "Ephraim Frazee" but makes no mention of the size of his family. Read transcript from "A History of Ten Baptist Churches," copied by Dr John Morris Frazee for his niece, Mrs. Maria Browning. Transcript follows this sketch.

There are here portrayed two clan escutcheons used by different branches of the Frazee family in America, the Frazer of Scotland and the Frayz of France. Opinion is divided as to the origin of the name Frazee. There are those who contend and believe it to be an off-shoot from the Scottish clan Frazer, that our ancestors, during political disturbances in England and Scotland, fled to France, where the name, according to French custom, dropped the consonant and became Fraz-ee, that later the family returned to England and from thence to America as Frazee.

Others of the Frazee family in America believe we are of the French Huguenot stock, fleeing to England from France during the Bartholomew uprising, which began on the night of August 24, 1572. This group of the family are satisfied that the original name was Frayz. One similarity in the family escutcheons worthy of note is that the mottos are identical, "Je suis prest," I am ready.

Perhaps both of these beliefs are true. The Frazer legend may have preceded the other, our clan may first have been Frazer and later Frayz. If there is any reliable and definite information on the subject to be had I have not, after much search, been able to find it.

From Roblado Frazee, descendant of the first American sculptor, John Frazee, we have this written from Topeka, Kansas, in 1927. In speaking of his brother Orion he says: "Orion spent years in research work in reference to the origin of the name Frazee and finished when he knocked at the door of the big John Frazee of the Highlands of Scotlands, saying, "This is far enough. . . . All I know is what is said of the name in the early history of Scotland, first the name was Frazee, next Fraser and last Frazer. . . . Refer to the 'History of Scottish Clans'."

Here we have it that Frazee was the original form and that Fraser and Frazer are offshoots. Now consider the following transcript from *Surname Book and Racial History* by Susa

Young Gates, pgs. 402-403: "Fraser, Frazer, Frazier, Frazelle—Fr., Fraiseur; p. Simon Fressel came to England the time of the Conqueror. He was the ancestor of the Scottish Frazer family. Derived from O. Fries., Frise, frizzled or curled hair.

"Freeze, Frezier—From Fr., Friser; Eng., frizzle, and signifies comatus; A. S. Frisa, Frisse (Frisian). Simple forms; O. G. Friaso, Friso, Vras; 8th cent. Eng., Freeze, Frasi; M. G. Freiss: Fr., Frise, Fraysse, Frasey. Extended form, Eng., Frisian; Fr., Frison, Fresson; also Eng., Fraser, Freezor; Fr., Fraiser, Frezier."

"Frazee Arms, given in Rictstap's *Armorial*, Vol. 1, P. 709, is given for the name spelled Frayz which is one of the variations of the name Frazee and was the original form. It is pronounced Frazee and in time the spelling was changed from Frayz to Frazee. This is on the authority of different books on surnames. All descriptions of Arms in Rictstap's are given in French and for the countries on the continent of Europe. The motto 'Je suis prest'—'I am ready'."

The following is from a letter by Frances M. Smith of Chappaqua, New York, date August 15, 1928. Miss Smith is a well known newspaper correspondent and an authority on family escutcheons. She writes in answer to the inquiry about the 2nd and 3rd quarters of the Frazee Coat of Arms, which denotes an allied family.

"Frazee arms In Rictstap's book of Heraldry while it says 'quarterly' it does not give the name of the family for whom the 2nd and 3rd quarters are given (1st & 4th are for Frazee)—this is quite unusual."

"It certainly means a very ancient grant of arms and the second family (or for whom 2nd and 3rd quarters are given), may and probably is an ancestor of the Frazee lineage."

The only thing the writer can add to this is that when a student in Glendale College, Ohio, 1893-94 I became acquainted with the instructor in French language, a maiden lady, a native of France, a Miss VonHolland, surely her father was not a Frenchman although she was supposed to be full-blooded. While I was not

one of Miss VonHolland's students she took a fancy to me because she recognized me as French and thought me a congenial spirit.

I informed her that I knew nothing of French ancestry, that we were English; however, she persisted and was not to be convinced. She said that Frazee is a real French name, and that she knew people by that name who lived in France. I regret I did not press the matter further and obtain all the information regarding the family that she possessed. Like other young people I was but little interested in such things and missed valuable information which now should be an asset. * * * * *

For the benefit of those who are dubious about the numerous children in the old time families we quote the following copied from a gravestone in a churchyard in Connway, Gent, England:

"Here lyeth ye body of Nicholas Hookes of Connway, Gent, who was the forty-first child of his father, William Hookes, Esq., by Alice his wife, and ye father of twenty-seven children, who dyed ye 24th day of March, 1637." Readers go see for yourselves. The writer begs leave to state that she is personally acquainted with a gentleman who lives in Chicago, Mr. S. J. Akeson, who is the thirty-second child of his father. Several of his older brothers and sisters Mr. Akeson has never seen. He is the youngest of the children, and the father of only one child.

Transcript from the book, "A History of Ten Baptist Churches," by John Taylor, copied in 1903 by Dr. John Morris Frazee for his niece, Mrs. Maria Frazee Browning of Indianapolis.

Maysville, Ky.

December 14, 1903.

To Maria F. Browning,
My Dear Niece:—

I herewith enclose you copy of remarks about one of our ancestors (my great-grandfather) taken from "A History of Ten Baptist Churches" by John Taylor, printed at Bloomfield, Nelson County, Kentucky, 1827, and covers his experiences in connection with the ten churches in Virginia and Kentucky beginning about the year 1770 and continuing down to the time of its publication. Hope it may be of some interest to you.

"I remember we went to one new place called Sandy Creek Glades where we found some of these regular Baptists. They looked a little shy at us because of the name, 'Separate Baptists.' For a new place there was a great gathering of people. While I was speaking I took notice of a small pert looking old man who shed tears profusely while I was dwelling on the feelings of the heart under the influence of the grace of God. When preaching ended he called me apart from the people to converse, his eyes being yet moist. I think he informed me he had not heard preaching for several years. He had been baptized long ago by a man named Benjamin Miller in the Jersies. He thought proper to tell me his hope in Christ. He stated his long agony of guilt under which he laboured with his sensibility of his helpless case before he obtained relief and while stating the glorious plan of salvation being opened to him by the Lord Jesus he burst forth in a fresh flood of tears with perhaps smiting his hands together in heavenly agitation cried out, 'Oh, Brother Taylor, it was forty years ago and it is now as plain to me as if it had taken place yesterday.' My own sensibility could no longer be suppressed, while I partook of the same joyful torrent could not forbear reaching out the hand of Christian fellowship, which he was as ready to do, to a man I never saw before and old enough to be my grandfather. This man's name was Frasy. He had numerous offspring of children and grandchildren, and many of them living near him. One day after I became more acquainted with him I asked him how many children he had and he replied nineteen, and my remarking that it was a goodly number but he considered it only moderate, for his father raised twenty-nine children, nineteen by his first wife and ten by a second wife. But what gave him most pleasure of all was the prospect of our preaching becoming useful among his children and neighbors, for some of them, I hope, found the Lord. To this place I often went afterward and was respected by the people as much as my character could possibly deserve. The place I have just been speaking of was called Sandy Creek Glades where a considerable settlement was now living on the waters of the Yoh River, etc., etc." (Signed) J. M. FRAZEE.

NOTES FROM HISTORIES OF ELIZABETHTOWN,
NEW JERSEY

In the New York Public Library. Taken June, 1914, by Miss Eliza Browning, Librarian of Indianapolis, Indiana.

Notes Historical and Biographical Concerning Elizabethtown, New Jersey, its eminent men, churches and ministers, by Nicholas Murray.

ELIZABETHTOWN

Printed and Published by E. Sanborn, 1844.

P. 19-20—Elizabethtown grant purchased by Baker, Ogden, and Bailey with their associates—usually known as Elizabethtown Association—recorded in an old book of surveys in my possession, are as follows:

Captain John Baker.

John Ogden.

Joseph Frazey (63rd name in the list).

HISTORY OF ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J.

By Rev. Edwin Hatfield

P. 58—In list of original associators name is spelled "ffrazey."

P. 74—Joseph Frazey came with first settlers, but whence does not appear. Died 1713-4.

N. J. Records—Wills, P. 284—Name spelled "Ffrazee."

A book entitled, "History of the Seven Churches," which gives the history of the seven churches in Elizabethtown, N. J., contains biographical sketches of the early members, with anecdotes of them.

Frazees are mentioned in it.

STEPHEN OSBORNE, b. 1634 (Pg. 87). Stephen Osborne was a son of Goodman Thomas Osborne, who was one of the founders of East Hampton, Long Island, 1649-50. He had been one of the founders of New Haven, Connecticut, in 1639, where in 1643 he was rated at 300£ and had a family of six children. Richard Osborne of New Haven was his brother. Goodman Thomas

Osborn was at Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1635 and removed to Connecticut before the Pequot War of 1637 in which he served. His sons were Thomas, John, Jeremiah, Joseph and Stephen. Thomas and John settled in East Hampton, Long Island, while Jeremiah, Joseph and Stephen joined the immigrants to Achter Koe and were founders of Elizabethtown.

Goodman Thomas Osborne (Thomas, Sr.), one of the founders of East Hampton, Long Island, 1649-50, and also of New Haven, Connecticut, in 1639 had a brother Richard of New Haven. His son, Stephen Osborne, had two house lots containing twelve acres, lying and being in Elizabethtowne upon the Mill Creek.

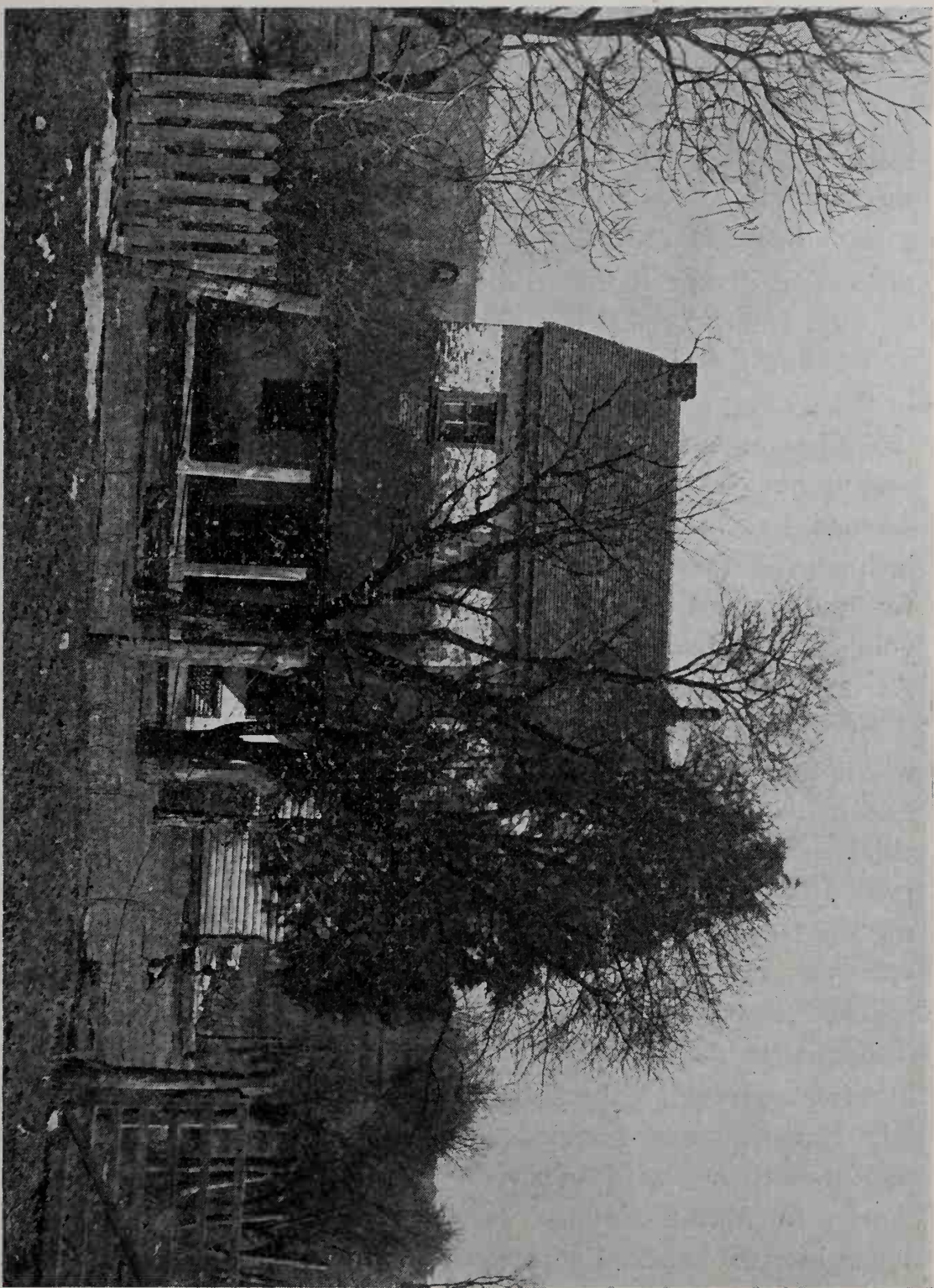
Stephen Osborne applied for a survey of his land April 10, 1676, 180 acres.

Stephen Osborne was sent in 1684 by the town to call the Indian sagamores (chiefs), together to mark out the bounds of land settlers had bought from the Indians.

Stephen Osborne, a second lot Right, is listed as one of the original "Associates of Elizabethtowne." In Elizabethtowne, Book B., pg. 57, pg. 136, he served on first jury, May 1671; pg. 159, he took the oath of allegiance; on September 11, 1673, after the settlement of troubles with the Dutch, turned this part over to the Indians.

Jeremiah Osborn was a witness August 18, 1665, to the payment of money to the Indians for the purchase of the town, (pgs 37-87) his brother Stephen had taken his land before 1673. (The Jeremiah who appears later in this book is a son of Stephen).—Hatfield's History of Elizabethtowne.

In New Jersey Archives, Vol. 21, Pg. 287, will be found the will of Stephen Osborne, dated July 12, 1694. Names wife Sarah, sons Jeremiah, Josiah, daughters Mary, b. 1655(?), wife of Joseph Frazee, Sarah, Martha, Rebecca and Abigail. Executors, his brother Joseph and son Jeremiah, with John Stranbrough as overseer.



OLD FRAZEE HOMESTEAD, MASON COUNTY, KENTUCKY
As it looked in 1927.
Built by Samuel Frazee in 1795.

SAMUEL FRAZEE, 1753-1848

Mason County, Kentucky.

SAMUEL FRAZEE was a son by the second marriage of Ephraim Frazee. Samuel's father Ephraim was born in or near Elizabethtown, New Jersey. Ephraim Frazee was married three times but the names of his wives are unknown. Before Kentucky was made a state from the old state of Virginia Ephraim Frazee came into possession of one thousand acres of land in what is now Mason County, Kentucky. It is not known whether he entered this land or whether it was given by the government, as so much land was in those days, in lieu of services against the Indians. When Kentucky became a state this land reverted back to the state for some reason not yet explained to the writer. Samuel laboriously redeemed five hundred acres of this land, paying for it with salt he made at the Blue Lick Springs, keeping two hundred acres for himself and giving the remaining three hundred to his three younger half brothers, one hundred to each, Squier, Moses and Aaron, the last two were twins.

By this record it will be seen Samuel had but one full brother, whose name was Thurman.* While Samuel was in his teens his step-mother, the third wife, was left a widow with seven little children. The family was living in Western Pennsylvania at the time of the father's death, then later moved to Sandy Glades on the Big Kanahwa, Virginia. This locality I am told is now in Pennsylvania. Samuel supported his step-mother and children by hunting and trapping. He made several hunting and scouting trips into what is now Kentucky.

After several of these trips to Kentucky he returned to the Big Kanahwa and married Miss Rebecca Jacobs. In 1789 he moved with his wife and younger brothers, Squier, Moses and Aaron to Mason County, Kentucky, to the land referred to. Upon his two hundred acre farm in Mason County, Kentucky, he built the first brick house in the county. A description of this house and its surroundings, the habits of the family and the hardships borne by Samuel in his early life are portrayed in the sketch

*See pg. 328.

in this volume written by Dr. Lewis Jacob Frazee, of Louisville, Kentucky, a grandson of Samuel Frazee. The names and births of the children of Samuel Frazee and his wife, Rebecca Jacobs, whom he married at the Big Kanahwa in Virginia are as follows. All these children were born in Mason County, Kentucky:

- c. 1. Hannah, b. 1789; m. Joseph (or Josiah) Pollock.
- 2. Ephraim, b. Aug. 17, 1792, d. Oct. 7, 1824; m. July 21, 1816, Susan Doniphan.
- 3. Joseph, b. 1796; m. Ann Frazee. (Her second husband was Edward Thompson. His first wife was Matilda Doniphan.)
- 4. Rebecca, b. Sept. 13, 1799, d. 1876; m. Dr. Thomas Doniphan.
- 5. Lewis, b. 1802, died a bachelor.

It has been said there was a son, Hiram, but the writer has no knowledge of him, and thinks it very doubtful.

“Samuel Frazee, b. Nov. 5, 1753, d. Nov. 12, 1848, fought under Colonel Bowman, being a member of Captain William Herrod’s Company in the expedition on the Little Miami against the Shawnee Indians. He was in the Western Department. He died in Mason County, Kentucky, and was a personal friend of Daniel Boone and Simon Kenton, the latter always visited Samuel Frazee when in that part of Kentucky.”—Collins History of Kentucky. Copy Pg. 426 and 548, Vol. II, Revised Edition.

SQUIER FRAZEE, b. 1764, d. ———; m. ———; full brother of Moses and Aaron, who were twins, and half brother of Samuel Frazee, who married Rebecca Jacobs.

- c. 1. Demia; m. Isham Keith.

- c. 1. Isham.
- 2. John.
- 3. Pink.
- 4. Judith.

- 2. Rachel; m. Buckner Black.

- c. 1. Villa; m. Mr. Worthington; seven children.
- 3. Samuel; m. Judith Hargot.

- c. 1. Betty ; m. Gus Rodgers ; two children.
- 2. Judith ; m. John Osborne.
- 3. Samuel ; m. Miss Robinson ; four children.
- 4. Hannah ; m. Colonel Jack Tabb.
 - c. 1. Elmira ; m. McDougal.
 - c. 1. Hannah Belle.
 - 2. Albert.
- 5. Ann ; m. 1st, Jacob Frazee, a first cousin, a son of Samuel II ; m. 2nd, Edward Thompson.
 - c. 1. Edward, Jr.

SAMUEL FRAZEE

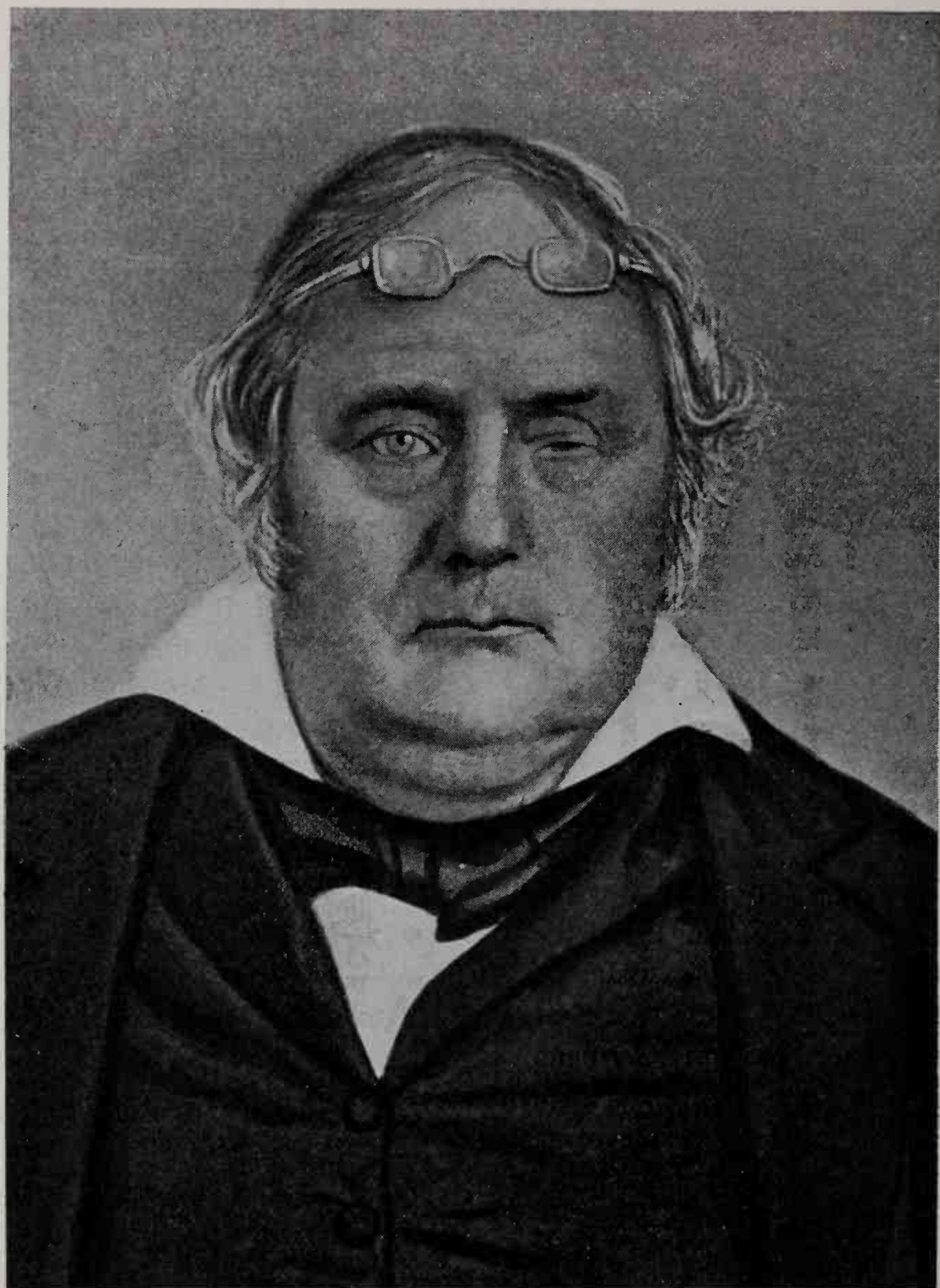
From Collins' History of Kentucky, Volume II., pages 425-6 and 548, copied from the papers of the late Samuel Frazee, who settled upon a farm in Mason county, Ky., 1½ miles northeast of Germantown, and lived there for more than sixty years before his death, Nov. 12, 1849. It differs materially from the account in McClung's Sketches of Western Adventure (see sketch of Gen. Benj. Logan, under Logan County), and from every other published account. It gives the number of volunteers at 135, whereas the sworn statements of other soldiers make it from 240 to 300 men, and the official roll of Capt. John Holder's company (see volume i,) gives 56 ; and that was but one of five companies. In same volume, are lists of Capt. Benj. Logan's (99 men) and Capt. Wm. Harrod's (96 men) companies, copied by us from the official rolls among Col. John Bowman's papers ; but it does not appear, as in Capt. Holder's case, that these were the rolls of the companies actually in the expedition. The name of Samuel Frazee appears as a private in Capt. Wm. Harrod's company. He went from the mouth of Licking to Harrodsburg to give the alarm of Indian depredations and expeditions, returning with the volunteers to that point. He says :

Near what is now Cincinnati "we struck the trail of the red men, and followed it to Old Chillicothe (a Shawnee town, on the Little Miami river, 3 miles north of Xenia, Greene County, Ohio, and 67 miles north of Cincinnati), where we found about 500

Indians encamped. Our forces were divided into three companies. Col. Bowman, Capt. Logan, and myself took command of 45 men each. About midnight, we attempted to move on three sides of the Indian camp, and were to remain stationary within good gunshot of the Indians until daylight—when we were to make a simultaneous attack upon the camp. Just as we had gotten up within short range, an Indian dog gave the alarm. A tall Indian raised up from the center of their camp, and I shot him down, and immediately gave word to my men to fire. The Indians shot from the cracks of their huts, and after we had fired three rounds I gave word to retreat. I saw that we were fighting to a great disadvantage. We got into and behind a few of their poorest huts, while they retained possession of their best houses, from which I saw it was not possible to drive them without a great and reckless loss of life. Bowman has lately been condemned for ordering his men to fire too early and to retreat too soon. Now, if any one was to be censured, it was I, and not Bowman. We lost 8 men, while the Indians lost probably 20 or 30. When we retreated, we took shelter in a pond (or swamp); the Indians passed on each side of us."

* * * * *

A Council Chamber of the aborigines—but who or what they were will always remain a sealed book—was plainly visible as late as 1823, on the east side of the farm of Samuel Frazee, 1½ miles northeast of Germantown, Mason County, Ky. It was sunk or excavated about eight feet beneath the surrounding surface. Around the sides of this large room were recesses in the walls, forming seats for the council. Here the chieftains of a hundred battles held their councils of war. Mounds and fortifications surrounded, but not immediately, this council chamber. Stone axes, trinkets, and implements were found in and around these ancient works. But the Indians had no knowledge by whom or for what purpose these were made; although they could go back with accuracy for many years, perhaps centuries, by their wampums—which was the Indian's book of history.



JOSEPH FRAZEE
1794-1870
Mason County, Kentucky

ANCESTRAL LINE OF JOSEPH FRAZEE, 1794-1870

Mason County, Kentucky

JOSEPH FRAZEE,¹ b. 1640-45; m. Mary Osborne (daughter of Stephen Osborne), an ancestor of Ephraim Frazee, b. 170—, in New Jersey. On April 29, 1730, New Jersey records show that a bond due from him is mentioned in inventory of personal estate of John Blanchard, deceased, of Elizabethtowne. In the original minute book of the Baptist Church at Scotch Plains, he is mentioned, August 5, 1747, as one of the founders of the church at Piscataway. He was dismissed from this congregation with other members of the name of Frazee. The statement concerning them is rather ambiguous but we infer that on Feb. 1, 1769, Frazees were dismissed from the Piscataway congregation and joined a sister church at Mill Creek, Frederick County, Virginia.

EPHRAIM FRAZEE married twice, names of wives not known, had twenty-eight children, nineteen by first wife, nine by second. His son, Ephraim, married three times, names of wives not known. This second Ephraim was the father of eighteen children.

SAMUEL, son by second wife, b. Nov. 1753, d. Aug. 7, 1870; m. Rebecca Jacobs.

c. Joseph, b. Sept. 15, 1794, d. Aug. 7, 1870; m. 1st, Mary Ann Coburn; m. 2nd, Ann Cushman; m. 3rd, Eliza Sanford.

Children of Mary Ann Coburn.

c. 1. Anderson; m. Lizzie Kirk.

c. 1. Lillian.

2. Mary; m. Russel.

2. Samuel Ephraim, b. April 9, 1831, d. Sept. 17, 1879; m. Corburnetta Dewees.

3. Susan Isabelle, b. 1828, d. 1904; m. John Hervey Walton, b. Jan. 25, 1825, d. Jan. 25, 1899.

JOSEPH FRAZEE, 1794-1870.

Magistrate Mason County, Kentucky

JOSEPH FRAZEE: the third child of Rebecca Jacobs and Samuel Frazee, had an excellent education and was a successful business man in Germantown, Mason County, Kentucky. He acquired a

great deal of land and gave to each of his six children, in addition to a liberal education, two hundred acres of land when they married. On four of these tracts were substantial brick houses and on one of them the Germantown Fair Grounds is located. This ground still belongs to his grandchildren, two daughters of John Morris Frazee. He was one of Mason County's most valued and useful citizens, living during his entire life on the Frazee farm in Mason County. When a small boy he met with the great misfortune of losing one of his eyes. While using a fork to loosen the knot in a shoestring the fork slipped, piercing the eyeball and ruining the sight. In later years he met with another great misfortune, one of his legs became diseased, necessitating amputation. This misfortune was the cause of his being confined to the house during the last twenty years of his life. In early life he and his older brother, Dr. Ephraim Frazee, operated a general store in Germantown; the brother Ephraim, while in New Orleans, contracted fever and after returning from his southern trip died from the fever, leaving his widow with four sons, the youngest Ephraim Samuel, only three days old. "Uncle Joe" became the administrator of his brother's estate and guardian for the four sons, a duty he performed in the most kindly and lovable manner and with rare wisdom. His example of truthfulness, honor, integrity, kindness and generosity, and his deeply religious life were a real inspiration to these children.

The writer's father, Reverend Ephraim Samuel Frazee, the youngest son of this group of four, adored his "Uncle Joe." His admiration was nothing short of hero worship. The picture here reproduced of "Uncle Joe" was always kept hanging in father's bedroom. There is a short sketch of Uncle Joe in that written of the Frazee family by Dr. Lewis Jacob Frazee of Louisville, Kentucky. This sketch is to be found elsewhere in this volume. Dr. Frazee was the second son in this group of four boys.

The following obituary of Joseph Frazee, 1794-1870, of Mason County, Kentucky was loaned by Mrs. Posey Dixon Ball (Anna Frazee) of Maysville, Kentucky.

"Departed this life near Germantown, Kentucky, after an illness of one week, Joseph Frazee, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He was born in Mason County, Kentucky, September 15, 1794, died in Mason County August 7th, 1870.

"The old landmarks of Mason County are being fast removed. Only a few of the old settlers of the county are left, not many years before they will all be gone. Joseph Frazee was a generous high toned gentleman of the old school. Honorable in all his dealings, obliging as a neighbor, a kind husband and indulgent father. Some twenty years ago under the surgical skill of Dr. Shackelford he had a leg amputated which ever afterward confined him to his house. For more than twenty years he was a prisoner in his house, but spent his time in reading and conversing with his neighbors as they often called to see him. He was a member of the Christian church and died strong in the faith of a blessed immortality beyond the grave, surrounded by a true wife and loving children and kind neighbors. The old gentleman fell asleep in the arms of his Savior. O blessed Savior guard well the precious jewel committed to thy hands."

FROM DR. JOHN MORRIS FRAZEE'S NOTES

EPHRAIM FRAZEE, son of Joseph, was the father of twenty-eight children, married twice. His son, Ephraim, had eighteen children, married three times. This second Ephraim moved from New Jersey to Pennsylvania about 1760 and died in 1767 or 68, leaving his wife and several small children with his son Samuel (my grandfather) to provide for his stepmother and younger brothers and sisters by hunting and trapping.

After peace was made with the Indians following the battle of Point Pleasant, October 10, 1774, when he acted as scout for General Lewis, he moved to the Big Kanawha.

The following is thought to be a correct genealogy of the family as far as we have any knowledge:

My father, Joseph Frazee, died in 1870—76 years of age; son of Samuel Frazee; son of Ephraim Frazee; son of Ephraim

Frazee; son of Joseph Frazee; son of Samuel Frazee who by records in New Jersey died there in 1715.

The Frazees in New Jersey were members of the Scotch Plains Church—I think Baptist denomination (Church records in New Jersey).

December 1898.

J. M. FRAZEE.

FROM DR. LEWIS JACOB FRAZEE'S NOTES

The earliest record I have ever seen of a Frazee is that on the inside of the lid of a small wooden box about ten inches long by eight inches wide, long used for holding valuable papers, and now—1901—owned by Dr. John M. Frazee, of Maysville, Ky. This is the record:

“Ephraim Frazee’s, presented by his father to his son, Ephraim Frazee, in the year of 1632. And presented to his son Samuel Frazee. And presented by him to his son, Joseph Frazee, in 1845. And presented by him to his son, John M. Frazee, in 1858.”

“This box seems to have passed from father to son, in some cases without any attached date, and in a few cases a transfer was evidently made without the name of the one who gave it, or the one who received it. The first date on it shows it to be nearly, if not quite now (1901) 300 years old, and consequently must have been made in England before the Frazees emigrated from England to New Jersey. It shows farther that if our ancestor, Ephraim Frazee, was 31 years old when he received this box we can run our ancestry back just three hundred years.

The second entry on the box shows that it was presented by Ephraim to his son Samuel. But we must not make the mistake here of supposing this to have been our grandfather, Samuel Frazee, born in 1753, but most probably that Samuel Frazee, mentioned in Record Index, as having died in New Jersey in 1715 (exact date not known). The last entry shows clearly that it has been handed down through our branch of the family to the present owner.”

FRAZEE

Copied from the family Bible narrative of Joseph Frazee of Mayslick, Kentucky. This Joseph was the full brother of Dr. John Morris Frazee and David Frazee, all living during the greater part of their lives in Maysville, Kentucky.

“Samuel Frazee died in New Jersey between 1715-1726. Joseph Frazee, one of the associates and original settlers of Elizabeth, New Jersey, died in January, 1715. Joseph Frazee was also named Ephraim. His son Ephraim Frazee had eighteen children, nine by his first wife, two by his second wife and seven by his third wife.

First wife's children:

Miriam, b. March 29, 1729.

Martha, b. April 6, 1731.

Ephraim, b. Jan. 25, 1733.

David, b. Oct. 9, 1737.

Rachel, b. Nov. 1, 1739.

Hannah, b. Jan. 25, 1742.

Mary, b. April 3, 1744.

Elizabeth, b. Jan. 15, 1747.

Jamima, b. March 7, 1749.

Second wife's children:

Thurman, b. March 20, 1752.

Samuel, b. Nov. 5, 1753.

Third wife's children:

Ann, b. Oct. 19, 1757.

Deborah, b. May 12, 1760.

Ephraim, b. July 3, 1763.

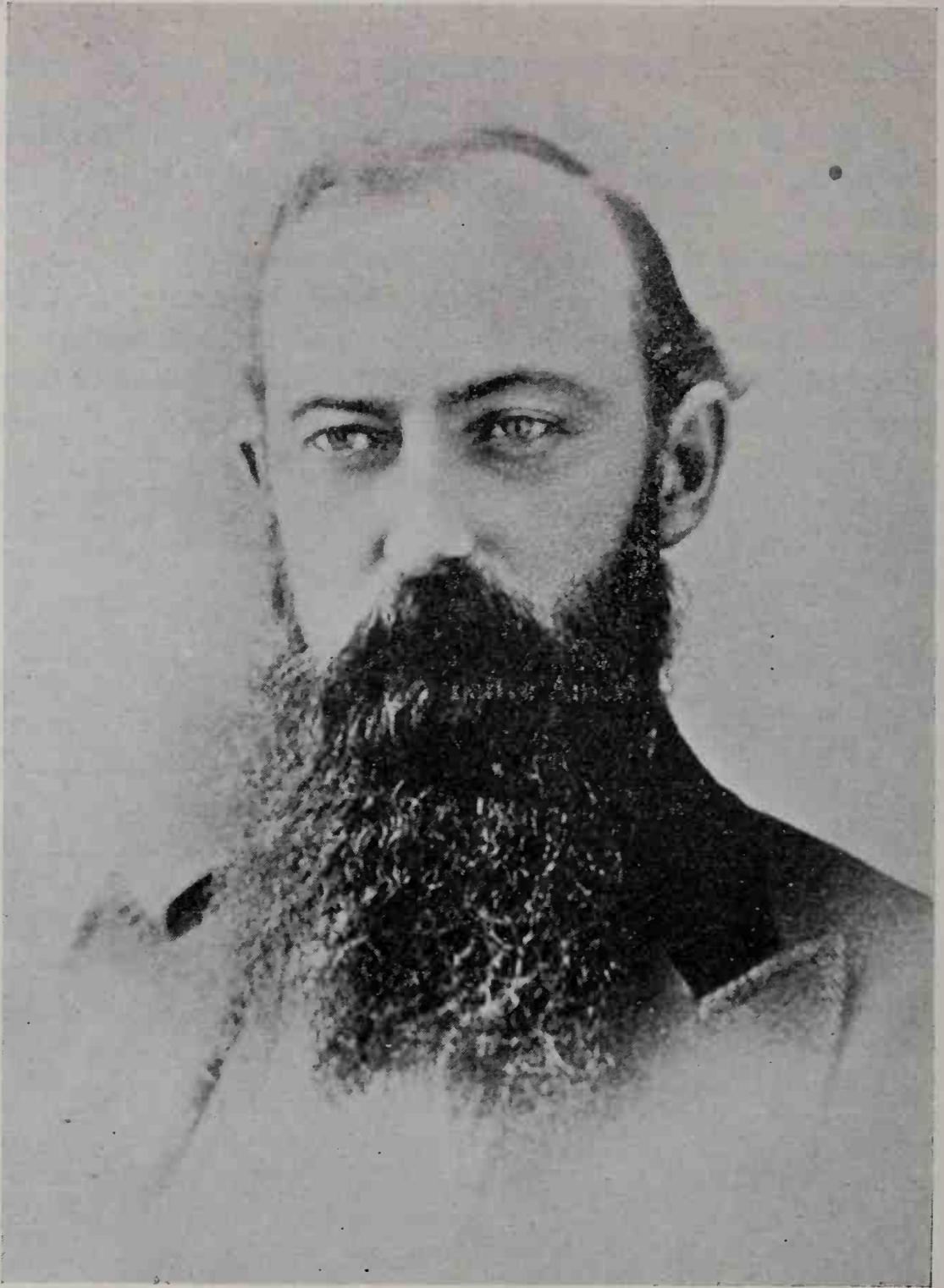
Squier, b. July 22, 1764.

Sarah, b. Dec. 10, 1766.

Moses, b. Sept. 8, 1770.

Aaron, b. Sept. 8, 1770.

“Samuel, son of the second wife of Ephraim Frazee, and grandson of Joseph Ephraim, came in early days from New Jersey to Virginia, from thence to Kentucky in 1778. He returned to



SAMUEL EPHRAIM FRAZEE

1831-1879

Son of
JOSEPH FRAZEE
1794-1870

Sandyglades, now in Pennsylvania, then claimed by Virginia, married Miss Rebecca Jacobs and returned to Kentucky. He settled in Mason County. His only full brother, Thurman, settled in Ohio. His half brothers, Squier, Aaron and Moses came to Kentucky with Samuel. Ephraim Frazee, father of Samuel, was a member of the Scotch Plain Church in New Jersey in 1747.

Frazees are of French Huguenots who fled from France and went to England when Protestants were driven from France by Catholics at the time of the Bartholomew massacre.

"Samuel Frazee had five sons, namely: Ephraim, Jacob, Louis, Hiram, Joseph,—daughters, Rebecca and Hannah. He died Nov. 1849, age 96 years. His wife died Nov. 1837, age 68 years.

"His son, Joseph Frazee, was three times married. His first wife was a Miss Mary Ann Coburn, by whom he had two sons, Anderson and Samuel Ephraim, and one daughter, Susan I. who married John Hervey Walton. Second wife was Ann Cushman, they had three sons, Joseph T., John Morris, and David Cushman, and one daughter who died in infancy. Third wife, Eliza Sandford, no children. He died Aug. 7, 1870, age 76. The second wife died Aug. 11, 1851, age 23 years."

SAMUEL EPHRAIM FRAZEE, 1831-1879

Born Mason County, Kentucky.

SAMUEL EPHRAIM FRAZEE, b. April 19, 1831, d. Sept. 17, 1879, son of Joseph Frazee of Mason County, Kentucky, and his first wife, Mary Ann Coburn; m. Oct. 7, 1856, Corburnetta Dewees, b. April 23, 1837, d. Feb. 12, 1912.

c. 1. Maria Dewees, b. April 15, 1858; m. 1st, Charles Gates, Oct. 17, 1891, b. Aug. 4, 1858, d. Jan. 11, 1882; m. 2nd, Henry Lindsey Browning, b. Dec. 2, 1858, d. Nov. 19, 1923.

c. 1. Netta Dewees, b. Oct. 31, 1892; m. George Pittman, April 14, 1917.

c. 1. Georgiana Browning, b. May 3, 1918.

2. Sylvia Browning, b. July 6, 1921.

2. Henry L., b. May 30, 1894; m. Charity Hendren, July 6, 1918, b. Oct. 1897.
 - c. 1. Anna Maria, b. Sept. 2, 1922.
 2. Henry Lindsey, b. Oct. 2, 1923.
 3. Gilbert Hendren, b. March 22, 1925.
3. Samuel Frazee, b. Aug. 15, 1895; m. Florence Johnson, April 12, 1919, b. Aug. 1897.
 - c. 1. Bettie Ann, b. June 11, 1920.
4. Mary W., b. March 22, 1897; m. Raymond J. O'Neill, June 8, 1918.
 - c. 1. Gordon Browning, b. Dec. 1, 1919.
m. 2nd., H. B. F. Hammond, Aug. 6, 1928.
2. Samuel Ephraim Frazee, Jr., b. Nov. 18, 1862; m. June 28, 1887, Edmonia Ormsby, b. April 11, 1869, d. Oct. 4, 1890.
 - c. 1. Eustatia Cates, b. March 28, 1889; m. April, 1912, James Kentner.
 - c. 1. Edmonia Ormsby, June, 1913.
 2. Staunye Hickman, b. Dec. 8, 1915.
3. Mary D. Poyntz, b. Sept. 14, 1864; m. March 18, 1886, Fred G. May, b. Feb. 18, 1861.
 - c. 1. Maria Frazee, b. Sept. 3, 1888.
 2. Fred Goddard, Jr., b. Nov. 15, 1890; m. Dec. 15, 1921, Edith Marian Poole.
 - c. 1. Mary Goddard, b. Oct. 25, 1925.
3. Richard Arnold, b. May 5, 1896; m. June 30, 1922, Kathleen M. Burke.
 - c. 1. Richard Edward Burke, b. Dec. 10, 1924.
4. Robert Morse, b. Dec. 8, 1897; m. Virginia Wood, June 4, 1921.
 - c. 1. Robert Morse, Jr., b. April 2, 1923.
 2. Elmer Goddard, b. Sept. 26, 1925.
 3. David Laurence, b. Oct. 22, 1927.

SAMUEL EPHRAIM FRAZEE, the third child of Joseph Frazee and Mary Coburn (daughter of James Coburn and Susan Doniphan) graduated from Bethany College and law college and later

while reading law in Maysville, Kentucky, met and married Cornburnetta Dewees, daughter of Maria Bayless and John Coburn Dewees of Maysville, Ky.

Having strong convictions against slavery he and his bride moved to Indianapolis immediately after their marriage October 7, 1856. His father gave him and his older brother, Anderson Doniphan Frazee, a five hundred acre tract of land extending from Michigan to Tenth streets and from White River to the present location of the Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane. Anderson being a physician preferred to live in town, so Samuel took the west half of this tract on which was a substantial brick cottage where he and his bride went to housekeeping. This land was heavily wooded in large black walnut trees and Samuel contracted to furnish the hewn logs for the construction of the long covered bridge which connected the banks of White River at the National Road, (now Washington Street, Indianapolis). This was the first bridge over White River on the National Road.

After this contract was filled Samuel Frazee moved to town and engaged in the shoe business with Samuel Edgar. The latter's health failed soon and this enterprise was dissolved and Samuel Frazee was appointed head clerk in the post office under Col. Rose, postmaster, and A. H. Connor, assistant postmaster. It was at this time that the post office was moved from south Meridian Street to the beautiful new building on the southeast corner of Pennsylvania and Market Streets where the Fletcher American National Bank now stands. The last twelve years of Mr. Frazee's life he was paymaster of the I. and St. L. railroad, (now part of the Big Four) and a few years before his death he was also General Agent of the road as well as paymaster. His death occurred September 17, 1879, in his forty-ninth year. At the age of 16 years he joined the Christian church in Germantown and was a member of this church during his lifetime. For twenty-three years he was a member of the Central Christian Church in Indianapolis and for sixteen years of this time he was a deacon. He was interested in Butler College at the time it was moved to Irvington and contributed liberally to this enterprise.

Samuel Frazee was an unusually handsome man, five feet ten inches in height with broad shoulders and well proportioned, having the brown hair, blue eyes and fair complexion that is characteristic of many Frazees. Very dignified in his manner, always kind and considerate with young people, he never raised his voice or said anything harsh to anyone or of anyone, but one look of his eye was sufficient if one was guilty of any misbehavior. Samuel E. Frazee left three children, Samuel E. Frazee, who now resides in Louisville, Kentucky, Maria Frazee Browning of Indianapolis, and Mary Frazee May, who died recently in Groton, Mass.

IN MEMORIAM

It is seldom that any community is called upon to mourn the loss of a better man than Samuel E. Frazee. The world has its measure of greatness, and by that measure the masses of mankind come and go, leaving little if any impress entitling them to the name Great. Only the favored few reach that dizzy height known as human greatness, and only before the favored few do men bow the knee and do homage. But there is another measure of greatness—a measure not exhausted by human estimate, nor by the homage paid by man: it is a Divine measure—one that deals with the real rather than the apparent; with the eternal rather than the temporal. By this Divine rule, the soul of man is taken into the estimate of his worth, and the impress for good he has made upon the souls of others. By this rule, not many are great, that is, not many are great in the world's estimate—but great, truly great in the sight of God. Such a man was Samuel E. Frazee. He was true to his trust wherever tried.

As a husband and father—in that charmed circle where strangers' feet may not tread, and around that altar where only the family may bow, in that Holy of Holies,—none but the wife and children can know how inestimable their treasure—how irreparable their loss. But in the outer court, where hospitalities were dispensed and friendships formed, there can almost numberless friends bear testimony to the liberal hand, the genial spirit, the tender and loving father, and the noble and devoted husband.

No wife and children were ever more honored and loved. A man so pure in, and so true to his home, with that purity and truth based upon convictions of right toward man and duty towards God, will not, can not be untrue or unfaithful elsewhere. In the church, therefore, the next sacred temple to the family he was both constant and faithful in the discharge of his sacred trusts. At the early age of sixteen years, he became a member of the Christian Church, where, without a moment of wavering or faltering or doubting he maintained a blameless standing until the day of his death. For about twenty-three years he was a member at the Central Christian Chapel, Indianapolis, and sixteen of those years he served the church as one of her deacons. During this long period, whether as a private member or an officer, he was the same solid, firm, upright, faithful, conscientious man. The Central Church has buried, in her long history, but few men over whom she has more bitterly wept, or whose loss she has more keenly felt.

Abridged obituary written 1879 by Dr. Otis A. Burgess, pastor of the Central Christian Church, Indianapolis, and President of Butler University.

WALTON

SUSAN ISABELLE FRAZEE, b. 1828, d. 1904; m. April 3, 1845, John Hervey Walton, b. 1825, d. 1899.

- c. 1. Mary Isabelle Walton, b. 1846, d. Nov. 25, 1915; m. Benjamin Burdette.
 - c. 1. Gertrude, b. 1849, d. 1860.
- 2. Matthew Walton, b. Feb. 16, 1852; m. Carrie Farro, 1878.
 - c. 1. Clara Belle, m. Frank A. Hughes.
 - c. 1. Carolyn.
- 3. Joseph Frazee Walton, b. 1854, d. 1918; m. Dec. 18, 1879, Lillie D. Savage, b. 1858, d. 1916.
 - c. 1. Burdette, b. Oct. 3, 1880; m. Dora Renaker.
 - c. 1. William R., b. 1905.
 - 2. Matt Savage, b. Oct. 3, 1882; m. Lillias Wheeler.
 - c. 1. Matt Savage, Jr., b. Sept. 16, 1915.

- 2. Joseph Frazee II, b. Sept. 14, 1917.
- 3. Charles Wheeler, b. May 14, 1919.
- 3. Mary S., b. 1885, d. 1898.
- 4. Sam Barton, b. Dec. 5, 1886; m. Laura Kinkead.
 - c. 1. Sam Barton, Jr.
 - 2. Laura Stone.
 - 3. Annette.
- 4. Samuel B., b. 1856, d. 1890.
- 5. James, d. in infancy.
- 6. Nellie, d. in infancy.

JOSEPH THOMAS FRAZEE, b. Mason County, Kentucky, Feb. 17, 1835, d. Oct. 15, 1899, son of Joseph Frazee and his second wife, Ann Cushman; m. Oct. 16, 1858, Amanda Gordon, b. Aug. 16, 1834, d. April 20, 1926.

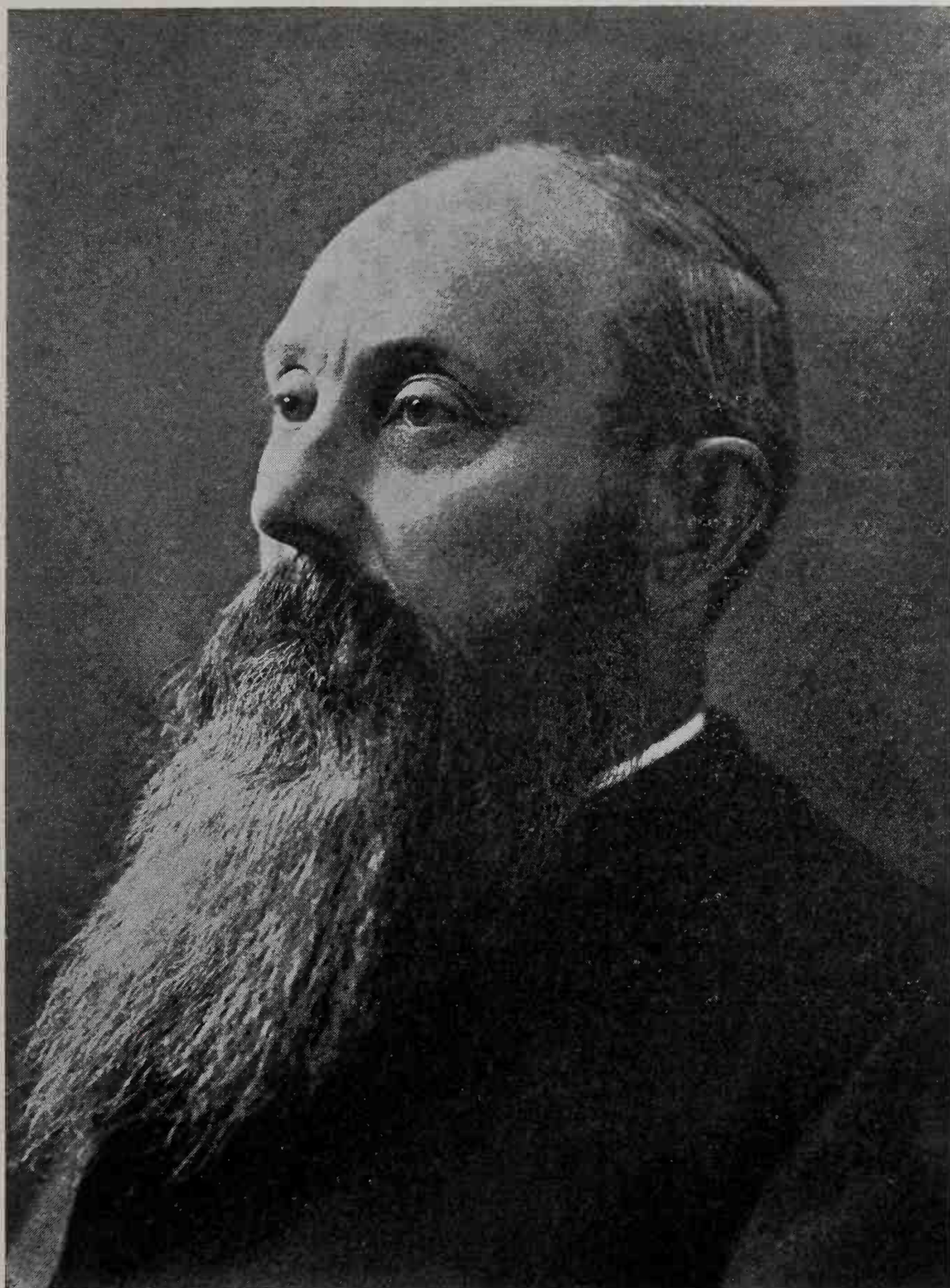
- c. 1. Hattie, b. March 18, 1860; m. Nov. 23, 1882, Rawleigh Kendall Hart, b. Jan. 17, 1856, d. Feb. 7, 1912.
- c. 1. John Frazee, b. Feb. 3, 1886.
 - 2. Arnold Robertson, b. Jan. 22, 1889; m. June 5, 1912, Lela Hurst, b. July 17, 1888.
 - c. 1. Rawleigh Kendall II, b. Sept. 11, 1914.
 - 2. Marshall Frazee, b. Oct. 24, 1917.

JOHN MORRIS FRAZEE, b. Aug. 13, 1838, d. July 31, 1923, son of Joseph Frazee and his second wife, Ann Cushman; m. Eliza Lusk, Nov. 18, 1869.

- c. 1. Ann Cushman; m. Posey Dixon Ball.
 - c. 1. Frances Dixon; m. Henry Reed Groggin.
 - c. 1. Elizabeth Frazee.
 - 2. Frances Lusk; m. Henry Lloyd.
 - c. 1. Henry, Jr.

DAVID CUSHMAN FRAZEE, b. Sept. 17, 1842, son of Joseph Frazee and his second wife, Ann Cushman; m. Nov. 23, 1869, Maria C. Lee.

- c. 1. Jennie Lee, b. 1870, d. Sept. 2, 1893.



JOSEPH THOMAS FRAZEE

1835-1899

Son of

JOSEPH FRAZEE

1794-1870

DR. JOHN MORRIS FRAZEE, 1833-1923

Mason County Kentucky, Physician, Legislator and Agriculturist.

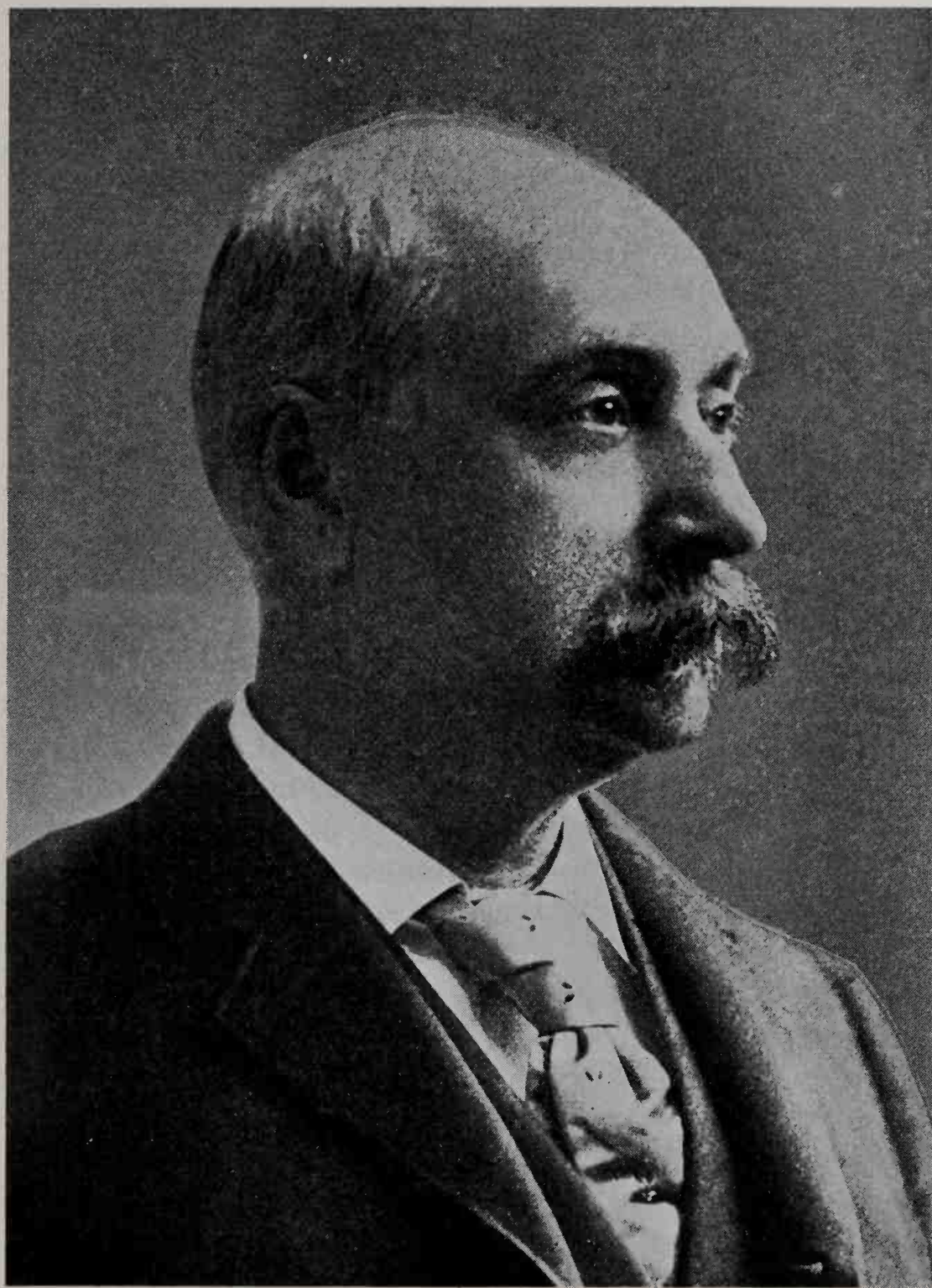
(Written by Mrs. Anna Dixon Ball.)

JOHN MORRIS FRAZEE was married November 18, 1869, to Miss Eliza Jennings Lusk, born August 17, 1846, and now living in Maysville, Kentucky. Mrs. Frazee is a member of old and aristocratic families of the South. Her parents were Samuel Lusk and Eliza Jennings Lusk of Lancaster, Kentucky, the former of whom served in the Kentucky legislature, and for twelve years was Circuit Judge.

Among Mrs. Frazee's Jennings, Ballinger, and Withers ancestors are colonial soldiers and distinguished officers in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812.

Anna Cushman Frazee was married February 20, 1895, to Posey Dixon Ball, who was born January 16, 1865, and died May 28, 1898. He was a descendant of Colonel "Hal" Dixon of Revolutionary fame. Mr. Ball represented Henderson County in the Kentucky Legislature during the session of 1891 and '92. He practiced law with his father Charles Clay Ball, the father being Mayor of Henderson, Kentucky, for thirteen years, and for a number of years in partnership with John Young Brown, the twenty-sixth Governor of Kentucky.

Fannie Lusk Frazee and Henry Lloyd were married May 28,



DR. JOHN MORRIS FRAZEE
1833-1923

Son of
JOSEPH FRAZEE
1794-1870

1912. For twenty-two years Professor Lloyd filled the chair of mathematics and astronomy in Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky—the oldest college west of the Alleghany mountains.

Professor Lloyd was a man of brilliant attainments, having received his Bachelor of Science degree at old Kentucky University and having done graduate work at Chicago University for three terms. He was born July 30, 1869, and died May 15, 1926.

Henry Lloyd, Jr. was born June 7, 1915.

JOHN MORRIS FRAZEE, b. August 13, 1836, d. July 31, 1923; m. November 18, 1869, Eliza Jennings Lusk, b. August 17, 1846.

c. 1. Anna Cushman, b. November 28, 1870; m. February 20, 1895, Posey Dixon Ball, b. January 16, 1865, d. May 28, 1898.

c. 1. Frances Dixon Ball, b. February 3, 1899; m. November 18, 1924, Henry Reed Simpson Groggin, b. February 2, 1894.

c. 1. Elizabeth Frazee Groggin, b. November 22, 1925.

2. Frances Lusk Frazee, b. December 19, 1874; m. May 28, 1912, Professor Henry Lloyd, b. July 30, 1869; d. May 15, 1926.

c. 1. Henry Lloyd, Jr., b. June 7, 1915.

Frances Dixon Ball married Henry Reed Simpson Groggin, November 18, 1924. Henry Groggin is a scion on the paternal side of the Page and Nelson families of colonial and Revolutionary War fame, and on the maternal side, the distinguished Maryland Dorsey—Todd—Warfield colonial families. Through the Page—Nelson—Throckmorton lines on the paternal side, he can trace unbroken lineage through thirty-nine generations to Alfred the Great, and through almost as many generations to eighteen of the twenty-five vouchers for the Magna Charta at Runnymede, June 15, 1215—there being only eighteen who left descendants. Henry Reed Simpson Groggin and Frances Dixon Ball Groggin have a daughter, Elizabeth Frazee, born November 22, 1925.

Obituary from the Maysville Daily Bulletin, August 6, 1923:

DR. JOHN MORRIS FRAZEE

Member of Pioneer Family of the State.

Dr. John Morris Frazee, who was buried Thursday afternoon was born one mile east of Germantown, Kentucky, August 13, 1838, died in Maysville, July 31, 1923. His father was Joseph Frazee, a county magistrate, the office at this time being appointive. His grandfather was Samuel Frazee the hunter and Indian fighter, an intimate friend and associate of Simon Kenton, of pioneer Kentucky history.

The Frazees are of French Huguenot extraction. The founders of this family in America having come to this country with other Huguenots were among the founders of the city of Elizabethtowne, New Jersey. The mother of Dr. Frazee was Ann Cushman, a descendant of Robert Cushman and Isaac Allerton, Pilgrims and members of the Mayflower company, of which company Robert Cushman was the financial agent. Isaac Allerton was assistant governor of the Plymouth Colony.

Dr. Frazee attended Bethany College and also Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, afterward attending the Medical College of the University of Pennsylvania where he received his degree in medicine in 1859.

He went to Missouri to enter upon the practice of his profession. While there he joined the Confederate Army at the outbreak of the Civil War, serving four years as surgeon with the rank of Major under the command of General Sterling Price.

After the war he practiced medicine in his home community for fifteen years. The remainder of his life he spent in agriculture and business pursuits. From 1889-1893 he represented his county in the State Legislature. He removed to Maysville, Kentucky, in 1880.

On November 18, 1869, he was married to Miss Eliza Jennings Lusk, daughter of Samuel Lusk, of Lancaster, Kentucky, who was for twelve years Circuit Judge by appointment of the Governor.

In early life he became a member of the Christian church in which he served as teacher in the Sunday School, as deacon and elder through the remaining part of his active life. Dr. Frazee's faith in the Bible as the word of God and in Jesus Christ as his Savior grew stronger as the years passed.

Dr. Frazee was in bearing, looks and lineage a remarkably handsome and striking personality. He was of Herculean build and possessed much of quiet dignity and self-poise of manner and character. He was of that good old Mason County line of people of which only a few now survive.

He is survived by his wife and his two daughters, Mrs. Posey Dixon Ball and Mrs. Henry Lloyd, by his brother, David Cushman Frazee and by two grandchildren, Frances Dixon Ball and Henry Lloyd, Jr.

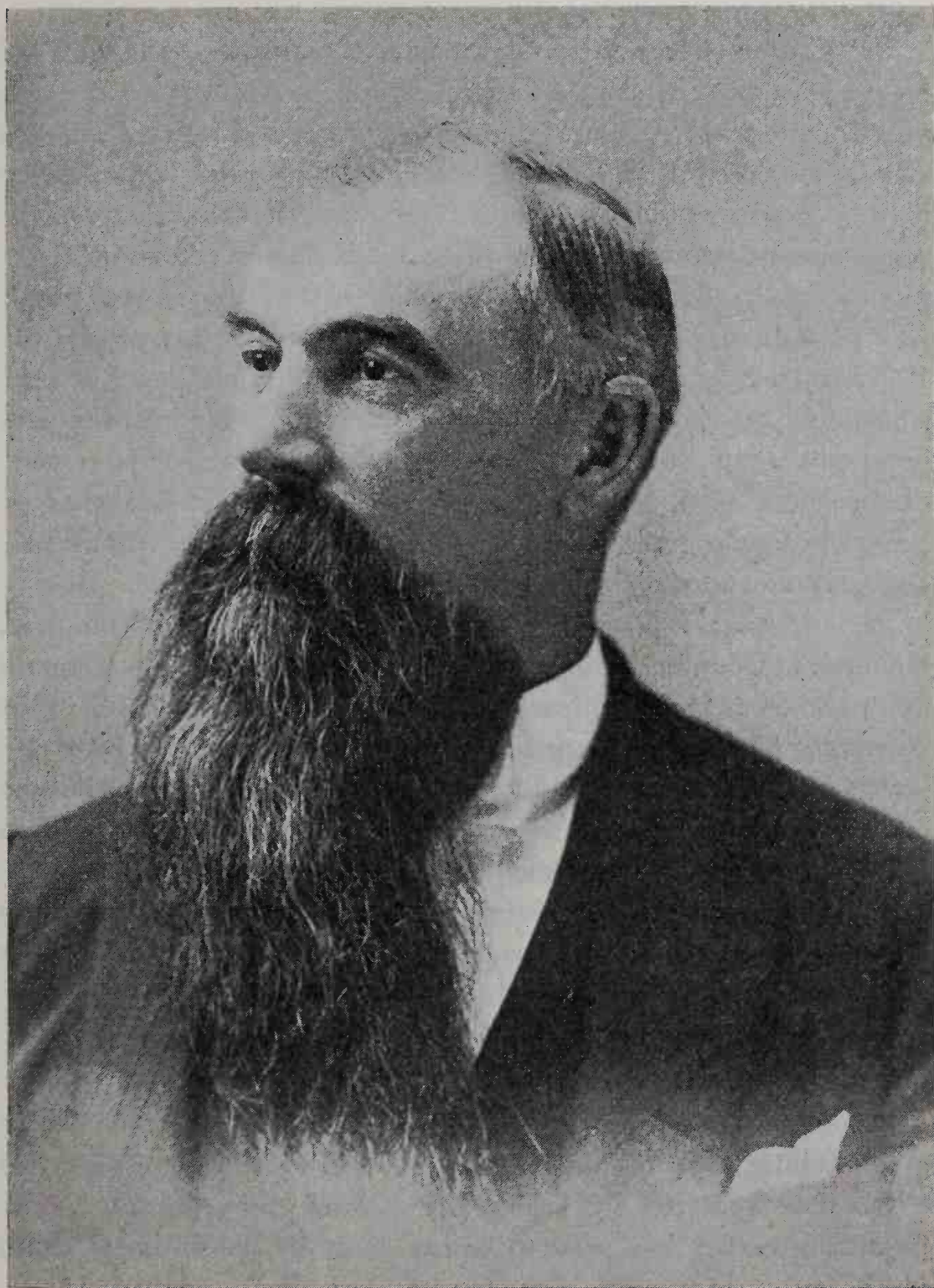
DAVID CUSHMAN FRAZEE, b. Sept. 17, 1842

DAVID FRAZEE is the third and last son of Joseph Frazee of Mason County, Kentucky, (1794-1870) and his second wife, Ann Cushman. He has been a very successful business man and a prominent citizen of both Maysville and Lexington, Kentucky, a most worthy representative of Frazee-Jacobs, Cushman and Morris ancestry. He was a striking example of the old type of southern Christian gentleman, genial, courteous, religious, loyal to his friends, fine company and the soul of honor; a neat, handsome, striking personality, much above the average in both height and appearance. For three years he served with General John Morgan in the Confederate Army.

He married Miss Maria Lee, a member of the distinguished Lee family of Virginia and Kentucky. To this union there was born one daughter, Jennie Lee, a beautiful talented girl who was quite a musician. She died before reaching her eighteenth year.

DR. EPHRAIM FRAZEE

DR. EPHRAIM FRAZEE: b. Mason County, Kentucky, August 17, 1792, d. Mayslick, Kentucky, October 7, 1824, private War of 1812.



DAVID CUSHMAN FRAZEE

1842—

Son of

JOSEPH FRAZEE

1794-1870

Dr. Frazee, the writer's grandfather, was the eldest son of his parents, Samuel Frazee and Rebecca Jacobs. He was born near Germantown, Kentucky, in 1792 on the old Frazee homestead. He was a private in the War of 1812. Proof of his service may be found in the "Roster of Volunteer Officers and soldiers of Kentucky," compiled by William E. Railey of the State Historical Society of Kentucky. On page 131 of the Roster which was published by the authority of the Kentucky Legislature of 1891, will be found the following: "Roll of Field and Staff of Poague's Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers, of war of 1812, and notes on organization and record of service, raised in pursuance of the address on July 31st, 1813, of Isaac Shelby, Governor of Kentucky, and rendezvoused at Newport, Kentucky, August 31, 1813, Commanded by Colonel John Poague."

Page 132, 133, "Roll of Captain Jeremiah Martin's Company, Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia, commanded by Captain John Poague . . . Ephraim Frazee, private, mustered in at Newport, Kentucky, August 31, 1813."

Dr. Ephraim Frazee was a physician and merchant. He was educated as a physician at the University of Pennsylvania. Before he was ready to practice medicine, he and his younger brother, Joseph, managed a general store at Germantown. Between times while keeping the store he read medicine with his kinsman, that noted Kentucky physician and surgeon, Dr. Anderson Doniphan, who was the guide and inspiration for many a young physician.

After Dr. Frazee's marriage, July 21, 1816, with Susan Mountjoy Doniphan, they made their home at Mayslick, Kentucky, then a flourishing town of Mason County, where Dr. Frazee soon had a lucrative practice and where he became very popular. His promising career was soon to be cut short by his untimely death in 1824.

To this union were born four sons, Joseph Samuel, Lewis Jacob, William Doniphan and Ephraim Samuel, the latter a baby only three days old when the father died.

Dr. Frazee, besides his work as a physician, was keenly interested in the land of the new state of Indiana; this was admitted

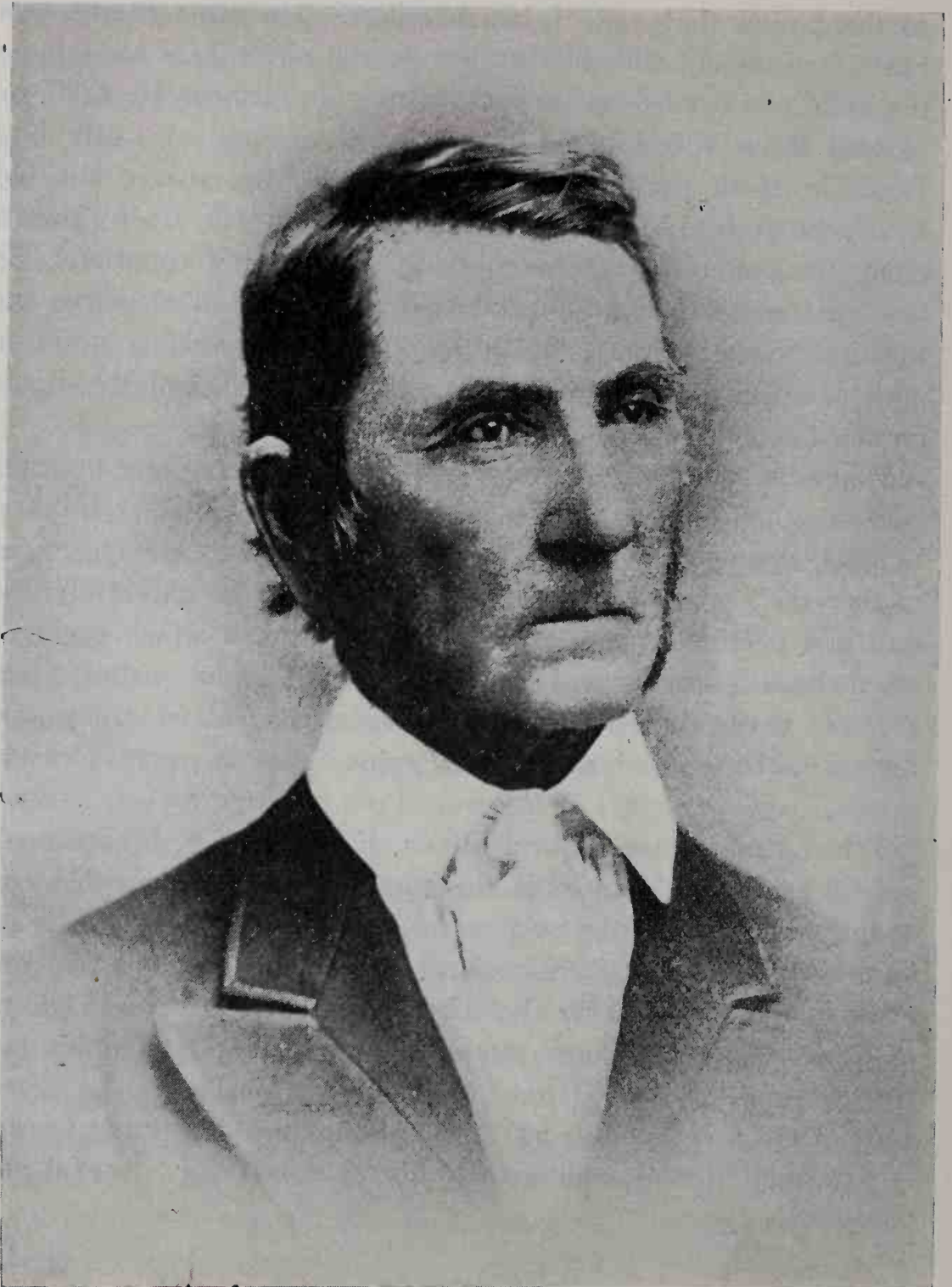
to the Union the year of his marriage. He came to the new State in company with his brother Joseph and others as soon as the State was opened up for land sales. On October 13, 1820, he entered three hundred and twenty acres of land at Little Flat Rock, in Rush County; October 17, 1820, he entered the old Frazee homestead of six hundred and forty acres in Rush County, along the county line between Rush and Fayette counties. He also entered three hundred and twenty acres of land across the line in Fayette County, which fell to the sons, eighty acres to each of them. The boys sold these farms and used the funds obtained thereby for their education.

When the mother was seventy years old the three older brothers sold out their interest in the homestead to the younger brother, Samuel, upon agreement that Samuel was to care for his aged mother the remainder of her life. This duty he cheerfully and dutifully performed until the time of her death which occurred when she was ninety-two years of age. Through all of these years she was never neglected by the youngest son, whose admiration for his mother and whose beautiful respect for her were a pleasure to see.

When a merchant in Germantown, Kentucky, Dr. Frazee made several trips to Philadelphia to buy goods at the time that city was the metropolis of our country. These trips were made on horseback as far as Chambersburg, the remainder of the trip was made by stagecoach. He also made several trips to New Orleans as a merchant, taking his produce to that market. On his last trip to New Orleans he contracted fever, probably yellow fever, and after a brief illness died when but thirty-two years of age, an untimely ending to bright prospects for a useful and prosperous career.

JOSEPH SAMUEL FRAZEE
1817-1891

JOSEPH SAMUEL FRAZEE: This sketch was written by his brother, Dr. Lewis Jacob Frazee, of Louisville, Kentucky.



JOSEPH SAMUEL FRAZEE
1817-1891

Eldest son of Dr. Ephraim and Susan Doniphan Frazee.

“My oldest brother, Joseph S. Frazee, was a real boy, full of life and mischief. My mother informed me that while we were still living in Mayslick, and consequently when Joseph was less than eight years old he got a horse in some way or other, and joined a crowd that was going to Washington, a distance of eight miles, to witness a hanging. He went and returned without accident. He seemed to be naturally fond of fun and frolic, as he grew up a chicken fight or a horse race being just to his liking. He was generally my school companion until I quitted the school of Hervey Holton. Some time after this he and his cousin, Newton Hockaday, went to Augusta to live with their uncle, George Doniphan, to learn the tanning business. After completing this practical branch of his education he entered Augusta College, where he remained for a time, and afterwards went to Clay County, Missouri, with the intention of studying law with his uncle, A. W. Doniphan. After remaining there a few months, he returned and settled in Rush County, Indiana, and in 1840 was married to Ann Stone, of the same county, who was born in Kentucky, who has made him a most industrious, managing and faithful wife. After a residence of some years in Rush County, engaged in agricultural and other pursuits, my brother moved to a large and valuable farm he had purchased in Champaign County, Illinois. After successfully cultivating this farm, and raising stock for several years, he in 1865 moved to Mississippi, locating first in Okolona and entering the mercantile business, then later moving to the suburbs of Okolona, where he is still residing, and I am glad to learn is and long has been in comfortable and independent circumstances. My brother has been a man of strong convictions, very decided in his likes and dislikes, strongly attached to principles and friends, and punctilious in the discharge of his obligations.”

JOSEPH SAMUEL: eldest son of Dr. Ephraim Frazee (1792-1824) and wife Susan M. Doniphan, (1794-1884) was born in Mayslick, Mason County, Kentucky, April 22, 1817, d. Okolona, Mississippi, 1891; m. Ann Elizabeth Stone, August 10, 1840, b.

near Frankfort, Kentucky, February 26, 1826, d. Okolona, Mississippi, 1901.

Ann Elizabeth Stone, wife of Joseph Samuel Frazee was the daughter of Elias B. Stone, b. in Kentucky, and his wife Katherine Smith, b. in Virginia. Her father lived near Frankfort, Kentucky, during early married life and later moved to Fayette County, Indiana. Their children were born in three different states, Illinois, Indiana, and Mississippi.

c. 1. John Paul, soldier, churchman and contractor; m. Katharine Stone, his cousin. Their line given elsewhere.

2. William Doniphan, judge, soldier, statesman; m. Eliza Bramlet.

c. 1. Irene.

2. Pauline.

3. Minnie (all deceased).

3. Louis Jacob, b. 1849, d. December 17, 1906, physician; m. Lou Ann Martin, 1873.

c. 1. Hattie, b. October 17, 1893; m. Luther McDowell Land, 1916, b. Kentucky 1893.

c. 1. Marjorie, b. September 24, 1917, Lexington, Kentucky.

2. Ann Elizabeth, b. March 13, 1921, Lexington, Kentucky.

3. Martha Frazee, b. April 3, 1928, Lexington, Kentucky.

4. Joseph Samuel, Jr., b. 1867, d. 1897; m. Mary Magee.

c. 1. Annie.

2. Edna.

3. Fay.

5. Blanch, d. in infancy.

6. Josephine Bonepart, poet, historian; m. May 5, 1880, G. F. Cappleman, druggist who d. August 1903.

c. 1. Loulie Lee, m. Rev. O. C. Birdwell.

2. Louis Frazee.

3. George Doniphan, d. January 20, 1908.

7. Susan, m. Hon. N. B. Crawford.

- c. 1. Anna, m. Mr. Riffe; c. twins, Annie and Josephine;
Josephine m. Mr. Soloman.
 - c. 1. Edwin.
 - 2. Crawford.
 - 3. Billy.
 - 4. Susan.
- 8. Ann Elizabeth, m. Hon. William G. Morgan, November
25, 1903. Mr. Morgan d. May 13, 1919.
- 9. Matilda Jane, d. January, 1902.
- 10. Hattie Lee, m. J. E. Edens, d. January 6, 1918.
 - c. 1. Floy, m. J. W. Griggs.
 - c. 1. Winifred.
 - 2. Blanch, m. Clifford Chandler.
 - c. 1. Clifford.
 - 2. Hattie Edens.
 - 3. Robert.
 - 3. Edward, Jr.

JOHN PAUL FRAZEE
1842-1925

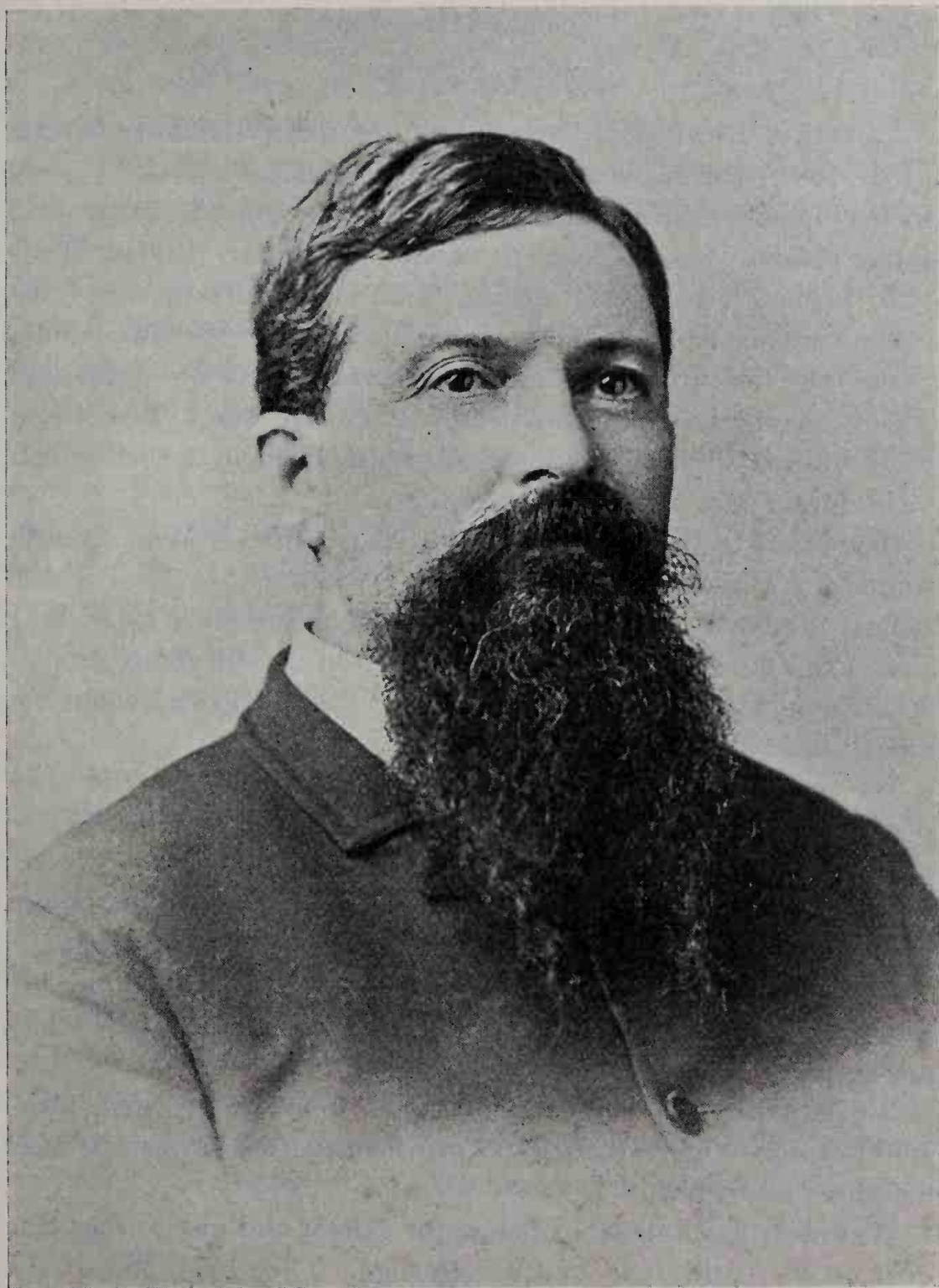
Mechanical Engineer, Churchman, Contractor and Builder
of Railroad Bridges.

Soldier Union Army in Civil War, Second Indiana Cavalry,
Los. B. F.

JOHN PAUL: eldest son of Joseph Samuel Frazee (1817-1891)
and his wife Ann Elizabeth Stone (1826-1901) was born in Fay-
ette County, Indiana July 7, 1842, d. Barrington, Illinois, May
4, 1925; m. his cousin Katherine Stone, September 23, 1866, d.
Barrington, Illinois, November 26, 1923.

- c. 1. Anna M., b. February 6, 1868, Wabash, Indiana; m. Oc-
tober 4, 1885, Frank T. Seaverens, b. at Erie, Penn.,
April 19, 1865.
- c. 1. Blanch Pinkney, b. August 13, 1886; m. Leonard F.
McHugh, June 15, 1923.

2. Bernice Stone, b. January 10, 1888, Miller, S. Dakota; m. John O'Halloran, October 14, 1908.
 - c. 1. Janice Ruth, b. September 27, 1910.
 2. Richard John, b. January 8, 1914, Miller, S. Dakota.
 3. Julia Katharine, b. January 30, 1890; m. J. Vern Thorndike, September 7, 1912.
 - c. 1. James V., Jr., b. May 6, 1914, Sioux City, Iowa.
 2. Jane Louise, b. December 6, 1922, Sioux City, Iowa.
 4. Walter Winslow, b. May 26, 1892, Miller, S. Dakota; m. Mable Harriet Peck, June 6, 1917.
 - c. 1. Elizabeth Jane, b. April 17, 1920.
 5. Marion, b. December 22, 1908.
2. Effie May, b. May 27, 1870, Wabash, Indiana; m. Charles H. Langdon, August 18, 1892.
 - c. 1. John Ranson, b. July 20, 1893.
 2. Howard Frazee, b. June 27, 1897.
 3. Katie Pauline, b. November 6, 1898; m. Harold Hallberg, January 21, 1917.
 - c. 1. Donald Hugo, b. October 27, 1919.
 2. Dorothy Arlene, b. December 13, 1921.
 3. Bonnie Bess, b. November 8, 1924.
 4. Anna Irene, b. November 6, 1898; m. W. C. Vengdenhil, March 3, 1920.
 - c. 1. Joyce May, b. April 23, 1921.
 2. Max Williams, b. December 19, 1925.
 5. Charles Arthur, b. July 10, 1905; m. Edna Moore.
 6. Frank Paul, b. November 13, 1907.



HON. WILLIAM DONIPHAN FRAZEE
1841-1912

United States District Attorney from Mississippi.

WILLIAM DONIPHAN FRAZEE, 1841-1912

Okolona, Mississippi.

Soldier, Statesman.

WILLIAM DONIPHAN: second son of Joseph Samuel Frazee (1817-1891) and his wife Ann Elizabeth Stone (1826-1901), was soldier in the Confederate Army, enlisting from Indiana. His father's family moved later to Mississippi where William Doniphan became a prominent citizen. For some years he was Judge in the city of Okolona, under President McKinley became United States District Attorney for the northern District of Mississippi. This office he held until his death, 1912. He was a close friend of President William McKinley and Mark Hannah, traveling with them during Mr. McKinley's campaign.

Below is a copy of William Doniphan Frazee's War Record; written by Himself, March, 1911.

Left Louisville, Ky., where I was living at my uncle's, Dr. L. J. Frazee, on the night of July 3, 1861, and on the 4th joined Co. E., 2nd Kentucky Regiment, Infantry, at Camp Boone, about ten miles north of Clarksville, Tenn.

We were mustered into the Confederate Army about the middle of that month, and continued in the service as a member of said company and regiment until close of the war.

Was all through the battles of Ft. Donaldson, Hartsville, Tenn., Murfreesboro, Tenn., and Jackson, Miss., and Chickamauga.

Received a severe wound at Murfreesboro, and laid in my bed nearly three months from a wound at Chickamauga, from which not entirely recovered, and never will.

When under the command of Gen'l John H. Morgan, about 1,400 captured more than 1,700 prisoners before breakfast, after marching all night.

Was awarded a medal of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct on the battle-field of Chickamauga. (See Page 583 of Ed. Porter Thompson's History of Co. E., 2nd Reg., the orphans of 1st Ky. Brigade Infantry.)

Was paroled at Atlanta, Ga., in May, 1865.

Settled at Okolona, Miss., in 1866, and continued to reside there until about five years ago when I removed to Oxford, Miss.

Am a member of Gen. W. F. Tucker Camp, U. C. V., at Okolona, Miss., and from its organization until I removed to this place, was Adjutant of same.

Was one of the corporals of the company until about one month before the battle of Chickamauga, where I was appointed 3rd sergeant.

The 2nd Ky. Reg. was surrendered at Ft. Donaldson (not captured) and we remained in prison at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind., until about the 24th of Aug., 1862, when we were exchanged and sent from there to Cairo, Ill., and from there down the Mississippi River to Vicksburg, where we were delivered to the Confederate authorities.

While the boat upon which we returned was anchored near Helena, Ark., I jumped overboard and saved a Confederate soldier from drowning.

Am now residing at Oxford, Miss., and enjoying fair health.

Was in my seventeenth year when I entered the service.

LOUIS JACOB FRAZEE, b. 1849, d. December 17, 1906, brother of the above, was a physician. Graduated from the Medical College at Louisville, Kentucky. He practiced his profession first at Lancaster, Kentucky, then at Richmond, later at Lexington, where was his home at the time of his death. He married Lou Ann Martin in 1873. His only child, a daughter Hattie, was born while he was a resident of Richmond. He was quite a successful and outstanding physician, and a prominent citizen. At the time of his death he was a member of the board of Medical Examiners of Richmond. There follows a sketch of their sister, Mrs. Josie Frazee Cappleman, prominent in the literary world.

JOSIE FRAZEE CAPPLEMAN

2317 So. Main St., Little Rock, Ark.

President of the Authors' and Composers' Society of Arkansas.

JOSIE FRAZEE CAPPLEMAN is a writer of whom the Southland is justly proud. Mrs. Cappleman is a Kentuckian by birth, reared in Mississippi, educated and married in Kentucky, and has for many years been a resident of her adopted state, Arkansas.

Mrs. Cappleman is at present president of the Authors' and Composers' Society of Arkansas, one of the officers of the Chautauqua (N. Y.) Women's Club; poet laureate of Grand Chapter, O. E. S. of Arkansas; poet laureate of the Trans-Mississippi Department, United Confederate Veterans; poet laureate of the Chautauqua Class (1914) of New York.

She is an active member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Dames of 1846, the Daughters of the American Revolution and several other patriotic organizations.

She was eight years state president of the Daughters of the Confederacy of Mississippi; secretary and historian (two terms each) of the Mississippi Division, U. D. C.; twice president and three times secretary of the Federation of Clubs of Mississippi; state commandant of the Dames of 1846 of both Mississippi and Arkansas; twice conductress and twice worthy matron of the O. E. S. of Okolona, Miss.; president five years of the first Literary Club of Mississippi; three times poet laureate of the Mississippi Press Association; a member of the Mississippi Historical Association; represented the South at the first reunion of the Blue and Gray; has served as sponsor, matron of honor and chaperon at dozens of national conventions and reunions, where she is always invited to read her own poems, and is an honorary member of clubs and societies in almost every Southern state.

Mrs. Cappleman began writing verse in early childhood, and her productions were frequently published in newspapers and periodicals of Mississippi. Among Mrs. Cappleman's early patrons were Major S. A. Jonas of Aberdeen, Miss., author of the famous poem, "Lines on a Confederate Note," and that

masterly and eccentric poet, Will Hubbard-Kernan, who resided in Okolona, Miss., where he wrote many of his brilliant poems.

At the time of her graduation at Franklin College, Ky., Mrs. Cappleman was awarded a handsome gold medal for proficiency in writing, Governor Bradley being one of the judges, he presenting the medal.

Mrs. Cappleman has been a contributor to many periodicals and newspapers, notably the Detroit Free Press, the Bohemian, the Confederate Veteran, the Sketch Book, the Courier-Journal, the Commercial Appeal and others. She has been awarded prizes and honorable mention in a number of poetical contests. About two hundred of her poems have been published in a volume entitled *Heart Songs*, of which the Boston (Mass.) *Ideas* has this to say:

"Heart Songs," by Josie Frazee Cappleman, is a book of poems rightly named, for truly they all go right to the heart and win the sympathy of every reader. Such beautiful, tender sentiments—sympathy and pathos run through the various poems and make us feel they are the feeling we have felt but not been able to so eloquently express.

Every line is the expression of the soul of a woman, loving, tender, brave and true. The thoughts of her soul are caught and implanted in the hearts of her readers. She seems to know all the noble feelings of the human heart and she knows its joy, pathos and sorrow, too, and teaches us to have sympathy with others' feelings.

Mrs. Cappleman's love poems and motherhood poems are especially sweet and tender. "Where Do the Kisses Grow?" and "Baby Kisses" show the sweetness of mother love.

"The Blue and Gray" tells a pathetic story of two loving hearts which were parted by the Civil War, but were reunited years afterward.

Her poems seem to stir in our own souls the emotions which filled the writer's.

"The Angel of the Gray," most touching in its sentiment, was

read at the unveiling of the Winnie Davis monument in Richmond, Va. This poem, together with "Forrest of Tennessee" and "Our Southern Girl" were the subjects of an eloquent letter from Mrs. Jefferson Davis to this talented writer.

Mrs. Cappleman has studied with Dr. and Mrs. Curry of the Boston School of Expression, and with Prof. Merrill of Vanderbilt University, and has given special attention to the reading of her own productions. She has presented author's programs in Memphis, Jackson and Mont Eagle, Tenn.; Louisville and Lexington, Ky., and throughout Mississippi, and read her poem, "The Blue and the Gray," at the reunion of the two armies at Evansville, Ind., where she was "the guest of the nation."

Second only to her gift of poetry, Mrs. Cappleman's ruling passion seems to be patriotism; many of her most appealing poems deal with her own beloved Southland. Mrs. Cappleman has five immense scrapbooks filled with clippings laudatory of her work. She began, so her teachers state, to write verse at the tender age of five years.

Her poem, "Out Here in Arkansas," captured and brought to Little Rock the great Confederate reunion in 1911, stated the Mobile (Ala.) Register. This poem was read at three joint sessions of the Arkansas legislature, and used by the promoters of the "Arkansas on Wheels" for advertising the state away from home. The poem is also used in the Little Rock public schools.

Her poem, "The Modern Woman," is perhaps her most popular poem of recent years—the picture of what is expected of the "modern woman" is a gem of the "purest ray serene."

There is pathos in the very title of her "No One Comes Home to Me," its reading touches every heart with tears. This is pronounced by critics as "a poem that will live."

The New York Chautauquan says of her poem, "Service," that "it is the most comprehensive description of the spirit of the times yet seen."

The Memphis Commercial Appeal speaks of "The Message" as "a perfect lyric poem."



MRS. JOSIE FRAZEE CAPPLEMAN
Little Rock, Arkansas
Poet, Writer, Prominent Club Woman.

But it was when the Detroit Free Press published her "Where Do the Kisses Grow?" that she attained an international recognition. This poem was sent all over the world. It was published in London, England, in several religious periodicals, and was used as a tract by the M. E. Church, South, in the missionary work in Asia, along the Ganges river, to arouse the mother love of the native women for their infants, thus preventing them from sacrificing their children to the hideous idolatry of the Ganges.

Mrs. Cappleman is the cousin of Mr. Vachel Lindsay's mother. These two women were daughters of brothers.

The following complimentary notice of Mrs. Cappleman appeared in the Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tenn., May 14, 1928, it is the conclusion to an article by that well known newspaper correspondent, George M. Moreland, describing the reunion of the Confederate soldiers in Little Rock, Arkansas:

While I was at Little Rock it was my good fortune to meet in the historic old park which surrounds the State War Memorial one of the outstanding literary characters of the Wonder State—a lady whose poems have been read and enjoyed by thousands of people throughout America.

Once in an outburst of eloquence—poetic eloquence—this poet sang this beautiful song:

"And the women! They're the sweetest
And the dearest, and the best,
Nor can we help but love them,
My friends—must be confessed;
While the men are second only
To these women, without flaw,
Aye, gentlemen still have we
Out here in Arkansas."

Those eulogistic lines are from the pen of Josie Frazee Cappleman, famous Arkansas poet and nationally recognized lady of literary renown.

It was my good fortune that I had the honor of meeting Mrs. Cappleman by chance in the park at Little Rock. Readers, I wish you could all have been with me to enjoy this impromptu literary feast which I enjoyed as I stood there in that historic old park, hat in hand, and was entertained by this talented southern lady and famous poet of Arkansas.

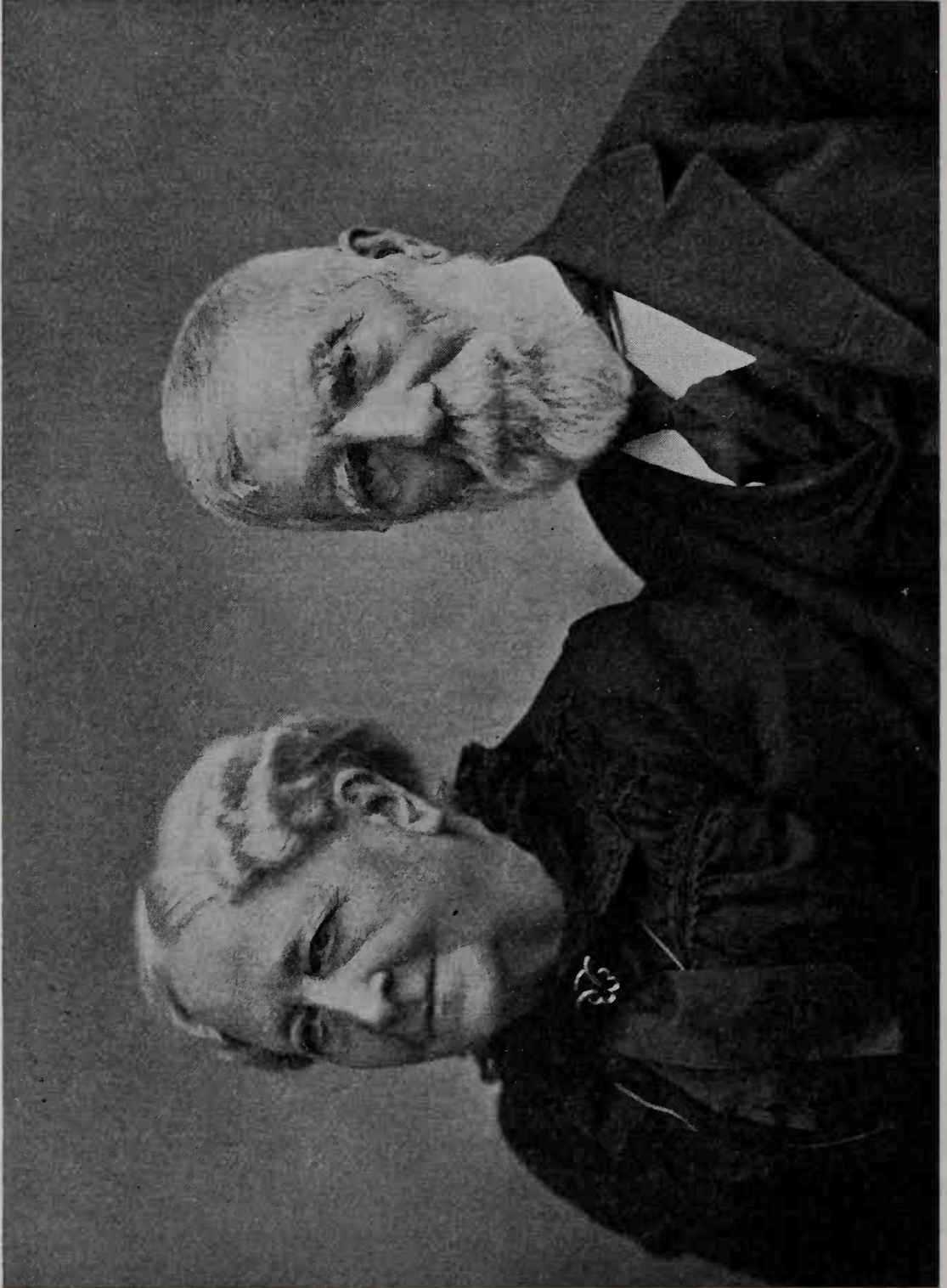
I was elated to learn that Mrs Cappleman is not only a poet but she is likewise a historian who has delved deeply into the beautiful history of Arkansas. I stood with mouth agape while she recounted to me many of the lofty annals of my wonderland and expressed ardent devotion to the state of which we are both proud to be citizens.

Somehow as I stood there and listened to this genius as she entertained me with her rare gift of conversational powers, I felt so hypnotized that I found myself repeating, I fear half aloud, some verses from her own gifted pen.

“When I’m afloat on my song-ship
The Universe sings to me;
My eyes are open to the vast, vague hope,
And I vision Immensity.

“Oh! I skim and I dive and am drifting
Out—out on the Anywhere Sea;
For when I’m afloat on my song-ship
The Universe sings to me.”

That’s the way I felt as I stood there and drank in the eloquence of my gifted companion. It seemed I was drifting—drifting somewhere—I knew not where—“on the Anywhere Sea” with an Arkansas genius and poet as the pilot of my craft as I seemed to “vision Immensity.”



MRS. MATILDA BURBRIDGE FRAZEE
Louisville, Kentucky

DR. LEWIS JACOB FRAZEE
1819-1905

LEWIS JACOB FRAZEE, 1819-1905

Physician and Writer, Louisville, Kentucky.

DR. LEWIS JACOB FRAZEE: There is an autobiographical sketch of Dr. Frazee as a conclusion to his sketch on family history included in this volume. In this sketch, Dr. Frazee gives reminiscences of his boyhood, leaving off before relating the interesting experiences of his young manhood, but further on in his history of which this sketch is a part he relates some of the later facts of interest. Dr. Frazee relates that after he had exhausted the facilities in Kentucky for a medical education he later went to Philadelphia, where he attended lectures and still later went to Europe, spending a year in furthering medical study in Paris. Of this trip across the Atlantic, a rare experience in those early days, he says that on April 25th, 1844, he sailed from New York on the Havre Packet *Ville de Lyon*. He landed at Havre on May the 29th. After his year of study was complete he spent some time in travel. On his return trip he sailed from Liverpool. He took vessel on August 11th, 1845, but remained at anchor until August 13th. As there was no "regular packet" to leave for several days he sailed on a merchant vessel.

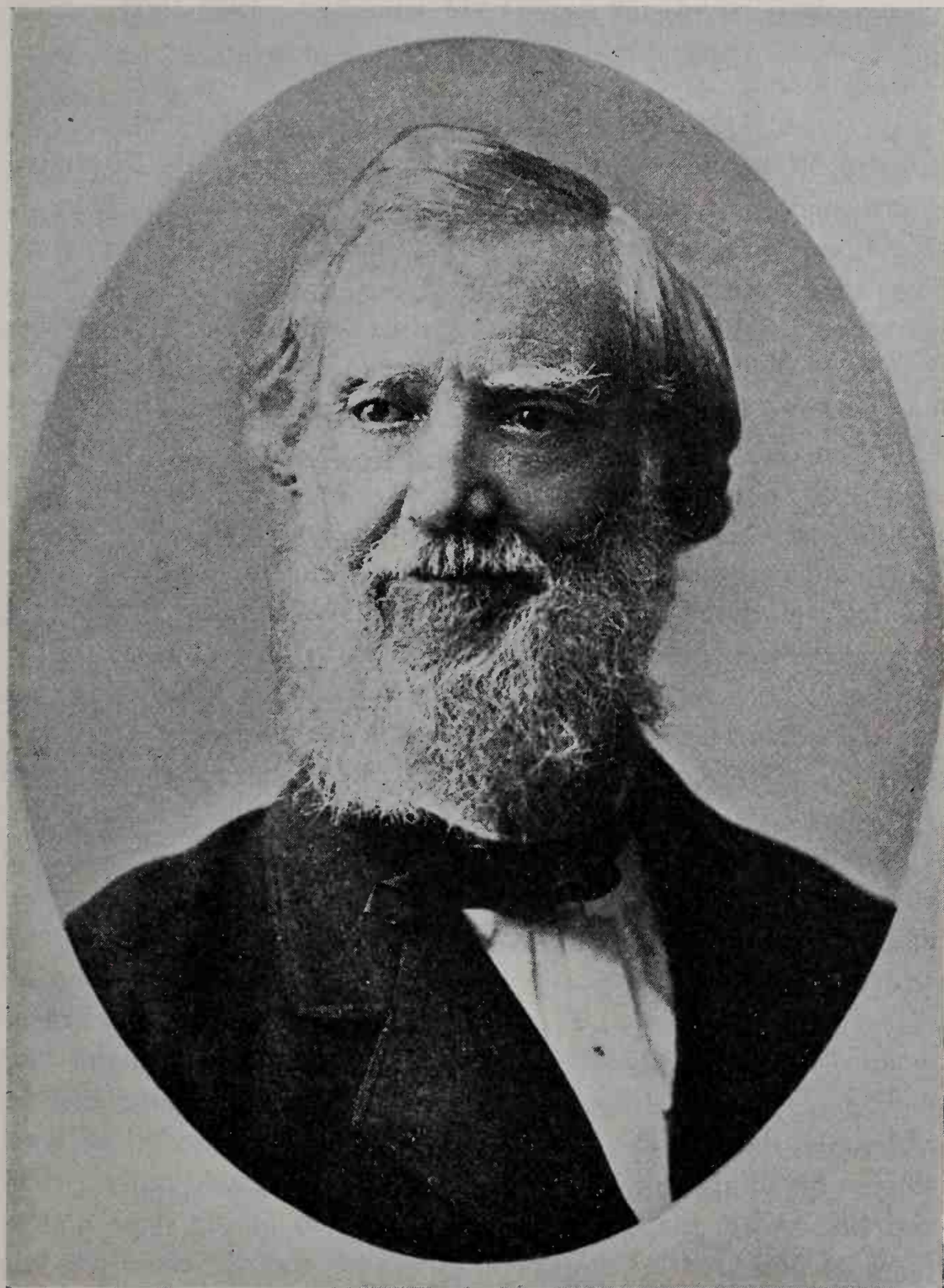
It must be remembered that the vessels in which Dr. Frazee crossed and recrossed the Atlantic were the old-time sailing vessels, as steamships were not yet in use. As he was ready for the return voyage there was in the harbor at Liverpool a new steamship, "The Great Britain," lying in dock expecting to leave in a few days. In Dr. Frazee's own words we quote his reason for not taking this wonderful steamboat for his return voyage, "but I was unwilling to risk this mammoth craft of thirty-five hundred tons burden, with one thousand horse power, and measuring three hundred and thirty-two feet in length upon her maiden voyage across the Atlantic." He arrived in New York Harbor on August 21, returning in less time than the trip over the previous year.

His description of the appearance of New York Harbor less than a hundred years ago is most interesting. "On the morning of August 21st, 1845, I had the heart thrilling joy of once more

looking upon the shores of my dear native land, the Land of Liberty. The beautiful Bay of New York, with the white sails like so many swans smoothly gliding over its bright waters, the velvet banks, the green shade trees and the neat white cottages form no mean picture to greet the eye of one who has just made a long and tedious voyage at sea."

LEWIS JACOB, second son of Dr. Ephraim Frazee (1792-1824) and his wife Susan Doniphan (1794-1884) was born in Mayslick, Mason County, Kentucky, August 23, 1819, d. August 12, 1905, Louisville, Kentucky; m. Matilda Burbridge, b. Nov. 12, 1823, Port Gibson, Miss., d. Oct. 27, 1907.

- c. 1. James Burbridge, b. August 21, 1847, d. Nov. 7, 1870.
- 2. Lewis Jacob II, b. April 8, 1849, d. Dec. 29, 1912; m. Minnie Rowley, July 2, 1889.
 - c. 1. Mary, b. July 20, 1890.
 - 2. Martha, b. Jan. 1893.
- 3. George Burbridge I, b. April 9, 1851, d. Feb. 24, 1925; m. Jan. 21, 1847, Sally Clark Riley, b. Jan. 21, 1847.
 - c. 1. James Burbridge, b. Nov. 25, 1874; m. Bessie May Love, Nov. 25, 1919.
 - 2. Matilda Jane, b. Jan. 8, 1876.
 - 3. William Ewing, b. Aug. 23, 1877, d. July 14, 1913.
 - 4. Lewis Jacob III, b. May 18, 1879, d. May 18, 1921; m. Lily Yenowine, July 31, 1903.
 - c. 1. Lewis Jacob IV, b. Aug. 2, 1905.
 - 2. William Ewing II, b. Nov. 7, 1913, d. Nov. 17, 1913.
 - 3. James Harding, b. Nov. 7, 1915.
- 5. George Burbridge II, b. April 25, 1881; m. Vera Cone, 1912.
 - c. 1. James Burbridge, b. Feb. 13, 1919.
- 6. Elizabeth Ewing Frazee, b. Oct. 25, 1885; m. Rev. Robert Daugherty, July 6, 1916.
 - c. 1. Matilda Frazee, b. July 20, 1917.
- 4. Mary Smith Frazee, b. Dec. 8, 1852; m. Alfred Howe, April 10, 1878, d. 1927.



REV. WILLIAM DONIPHAN FRAZEE
1841-1912
Preacher, writer and lecturer.

WILLIAM DONIPHAN FRAZEE, 1822-1902

Lawyer, Lecturer, Preacher and Author.

WILLIAM DONIPHAN FRAZEE was born at Mayslick, Mason County, Kentucky, April 9, 1822, died May 29, 1902, Moosa, California. He studied law in 1840 in the office of John A. McClung, nephew of Chief Justice Marshall, licensed to practice law 1842, practiced law in Rushville, Indiana, 1843-1846, in partnership with Phinehas M. Cassady; went to Fort De Moines and helped lay out the town plot there, at the time receiving three hundred and twenty acres of land; became a member of the Christian Church in 1844 at Little Flat Rock, Rush County, Indiana, went to California during the Gold Rush of "'49," later returned to Indiana where in 1854 he married Rebecca Jenkinson of Deerfield, Indiana, a little town near Winchester. She was the daughter of a very prominent citizen, Isaac Jenkinson. She was a marvelous woman, one of great talent, a lady of unusual refinement and brilliancy. While living in Winchester Mr. Frazee was law-partner of Enos L. Watson, the talented father of a talented son, the Hon. James Eli Watson, United States Senator from Indiana. Later Mr. Frazee was proprietor of a book store in Indianapolis. A singular coincidence occurred while Mr. Frazee possessed this book store. One day he lost a highly prized diamond-set shirt stud, the loss of which caused much anxiety and worry. Each member of the family looked high and low but all efforts were of no avail, the stud could not be found. Mr. Frazee worried so constantly over the loss of this valued treasure that during his night's sleep he had a vivid dream, dreaming that he had found the stud in a certain place back of a counter in his book store. So disappointed was he when he awakened, and so vivid was his dream, that he immediately hurried to the store and to the spot indicated by the dream, and sure enough, there was the stud, the finding of which gave him the happiest surprise of his life.

While living in Indianapolis his wife's health became so impaired that it was decided a change of climate might be of benefit

to her. The book store was disposed of and in 1873 the family, consisting of father, mother and six children, made the long toilsome trip to California. They made their home in San Bernardino, where Mr. Frazee opened a law office, and on Sundays preached for the Christian Church of that place. While living in San Bernardino he also published a newspaper. Some years later he gave up all other vocations and devoted himself entirely to preaching, lecturing and writing. He was fluent and eloquent, a speaker with charm, and literary merit. His best known and best selling book was entitled "Reminiscences and Sermons," which sold through the fifth edition. Mr. Frazee was one of the pioneer preachers of the Christian Church, and was a co-worker and follower of that great American Divine, Alexander Campbell. Mr. Frazee was also the author of "Sunshine and Shadows in Southern Lands," "San Bernardino County, Its Climate and Resources," "Oceanside, the Gateway City," and several others of minor importance. His ability as a public speaker led to extensive travel and lecture tours which extended over most of the United States.

The climate in California was not equal to restoring the health of his talented and gracious wife. She lived but a few years after their removal to California, passing away Sept. 3, 1876. Burial at San Bernardino.

There were six children born to this union.

c. 1. Wilmont D., b. Dec. 26, 1855, d. ——. Attended Butler University, Indiana, later went to Arizona and founded the Arizona Gazette, became Justice of the Peace and held a responsible position with the Arizona Canal Company. In 1881 he married Miss Margaret Tucker.

c. 1. Wilmont D., Jr.; m., 2 sons.

2. Louise Pauline.

3. Helen Isabell; m., 2 sons.

4. Mary.

2. Isaac Jenkinson, b. Indiana, Nov. 30, 1858. Artist, Poet, Author and Singer. Studied art in Louisville, Kentucky, under Clarence Boyd, who had been a pupil of

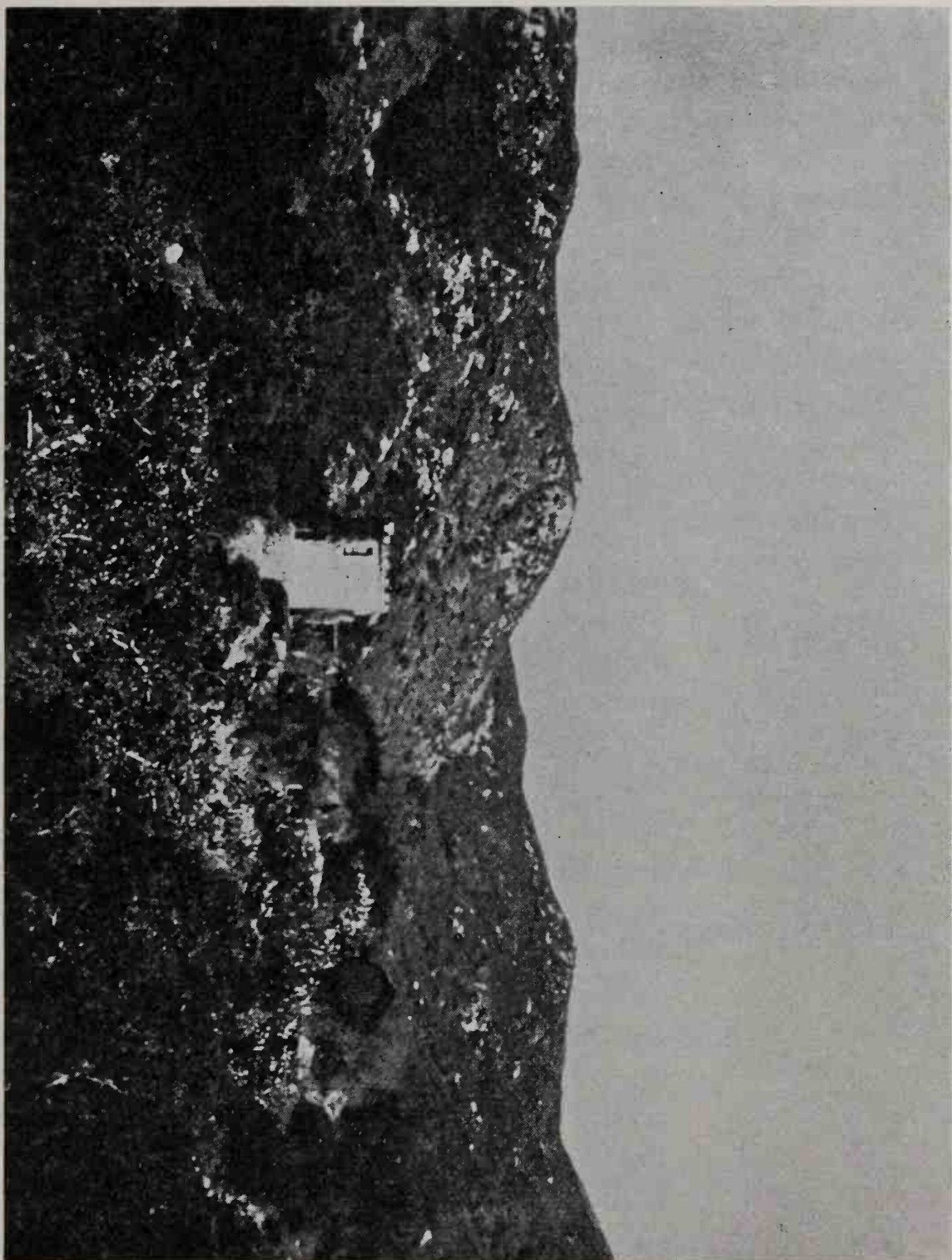
Carolus Duran of Paris; m. 1885, Bettie Dickinson of Louisville, Kentucky. Returned to California and studied Art under Anedee Joullin, in the meantime overseeing a farm in San Louis Rey. Later purchased the beautiful, picturesque, oak-clad estate of Woreland, upon which he built a most unique and artistic towered structure called "Frazee Castle." It is three stories in height and built of granite. It is medieval in appearance and quite imposing setting amidst trees and mountains. It was while residing in this castle that Mr. Frazee wrote and produced that great Indian pageant, Kelshi Manido, or Great Spirit, which is still running twelve years after its first appearance, which was given in 1915 in the great out-of-doors around Frazee Castle, Mr. Frazee and all members of his family participating as the actors. This first audience consisted of hundreds of people coming from miles around, even from great distances, to see this remarkable performance.

Mr. Frazee has done much newspaper work and some magazine work. In 1913 he won first prize in the "Lyric West Central" for the best poem published during the year. Besides Mr. Frazee's talent as artist and writer he has possessed one of those very rare, high, sweet, tenor voices, seldom equalled either on or off the stage.

At present his Art Studio is at Laguna Beach, California. Mrs. Frazee also is a person of rare talents. She has produced some very clever literary sketches characteristic of old Spanish Mission days, which have found ready favor with magazine publishers.

Isaac Jenkinson Frazee m. 1885, Bettie Dickinson.

- c. 1. William Addison, b. May 1, 1886; m. Marian White, seven children.
2. Elizabeth, b. Feb. 14, 1889, m. Professor C. A. Worsley, two children. Prof. Worsley teaches in the high school at Fullertown, California. Mrs.



FRAZEE TOWER CASTLE
Moosa, California
Built by and home of Isaac Jenkinson Frazee.

Worsley is gifted as a designer of interior decorating, she does beautiful pottery and hammered metal work.

3. Lewis Jenkinson, b. Dec. 8, 1893, d. Sept. 29, 1925. Did a marvelous work as leader and teacher of boys, a beautiful singer, he took the leading dramatic part in the pageant, Kitshi Manido; m. June 29, 1918, Gertrude Rettig, three children.
4. Helen, b. April 14, 1896, teacher. Because of her beautiful voice was chosen from a group of three hundred for the title role of Aduretus, the Greek play given in San Diego. She also has rare poetical talent. Her sonnets have brought renown to the family. Braithwaite, editor of American Anthology, wrote to her father that her "Sonnet Sequence" was the best thing in its line published during the year in America. Her name also appears in the British Anthology. She has been rated as one of the seven best sonnet writers now living in America. She married, 1919, Professor W. M. Bower, three children.
5. Nahda Rebecca, b. March 8, 1898, talented as a writer of short stories, has unusual dramatic ability; m. Rev. Samuel W. Wheeler, 1918, three children.
6. Betty Dickinson, gifted in dramatics and as a writer of verses, graduate of California State University. A teacher of English; m. June, 1927, Professor Paul Layman Moses, teacher of science.
7. Edee Lou (Edith Louise) talented and beautiful, gifted in dramatics, art, poetry and song. A rare musician, graduate California State University; m. 1926, Dr. Carl E. Eckhart, scientist, who is now in Munich, as representative of the United

States Government to do scientific and research work.

3. Susan Isabelle, b. April 13, 1860, talented as a writer and teacher of English. Has taught English many years and has written a text book on English. She has mothered and educated two nieces, graduating both of them in the California State University. She has been an angel of goodness and mercy to her brother and his family. As a teacher she has wielded a great influence over her pupils, has been especially helpful to young men in inspiring them with moral courage and a worth while character. Hundreds of her pupils will call her "blessed," for the refined, cultured and moral influence she exerted over them both in the classroom and elsewhere. Education in California has been greatly benefited by her work and her influence.
4. Doniphan Blair, b. July 27, 1863, d. May, 1899. Lawyer, "Large and handsome like his great-uncle, Alexander W. Doniphan, for whom he was named, and universally loved for a sweet, cheery, amiable disposition."
5. Wilemina Rebecca, b. 1865, d. 1870.
6. Francis Samuel, b. 1868, d. 1878.

The following poems were written by daughters of Isaac Jenkinson Frazee, Laguna Beach, California.

IMMORTALITY

When I behold the infinite skiey spaces
 Or gaze into the mighty depths of sea,
 I am struck dumb by God's unnumbered phases
 And tremble at His vast immensity.
 But—when the little leaves at break of morning
 Tremble with separate thrills of life's delight
 And the old moon, boat-like, without a warning,
 Has broken from the moorings of the night,
 A sudden nearness to my soul's creation

Holds me as part of that immensity.
 Companion-wise, and finding its relation
 Breaks through the veil of immortality.

—Betty Frazee Moses

I do not know why I should love the world
 With such a sudden, sweet abandonment—
 Last night my life was drifting, sails half-furled,
 A weary vessel where the wind is spent;
 Today, a gallant thing, it rides the foam,
 I am in love with being first myself—
 A wistful wonder walks my little home
 And sets the china singing on the shelf.

The baby smiling, in a happy dream,
 The children playing on the trim, green lawn,
 Stab me with sudden beauty. Like a stream
 Life bears me up, and out, and on, and on,
 Lifting above all duties that would irk,
 Thankful to be a woman at her work.

—Helen Frazee Bower.

PATERNAL ANCESTRAL LINE OF EPHRAIM SAMUEL FRAZEE

JOSEPH FRAZEE, b. 16—, 1713, b. England (?); m. Mary Osborne, daughter Stephen Osborne, his son or grandson Ephraim, m. twice, twenty-eight children. First wife's children, nineteen. Second wife's children, nine.

Ephraim had a son Ephraim, but it is not known which of the two wives was his mother. This EPHRAIM m. three times, father of eighteen children; names of wives not known. Sons by second marriage:

- c. 1. Samuel; m. Rebecca Jacobs from Sandy Glades, on the Big Kanahwa, Virginia, now part of Pennsylvania, moved to Mason County, Kentucky.

c. 1. Dr. Ephraim Frazee, b. Mason County, Kentucky ;
m. Susan M. Doniphan.

- c. 1. Joseph Samuel.
2. Lewis Jacob.
3. William Doniphan.
4. Ephraim Samuel.

2. Thurman.

MATERNAL LINE

DON ALPHONSE JPHAN, ancestor of Alexander Doniphan of Virginia, 1650-1716.

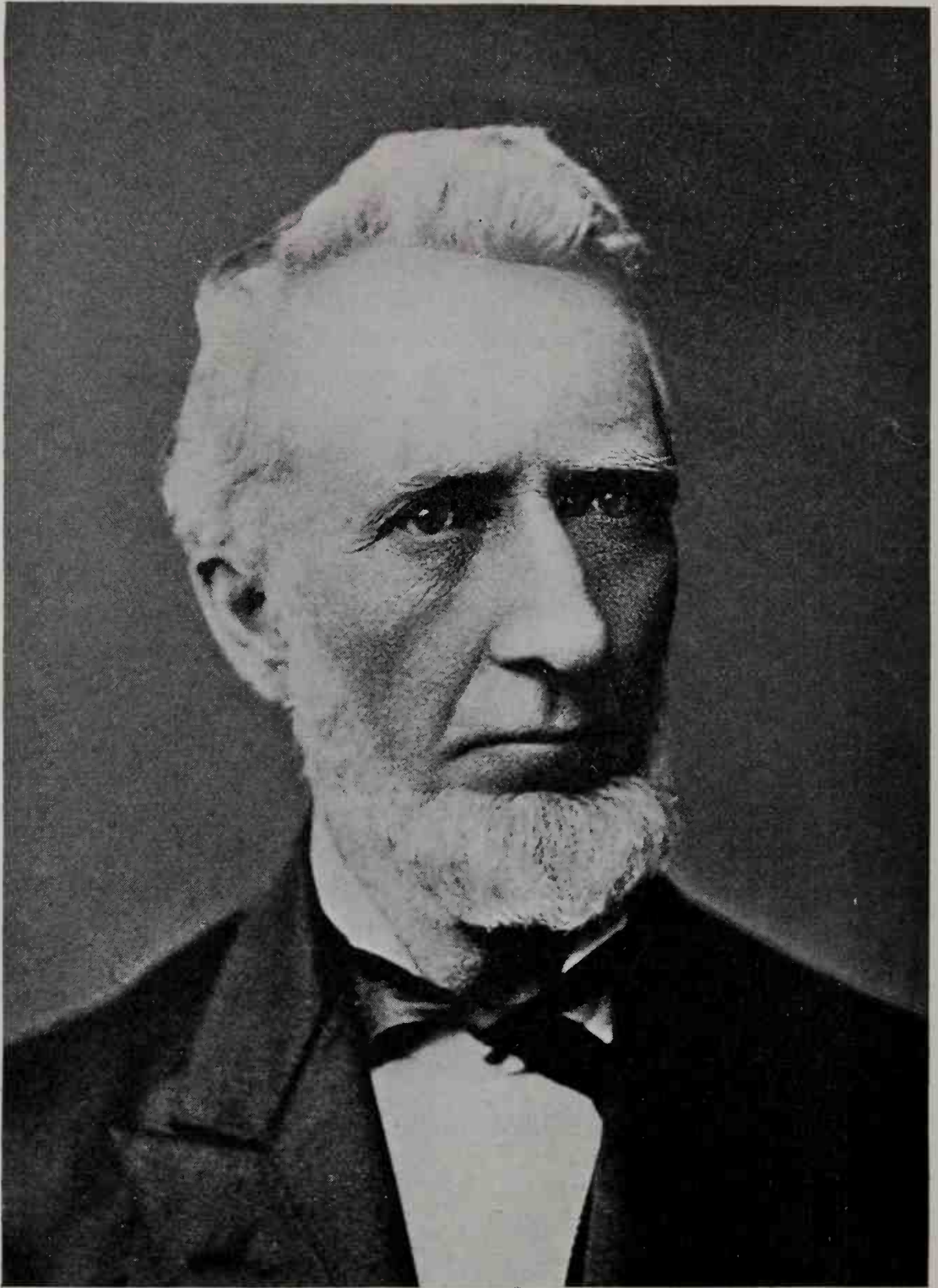
ALEXANDER DONIPHAN m. Margaret Mott, daughter of George Mott ; whose son, Mott, m. Matilda Ann Anderson, daughter of Sir Walter Anderson ; whose son, Alexander, m. Mary Waugh, daughter of Joseph Waugh ; whose son, Joseph Doniphan, m. Ann Smith, daughter of Captain Thomas William Smith ; whose daughter, Susan, m. Dr. Ephraim Frazee.

Customer Smith of Osterhanger, England, ancestor of Sir Sydney Smith ; whose son, Joseph Thomas Smith, m. Kitty Anderson, daughter of Sir Walter Anderson ; whose son, Thomas Smith, b. 1739, d. Nov. 29, 1801, m. 1760, Mary Elizabeth Keith, daughter of Parson James Keith and his wife, Mary Isham Randolph ; whose daughter, Ann, m. Joseph Doniphan ; whose daughter, Susan, m. Dr. Ephraim Frazee.

EPHRAIM SAMUEL FRAZEE, 1824-1896

Preacher, Legislator, Landowner and Stockman.

EPHRAIM SAMUEL FRAZEE, was the fourth and youngest son of Dr. Ephraim Frazee of Mason County, Kentucky, and his wife, Susan Doniphan Frazee, and was a descendant on the paternal line of Joseph Frazee, one of the "Associates" of Elizabethtowne, New Jersey, and his wife, Mary Osborne Frazee, whose father, Stephen Osborne, was also one of the Elizabethtowne "Associates." On the maternal line he was descended from Don



HON. EPHRAIM SAMUEL FRAZEE
1824-1896



FRANCES AUSTEN FRAZEE
Wife of Ephraim Samuel Frazee

Alphonso Jphan (Doniphan), George Mott, Reverend John Waugh, Reverend John Keith and other illustrious Virginia families, including the Randolphs, Ishams and Wheatlies. He was born at Mayslick, Mason County, Kentucky, Oct. 4, 1824, died at Orange, Indiana, June 14, 1896. On March 9, 1847, he married Frances Elizabeth Austen of Fayette County, born Jan. 20, 1827, in Baltimore, Maryland, she died May 1, 1910, at Orange, Indiana. All their children were born in Rush County, Indiana.

- c. 1. Esther Catharine, b. Feb. 20, 1848, d. Feb. 1, 1922.
2. George Doniphan, b. Nov. 11, 1849, d. Sept. 20, 1853.
3. Susan, b. Nov. 17, 1851, d. July 29, 1891, Rush County.
4. Isabelle, b. March 13, 1854, d. Oct. 11, 1896.
5. Edward Austen, b. Feb. 25, 1856.
6. Ephraim, b. May 10, 1858.
7. John Paul, b. Aug. 30, 1860, d. July 2, 1926.
8. } Twin daughters, b. Sept. 25, 1862 { d. Sept. 28, 1862.
9. } { d. Oct. 8, 1862.
10. Lewis Anderson, b. June 27, 1864.
11. Frances, b. July 12, 1866.
12. Mary, b. Feb. 6, 1869, d. Dec. 21, 1877.

1. Esther Catharine, b. Feb. 20, 1848, d. Feb. 1, 1922; m. Nov. 28, 1876, Dr. Vachel Thomas Lindsay, b. Gallatin County, Kentucky, Aug. 31, 1843, d. Sept. 19, 1918. All their children were born in Springfield, Illinois.

- c. 1. Clive Catharine, b. Oct. 10, 1877; m. June 14, 1904, Dr. Arthur Paul Wakefield, b. Oct. 5, 1878, Bloomfield, Ohio.

- c. 1. Vachel Lindsay, b. April 17, 1906, Wuhu, China.

2. Mary Churchill, b. May 18, 1908, Springfield, Ill., d. China, March 8, 1916.

3. Catharine Frazee, b. Sept. 26, 1913, Wuhu, China.

4. Martha Isabelle, b. May 4, 1915, Wuhu, China.

2. Nicholas Vachel, b. Nov. 10, 1879, poet, writer;

- m. May 19, 1925, Elizabeth Conner, b. Oct. 12, 1901, Spokane, Washington.
- c. 1. Susan Doniphan, b. May 28, 1926, Spokane, Washington.
 - 2. Nicholas Cave, b. Sept. 16, 1927, Spokane, Washington.
- 3. Isabel, b. March 10, 1881, d. April 7, 1888, Springfield, Illinois.
- 4. Esther, b. 1883, d. March 20, 1888, Springfield, Illinois.
- 5. Eudora, b. Oct. 10, 1885, d. April 3, 1888, Springfield, Illinois.
- 6. Joy, b. Aug. 29, 1889; m. April 11, 1914, Benjamin Harrison Blair, b. Sept. 28, 1888, Warrensville, Ohio.
 - c. 1. Vachel Lindsay, b. March 3, 1915, Cleveland, Ohio.
 - 2. Benita Harrison, b. Sept. 23, 1918.
 - 3. Catharine Frazee, b. May 15, 1921.
 - 4. Alexander Doniphan, b. April 19, 1925, d. May 2, 1926.
 - 5. Francis Austen, b. Jan. 24, 1927.
 - 6. Harrison Lindsay, b. July 30, 1928.
- 2. George Doniphan, b. Nov. 11, 1849, d. Sept. 20, 1853.
- 3. Susan, b. Nov. 17, 1851, d. July 29, 1891, Springfield, Missouri; m. March 19, 1872, Jesse W. Robinson, b. Dec. 27, 1842, Rush County, Indiana, d. Aug. 12, 1918, Long Beach, California.
- c. 1. Samuel Osmyn, b. Rush County, Dec. 18, 1873; m. Aug. 24, 1902, Cora Heeb, b——, d. Dec. 17, 1926.
 - 2. John Claudius, b. Rush County, Nov. 5, 1875; m. Alma Bing of Montana. Their children were all born in Montana.
- c. 1. Emma Mary, b. Dec. 15, 1900; m. Fred R. Brown.

- c. 1. Helen, b. in Montana.
- 2. Jessie Susan, b. June 25, 1902, in Montana ;
m. Albert Quay.
- c. 1. Albert, b. in Montana.
- 3. Anna May, b. Feb. 5, 1904 ; m. Wallace W.
Bruce.
- c. 1. Claudia Roberta.
- 4. Doniphan Franklin, b. Sept. 26, 1905.
- 5. Edward Raymond, b. July 14, 1914.
- 6. Eleanor Lucille, b. Dec. 23, 1917.
- 3. James Holton, b. Rush County, Indiana, April 3,
1878, d. Aug. 31, 1927, at Spokane, Washington ;
m. April 5, 1905, Lucy May Cunningham, b. April
3, 1878.
- c. 1. Jean, b. Feb. 8, 1914, Spokane, Washington.
- 4. William Doniphan, b. Aug. 11, 1880, Rush County,
Indiana. Lives in the Philippines. Manager of
Cocoanut Ranch ; m. March, 1913, Anna ———.
- c. 1. William Doniphan, Jr., b. Feb. 1914, Phil-
ippines.
- 5. Jesse Blount, b. Shelby County, Indiana, Nov. 12,
1882, Merchant, Belgrade, Montana ; m. 1st, Elois
Clough, Sept. 16, 1904, d. Aug. 24, 1907 ; m. 2nd,
Mable Gilmer, June 14, 1910.
- c. 1. Ruth, b. 1912.
- 2. Ray, b. 1914.
- 3. Frances, b. 1920.
- 6. Edward Frazee, b. Shelby County, Indiana, Oct. 12,
1886. Resides in Arizona.
- 4. Isabelle, b. March 13, 1854, d. Oct. 11, 1896, Rushville,
Indiana ; m. Jan. 9, 1884, George Wallace Campbell,
b. March 18, 1854, lawyer and editor. Their children
were born in Rushville, Indiana.
- c. 1. Bruce, b. Dec. 2, 1884 ; m. June 9, 1909, Alice Kath-
leen Skead, Winnipeg, Canada.
- c. 1. Eileen, b. May 18, 1910, d. Aug. 12, 1910.

2. Leslie Mary, b. Nov. 14, 1911, d. Nov. 20, 1912.
3. Wallace Vaughan, b. Oct. 18, 1915.
2. Helen, b. March 7, 1887; m. June 14, 1911, Dr. George Walter Havens, b. Rushville.
 - c. 1. Isabelle, b. March 18, 1915, McGill, Nevada.
3. Leland, b. March 11, 1895, Mining Engineer for Missouri Pacific Railroad; m. July 20, 1922, Mary Kinnard Southwick, b. Nov. 22, 1894, Atlantic City, New Jersey, married in Chicago.
 - c. 1. Leland, Jr., b. Oct. 11, 1923, St. Louis.
 2. Francis Ephraim, b. Nov. 19, 1926, d. March 12, 1927, Benton, Arkansas.
 3. Elizabeth Kinnard, b. Nov. 19, 1926.
5. Edward Austen, b. Feb. 25, 1856. Churchman and land owner; m. Dec. 2, 1879, Evaline Blacklidge, b. Dec. 2, 1858, Rush County.
 - c. 1. Mary, b. March 27, 1881, Orange, Indiana, d. March 26, 1907.
 2. Grace, b. Oct. 24, 1884, Orange, Indiana; m. May 5, 1910, Richard V. Sipe, b. Feb. 25, 1883, Orange, Indiana. Lawyer, Writer.
 - c. 1. Ruth, b. May 6, 1913, Indianapolis, d. July 9, 1927.
3. Edward Samuel, b. Dec. 15, 1893, Rush county; m. June 16, 1916, Rita Readle, b. Sept. 23, 1893, Rushville, Indiana.
 - c. 1. Jean, b. Sept. 18, 1917.
 2. Robert, b. Dec. 20, 1919.
 3. Martha Evaline, b. Dec. 21, 1926.
4. Dorothy, b. March 6, 1898, Rush County; m. Reverend C. Harold Douglas, a minister in the Orthodox Friends Church, is the Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Criticism in the Seminary and Collegiate Bible Institute of Washington, D. C. Mr. Douglas is a graduate with the

degree of Bachelor of Arts of Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana, and of Columbia University, New York, with the degree of Master of Arts. He graduated from the Philadelphia School of the Bible, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and studied at the Bible Institute of Pennsylvania and the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the Winona School of Theology, Winona Lake, Indiana. He was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Divinity from Bonebrake Theological Seminary, Dayton, Ohio.

6. Ephraim, b. May 10, 1858. Never married, resides in Aberdeen, Washington, where he is one of the pillars in the Christian Church; reference to him is made in the sketches of his father and mother.
7. John Paul, b. Aug. 30, 1860, d. July 2, 1926, Rushville, Indiana. Lumber and Coal Merchant; m. April 25, 1888, Bertha Alice Havens, b. Aug. 17, 1861, Rushville, Indiana.
 - c. 1. Lewis Maddox, b. July 21, 1889; Public Speaker and Entertainer, m. Aug. 11, 1923, Kendrick Brook.
 2. Frances, b. June 6, 1893, Rushville, Indiana; Press Reporter and Reader, m. Nov. 18, 1919, Jay Gould Drum, merchant, Miles City, Montana.
 - c. 1. John Jay, b. Oct. 8, 1920, Miles City.
 2. David George, b. March 7, 1923, Miles City.
 3. Alice, b. April 6, 1925, Miles City.
 3. John Paul, Jr., b. Feb. 18, 1895, Rushville, Indiana; m. Feb. 1919, Lucile Charman Gray.
 - c. 1. Charman.
 2. Janet Gray.
 4. William Havens, b. Oct. 10, 1903, Rushville.
8. } Twin daughters, b. Sept. 25, 1862 { d. Sept. 28, 1862.
9. } { d. Oct. 8, 1862.
10. Lewis Anderson, b. June 27, 1864, promoter, builder,

owner and for thirty-three years the manager of the Connersville Telephone Plant. m. March 15, 1888, Beulah Hamilton, b. June 6, 1866, Bracken County, Kentucky.

- c. 1. Samuel Oliver, b. June 27, 1889, d. Sept. 12, 1889, Connersville, Indiana.
 - 2. Paul Anderson, b. June 15, 1891, d. April 17, 1908, Connersville, Indiana.
 - 3. Essie May, b. May 6, 1894, Connersville, Indiana ; m. Dec. 5, 1920, Jo Charles Johnston, b. July 29, 1896, Greensburg, Indiana. Wholesale grocery merchant.
 - c. 1. Lewis Anderson, b. Oct. 11, 1921.
 - 2. Charles Henry, b. Oct. 14, 1924.
 - 3. Sarah Josephine, b. July 25, 1926.
11. Frances, b. July 12, 1866, Rush County, Indiana ; m. Nov. 27, 1889, Lucius Oliver Hamilton, b. Jan. 29 1862, Bracken County, Kentucky.
- c. 1. Francis Frazee, b. Feb. 21, 1891, Rush County, Indiana ; m. 1st, Sept. 15, 1916, Lera Ruth Crane, b. ———, Lafayette, Indiana, d. Oct. 22, 1918 ; m. 2nd, July 22, 1920, Cathryn Miller, b. May 11, 1903, Mattoon, Illinois.
 - c. 1. Jack Miller, b. Dec. 16, 1921, Indianapolis, Indiana.
 - 2. Francis Frazee, Jr., b. Aug. 9, 1923, Indianapolis, Indiana.
 - 2. Oliver Theodore II, b. April 9, 1894, Rush County, Indiana ; m. May 21, 1921, Miriam Wilson, b. July 27, 1895, Greenfield, Indiana.
 - c. 1. Frances, b. Jan. 22, 1923, Indianapolis, Indiana.
 - 2. Oliver Theodore III, b. May 19, 1924, Indianapolis, Ind.
 - 3. Miriam, b. Aug. 27, 1928, Tucson, Arizona.
 - 3. Lucius Vachel, b. May 25, 1897, Rush County, In-

diana; m. October 18, 1919, Harriett Shute, b. Feb. 14, 1899, Jackson, Michigan.

c. 1. Lucius Oliver II, b. Oct. 19, 1920, Indianapolis, Indiana.

2. Linda, b. Sept. 25, 1925, Indianapolis, Indiana.

12. Mary, b. Feb. 6, 1869, Rush County, d. Dec. 31, 1877.

SKETCH WRITTEN DURING THE "80's"

By Dr. Lewis Jacob Frazee of Louisville, Kentucky.

EPHRAIM SAMUEL FRAZEE, my youngest brother, was born in Mayslick, Ky., October 4th, 1824, two days before the death of our father. After going to different schools he finished his course of study at Bethany College, Va., then under the Presidency of Alexander Campbell, and in 1837 or 38 settled in Rush County, Indiana, on the farm on which he still lives. On March 9th, 1847, he married Frances Austen, whose father and mother had some years before moved to Fayette County, Indiana, from Baltimore, and by whom he had twelve children, most of them still living, and highly respected in the communities in which they live. He gave both his girls and boys good educational advantages, his three oldest daughters graduating in the same class and in the same institution. My brother joined the Christian church when quite young, and commenced preaching a few years afterward. He has been preaching for some forty years, and during that time he has held his membership in the Fayetteville congregation, and most of the time has been elder and preacher for this church. His services for this and other congregations were usually, if not always, gratuitous. Being in independent circumstances, he seemed always willing to give his services for the good of the cause. During my many visits to my mother I have repeatedly heard my brother preach, which he always did with earnestness and force. He is public-spirited, subscribing freely to enterprises of a public character, and very liberal to the poor. He entertains freely, keeping an open house for both friends and strangers. He is influential and popular in his county, and has represented Rush County two

terms in the Legislature. Besides cultivating his large farm he has paid a great deal of attention to raising fine stock, and has been very successful in taking premiums at fairs in different parts of the State, his herd of Shorthorns being one among the finest in Indiana. My brother has for years been very regular in having a family Bible reading and prayers before breakfast. He has a good collection of books, especially those of a religious character, and has used them to profit. His wife has been a woman of great industry and energy, a true helpmate.



Wedding Togs of the Early 70's.

MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH SAMUEL
FRAZEE

FRAZEE

Reverend Ephraim Samuel Frazee 1824-1896

EPHRAIM SAMUEL FRAZEE, son of Dr. Ephraim Frazee and Susan M. Doniphan Frazee, was born at Mayslick, Kentucky October 4, 1824, died at Orange, Indiana, June 14, 1896. The father died when Ephraim Samuel was but three days old, leaving the young wife, only twenty-eight years of age, with four little sons to rear, the eldest, Joseph Samuel, then but six years of age.

For several years after the father's death, Ephraim Samuel's mother made her home in Germantown, Kentucky, where they, in partnership with his Uncle Joseph Frazee, his father's youngest brother, had a general store. Uncle Joseph was appointed guardian for the four little boys and executor of their father's estate, which, besides interest in the store at Germantown, consisted of lands in Rush, Fayette and Marion Counties in Indiana.

Several years after the death of Dr. Frazee the widow and the two older sons, Joseph Samuel and Lewis Jacob, came to the home farm in Rush County, Indiana, for a permanent home. The older boys often returned and spent much time in Kentucky, until they became real southerners at heart. Lewis returning there for his education never made his home for long in Indiana.

The two younger sons, William Doniphan and Ephraim Samuel, made their home for several years after their mother came to Indiana with their guardian, Uncle Joseph Frazee, near Germantown, Kentucky. They attended school and helped Uncle Joseph in his general store.

It was a delight to the writer, when a young married woman, living in Brooksville, Kentucky, to visit Cousin Susan Walton, the only daughter of Uncle Joseph Frazee, (she married John Hervey Walton. She with her husband was living on the Walton farm

north of the old Frazee farm which was situated north and east of Germantown) and to have her tell me in most tender and admirable language of the great esteem Uncle Joseph had for my father, whom, she said, was always "so dutiful, so respectful, so appreciative, and so clean of mind, and a real brother" to her.

At the age of fourteen years my father left his uncle's home to come live with his mother in Indiana. He made the long solitary trip from Germantown to his mother's home alone and on horseback. When he reached Laurel, Indiana, upon inquiry he was told the way to the home in Rush County of the Widow Frazee. Late in the afternoon he went too far on the road before turning, darkness was approaching, realizing he must have missed his way he stopped at the home of a family named Gray and asked for the night's lodging. It was not convenient for them to accommodate the strange young traveler. He was told that if he would go a little farther on to the home of "Deacon Austen" that no doubt he could find lodging. The weary little traveler started on once more and reached the home of Deacon Austen. When his identity became known as the son of their friend the "Widow Frazee" he was most warmly welcomed, given a good supper, allowed to "toast" his feet by the blazing fireside, given a night's rest in a good clean bed and incidentally made the acquaintance of little Frances Austen, a miss of twelve years, who was destined eight years later to become his bride.

On their Rush County farm of 640 acres of black fertile soil, this blue eyed, fair skinned, tow headed, slender lad grew to young manhood among all the vicissitudes and hardships of Indiana's pioneer life. At this time there were only trails and mud roads for the traveler. The land was covered with heavy forests, many of the large poplar, oak and walnut trees having trunks from six to twelve feet in diameter. The land was full of swamps, so dangerous to the health of the inhabitants. It was many years before the country was well drained, this improvement was still in process during my childhood days. As late as when my oldest brother, Austen, was in his 'teens I can remember him being ill with ague, or as many called it, "chills and fever." I can still

see him wrapped in a big bed comfort, sitting in an arm chair, chilling until it seemed to me he shook the house.

My father's mother, a woman who belonged to a family educated back for many generations, did not neglect the education of her four sons. She saw to it that they were all college educated men. I have in my possession my father's diploma of graduation at Bethany College, Virginia, dated July 4, 1846, signed by that noted American Divine, Alexander Campbell. Another signature is that of R. Richardson, Professor of Chemistry.

My father, having been an orphan and having had the beautiful example of his Uncle Joseph Frazee as his guardian was always considerate and solicitous for widows and orphans. Many estates did he settle as executor for widows and their children, never once charging for his services. During his active life the Court in Rush and Fayette Counties never convened without his having some report to make or some cause to plead. Naturally fitted intellectually for the law, with a fine judicial mind, he was a success in court and was a better lawyer than some who made law their profession. Twice he was honored by Rush and Decatur Counties by being sent as their joint representative to the State Legislature. He was urgently requested to accept a third term, but he never approved of any one accepting a third term and declined the honor. He had many disappointments, many heartaches, was more than once treacherously betrayed by men whom he thought friends, but he never wavered, never lost heart and always kept his wonderful faith in the Heavenly Father, believing beyond any doubt that "whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth," that eventually all things work together for good for those who love, serve, and trust in God.

My father was forty years of age soon after the Civil War began. At his age a preacher with seven children was not expected to go to war, his duty was rather to care for the country side during this great national upheaval. His brothers, all older than he, had passed the age of enlistment, the family burden in this respect fell upon the younger generation, on nephews, the sons of his oldest brother, Joseph Samuel. Father and his next older

brother, William Doniphan, were both for the Union, his two older brothers and his mother were in sympathy with the Confederacy, his mother, a southerner, was very bitter. Father's older children were girls. He had no son old enough to enter the service. The two nephews who volunteered were sons of Joseph Samuel. The eldest, John Paul, fought for the Union, William D. fought for the Confederacy, the family sentiment being divided as with their father's brothers. Cousin John once told me that he and his brother met once during the war when the two armies were encamped near each other, that the two brothers met at a dividing fence and talked to each other.

When the four years of horror had passed and the wonderful news came that General Lee had surrendered, joy was unconfined through the north. Often have I heard my mother relate that when the glad tidings came there was no means of speedily conveying the news, that the word was passed from mouth to mouth. Heralds hurried on their fastest horses to shout the news to all who were within hearing distance. Every farmer had a dinner bell, and when the news was shouted out each bell was set to ringing. My father stood for three hours and rang our bell, pealing out the glad tidings as far as the tones would carry, when joy and peace were heralded to the countryside.

Father was one of the patrons and founders of Butler University. As long as he was physically able he attended the Board meetings. He took great pride in the University as a school of our church, the Christian Church, and raised a large amount of the funds to establish it, giving liberally of his own means, expecting it to be a second Bethany College. I am thankful he did not live to see an agnostic fill a chair of instruction and to see the school pass from its original paramount purpose, that of educating young men and young women in the simple gospel of the New Testament, an object so dear to his heart: as in other things he needs would have submitted to the inevitable changes of progress.

My father lived the ideal life of the Pioneer Leader in Indiana and was one of the builders of the new state. He was a born leader and broad in his vision of life, as our forefathers

might say, "He was a man of parts." He led his community in its educational, religious and social life, in moral courage, in civic pride, in the cultivation of farms and raising of live stock.

Besides being a preacher, teacher, politician and an executor of estates, he was a successful breeder of registered cattle and of Percheron Norman and Clydesdale horses. His reputation as such reached far beyond the borders of our own state. Men from all sections of Indiana and elsewhere purchased from him his valuable and beautiful registered stock. He was a very special benefit to the state in this capacity. Coming to the state when the state was comparatively new, when it needed men of force, wisdom, and discretion, he became a most responsible and valuable citizen.

About the year 1875 he possessed his first show herd of Short horn cattle, which was the forerunner of his show herds extending over all the remaining years of his active life. The last few years of his activities in this line he owned two marvelous show herds of Shorthorn cattle which he showed far and wide at the County and State Fairs, not only in Indiana but the adjoining states. The number of "ribbons" he brought home were beyond any estimate to be made at this late day.

He was the force and guiding influence in organizing the first Live Stock Association in America. He assisted in publishing the Shorthorn Herd Book, in which all his and all other blooded stock were registered. There were many volumes of this Herd Book which completely filled one of his bookcases.

The breeding of marvelous Percheron and Clydesdale horses was as much a hobby with him as his blooded cattle. The great draft horses he owned were very like those one sees today on the streets of the cities of England, France, Belgium and Switzerland;; large, powerful, beautiful, gentle just as are portrayed in that famous picture of Rosa Bonheur, The Horse Fair, which hangs in the Metropolitan Museum of New York City.

When a little more than twenty-two years of age, on March 9, 1847, he was married to Frances Austen who was two years his junior. To this union were born twelve children, eight of

whom lived to maturity, four sons and four daughters; seven of the number married and reared families.

He was a remarkable father, his demeanor, his conversation and influence in the home were always of the ennobling type of the highest order. His conversation was cheerful, clean, wholesome and witty. Our home was in no sense a "common" one. Neighborhood gossip and the meddling in the affairs of others were things not tolerated, nor was immodesty or vulgarity of either word or action. He gave his children a college education, always liberal and generous with them in the things necessary to their development and welfare, leading them into lives of usefulness and responsibility. His children have lived to appreciate their heritage and honor his memory.

In all his struggles and joys he had a sympathetic partner in his loyal wife. A woman of rare intellect and education, a help to him in his literary pursuits as much as in his everyday walk of life. She was an ever present and necessary help to him as a critic to his sermons and other public speaking and could, with a quick discernment, see the strong points and the errors in his work. He relied much on her judgment in how to express himself clearly and to the point. Few people knew this of our mother, she was so modest, so timid and so retiring in her disposition. Her mind was of high order and her mental perception was keen. She thoroughly understood her husband's mentality, his work, and his usefulness. She was a true and helpful companion in every respect, nursing him tenderly and patiently through the long trying months of his last malignant illness, she never failed him in his sickness, nor in his health.

He was the power who had the gravel road built from Fayetteville to Falmouth, a distance of seven miles, a big undertaking in days when such work was accomplished by man's physical strength and that of his horse with the aid of a few primitive implements. He also built the gravel road leading from Fayetteville to Rushville, intercepting the Rushville and Glenwood (then Vienna) gravel road at the old Rush County Fairgrounds. This pike was also seven miles in length. After six miles of this road

were completed, reaching within one mile of Fayetteville, to the west boundary of our home farm, the funds were exhausted. The neighbors had donated to the extent of their means and despair almost possessed them. My father, never a quitter, would not give up. He, with the assistance of Brother James Davis, a neighbor and brother in our church, strained their own purses and paid for the last mile out of their own funds, dividing the expense between them, each paying the sum of one thousand dollars, a large gift for those early days, especially after each had originally given liberally of both labor and money.

In August of each year after the roads were completed as soon as wheat threshing was over, every farmer who could supply a gravel bed for his wagon hauled gravel from the neighboring gravel pits to the pikes, until almost the entire road would be covered with fresh gravel. My memory is they were paid two dollars per load. People these days seldom see a gravel wagon, a wagon with its bed made of planks 2x8 inches with a removable front and tail gate, such as were in use fifty years ago, and were proportionately as numerous as the automobile of today.

Years went by, the country advanced. Public sentiment resented the toll-gates on the pikes. People began to imagine that my father was financially benefited by the toll receipts. Though he seldom received adequate funds for the yearly repairs on the roads, nevertheless he kept them in constant and good repair for years.

A generation grew up who knew not my father's early struggles, nor of the civic work he had accomplished, nor the condition of the community before he became the helper and leader. It was this generation that resented the toll-gates. One seldom wins in combatting public sentiment when once a wrong statement is in the mouths of the people, so he was loser in this. It nearly broke my father's heart to hear of his efforts and achievements for the public good spoken of as personal aggrandizement. It caused him much grief and was a bitter disappointment to him to realize his work was not appreciated and to see, a few years later, these roads turned free to the public, especially to the log haulers, who hauled to nearby sawmills large heavy loads of logs, that it

would require four or six horses to pull them, making deep ruts in the roads. The roads later were not repaired, neglected they soon became full of mud-holes and his life's work seemed all in vain. Were he living today he could see that his efforts led to greater achievements. Such are the disappointments and trials of progress. Now we have no toll-gates and the people willingly and cheerfully pay for automobile license and road tax, every vehicle, even to a boy's bicycle has to have a license and road up-keep is paid for by every gallon of gasoline purchased. Now, not only in Rush and Fayette Counties but checkering our whole nation are wonderful concrete roads, and the people must pay for them. Such are the inevitable changes of epoch making.

My father little realized when he left us that his epoch was just closing, and that a new, very different, very much advanced one was just beginning. He never saw nor heard of an automobile, but my mother, who survived him fourteen years, lived to both see and ride in a "nineteen-ten" Packard car.

My father, always progressive, manufactured the tile with which to drain his land. He always had the first piece in the community of any new type of farm machinery. He had the first reaper, the first carriage, the first buggy, the first double plow, the first harrow, the first wheat-binder; he bought mother the first sewing machine in the community, the first washing machine and the first clothes wringer, and I still remember the first window screens made of mosquito-bar, which were a marvel to every one who saw them. We had never seen nor heard of window screens until one day a visitor was in our home, President Otis A. Burgess, of Butler University. He told my mother about seeing window screens and described them to her. No sooner said than done. The next day we had a carpenter, Mr. John George, making frames for screens. Not long after we had the real thing. This was in the summer of 1875.

From boyhood my father was deeply religious and ever took an active part in the church. When a young man he gave land from his inheritance for a church lot and cemetery for the Little Flat Rock Church in Rush County, where he and his

mother held their membership. In this cemetery is his family burying ground, where he and his mother both lie buried.

In our home my father always conducted daily family worship, after the manner and example of his model in many things, that eminent divine, Alexander Campbell. Before breakfast the family was assembled, father led in the reading of the Scriptures, we read alternately a verse each through the chapter. No child who could spell out the words was ever excused, and father never lost his patience with the slow efforts of the child just learning to read, and who took much time to spell out each word by itself. After a chapter in the New Testament was read we all knelt in front of our chairs and father offered prayer, in which he never failed to express a desire that each of his children should be led into lives of usefulness, in whatever community fate might place them. After prayer a chapter was read in the Old Testament, then we had our breakfast. Is it fair to neglect to say that mother would place the newly-made biscuits in the oven just before family worship began, and with the slow wood fire they were ready for the table by the time the service was over?

I do not know how many times the Bible was read through by the family in this manner. I do know that all the children learned how to pronounce all biblical names and knew more about the Bible than any of our associates.

Father was not specially educated for the ministry, but under the teaching of Alexander Campbell he had good religious training and liberal instruction in the Bible. When a student at Bethany College he followed the inclination in his family for medicine and graduated in the School of Chemistry.

Religiously inclined and having the family intuition for public life he made such an impression as exhorter in prayer-meeting that he was early called upon to lead the prayer meeting and serve at the Lord's Table and to fill the pulpit at the time of vacancies. In our religious brotherhood the communion is observed every "Lord's Day." His assistance eventually led to regular preaching, which resulted in forty years of continuous service. During these forty years, besides filling the pulpit at Fayetteville, he was frequently called upon to preach at neighboring churches,

at Columbia, Laurel, Andersonville, Fairview, Connersville, Ben Davis Creek, Clarksburg, Greensburg, Shelbyville, Rushville and other places. He preached somewhere every Sunday, or "Lord's Day" as he called it. When a member of the State Legislature he performed the duties of chaplain.

He was popular and gifted as the deliverer of funeral discourses and was called far and wide for the purpose. He performed many marriage ceremonies. Divorces then were rare, but he never consented to remarry a divorced person. Only once was he not given a fee for performing a marriage ceremony. According to the early custom in the Christian Church he never required nor accepted a fee for preaching a sermon or delivering a funeral discourse, but he accepted fees for performing a marriage ceremonies, two dollars being the minimum fee. Always fond of fun and clean jokes he used to tell of an experience where he performed the ceremony for a rather penurious man who was being married to his second wife. After the ceremony the groom asked my father what fee he charged. This question immediately put mischief into my father. His reply was, "Well, it depends upon the kind of woman a man marries. If he marries a very fine lady he usually pays a pretty good fee but if he marries an ordinary woman the fee is not so large," whereupon the happy groom handed him fifty cents.

For forty years my father preached for the village church in Orange, (or Fayetteville, as it was formerly called), usually preaching three Lord's Days each month. The other Sunday the pulpit was filled by some one of our preachers from a distance. My own memory goes back to the days of Daniel Franklin, Brother Houshour and Samuel Matthews who preached for us. Later we had as ministers for the one Lord's Day each month, President Otis A. Burgess of Butler University, who served us two years at three hundred dollars per year for the one Sunday each month, my father paying most of the three hundred; Love Jameson, Allen R. Benton, a later President of Butler University; James W. Conner, D. R. VanBuskirk, Walter S. Campbell and David Matthews. At intervals Henry R. Pritchard, James P. Orr and Harvey W. Everest preached for us. On the

Sundays the pulpit was filled by some one of these ministers my father was free to preach at one of the other churches. He usually had several appointments ahead. He had many more requests from the outlying congregations than he could fill.

As a preacher my father was near bishop for our section of the state. While the Christian Church has no bishops, his function was much the same as bishop in other church organizations. He was a natural peace maker. Living as he did during the days of denominational antagonism and hatred he was kept busy pouring oil on troubled waters, a thing in which he was gifted. Many times was he called in to arbitrate ugly disputes and I believe there was no exception but that when his advice was heeded affairs were settled amicably. He could discern with unerring judgment the good and the bad on both sides of a dispute. He always said that the good was never all on one side, nor all the bad on the other. He knew how to show such things up without giving offence. He could succeed in making each party feel his own shortcomings and errors and could obtain forgiveness from each for the other. Much good did he do in his part of the state in this capacity. His clean, moral, religious, sympathetic and generous life was an example seldom equalled in any community in this state or any other.

My father died at his home near Orange, in Rush county, Indiana, on June 4, 1896, from cancer of the eye. His funeral discourse was preached by Allen R. Benton, then President of Butler University, a lifelong friend, an old classmate at Bethany, who when a young man struggling for a start as a teacher, made his home at my father's house. Dr. Benton's text was, "Know ye not that a great man and Prince in Israel is fallen this day." President Benton put his whole heart and soul into the full meaning of his text and with trembling voice and the deepest sincerity gave a touching eulogy upon my father, showing how keenly he felt the loss of his old classmate, who had befriended him at the time when a young man needs a friend, when it meant so much to him to be befriended.

Attending father's funeral there was the greatest concourse of people ever gathered together in that community for such a purpose. Farm laborers who had served him on his farm had driven

with horse and buggy as far as twenty miles to pay him tribute and to recount tales of his goodness to them while in his service.

It has been a matter of regret that my father did not live to know of the fame of his grandson, Vachel Lindsey. It would have been the source of pride to him and a real delight to have known of the wonderful reception and the enthusiastic welcome accorded Mr. Lindsay in 1919, while reciting and lecturing at Oxford and Cambridge Universities, when he and his mother visited England, where an audience of two thousand students went nearly wild with enthusiasm over Mr. Lindsay's recital of his own poems; to have read and heard him recite the poem, "The Proud Farmer," which Mr. Lindsay wrote in honor of his Grandfather Frazee, and in which he gives a clearer idea of the true greatness of his grandfather's soul and work than this much longer narrative can hope to give. The poem follows:

THE PROUD FARMER

Into the acres of the new-born state
He poured his strength and plowed his ancient name;
And when the traders followed him he stood
Towering above their furtive souls and tame.

That brow without a stain, that fearless eye
Oft left the passing stranger wondering
To find such knighthood in the sprawling land,
To see a democrat well nigh a king.

He lived with liberal hand, with guests from far,
With talk, and joke and fellowship to spare,
Watching the wide world's life from sun to sun,
Lining his walls with books from everywhere.

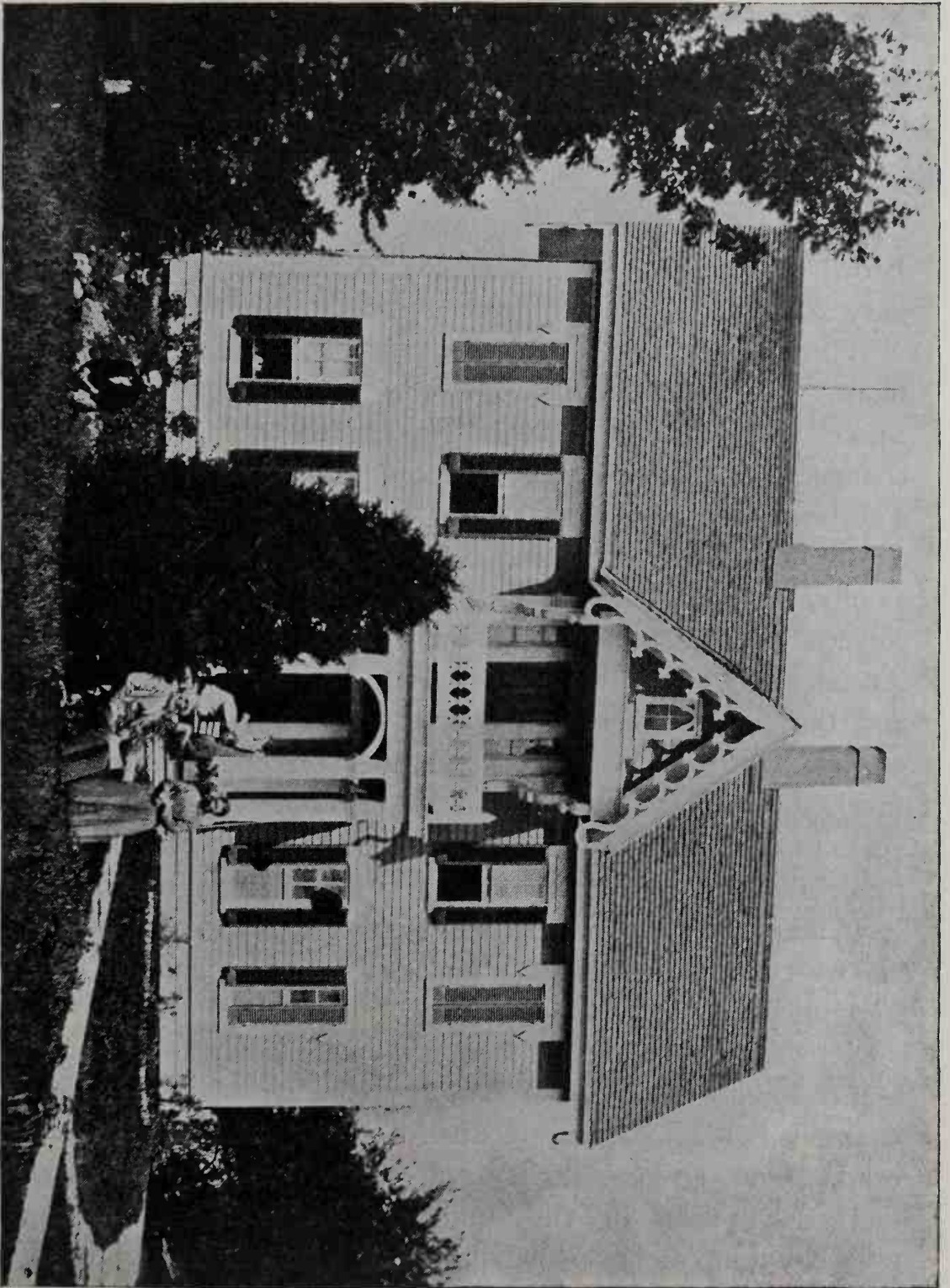
He read by night. He built his world by day.
The farm and house of God to him were one,
For forty years he preached, and plowed and wrought,
A statesman in the field who bent to none.

His plowman neighbors were as lords to him,
His was an ironside, democratic pride,
He served a rigid Christ, but served him well,
And for a life time saved the countryside.

Here lie the dead who gave the church their best
Under his fiery preaching of the Word.
They sleep with him beneath the rugged grass.
The village withers, by his voice unstirred.

And though his tribe be scattered to the wind,
From the Atlantic to the China Sea,
Yet do they think of that bright light he burned
Of family worth and proud integrity.

And many a sturdy grandchild hears his name
In reverence spoken, till he feels akin
To all the lion-eyed who built the world
And lion dreams begin to burn within.



FRAZEE HOMESTEAD, RUSH COUNTY, INDIANA
Residence of Hon. and Mrs. Ephraim Samuel Frazee. Completed 1860.

FRANCES ELIZABETH AUSTEN

Wife of Reverend Ephraim Samuel Frazee

Frances Elizabeth Austen, daughter of Edward and Mary Brown Austen, was born in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, January 20, 1827.

When a child her father was a dry goods merchant of Baltimore. His place of business was located at Centre Market Space. Meeting with financial reverses he was forced to make a change. His mother-in-law, Frances Davise Brown, a widow and a successful business woman, who had acquired several eighty-acre farms in Indiana, persuaded him that it was best for the entire family, including herself, to go west and settle on her farm in Fayette County, Indiana. In the early summer of 1833 Edward Austen with his wife, Mary Brown Austen, their five children and the grandmother started west, crossing the Alleghenies in wagons. At the end of six weeks, they reached the little Indiana farm on Garrison Creek, in Fayette County. My mother was six years of age when this long trip was made. The only incident of the trip which I recall her relating to me was that in crossing the mountains they were above the clouds, an incident which filled her with delight and made an impression which remained with her through life.

Her life as a girl on the farm in Fayette County was rather uneventful until the time of her marriage on March 9, 1847, to Ephraim Samuel Frazee, of Rush County. She was naturally of bright mind, healthy, thrifty and industrious. By the time she reached her teens and the family had increased until there were nine children, the responsibility of the household fell upon her young shoulders. Ambitious to learn every thing worth while she used to spend some time with friends and neighbors, the Bulkleys, for the purpose of learning to spin and weave. Mrs. Bulkley was

the proud possessor of a weaving loom. Being apt in anything she undertook, Frances soon learned well the art of spinning and weaving.

Her schooling she received at home. This was before the days of public schools, but that was no hindrance in grandfather's family, as my grandfather was a highly educated man, a more successful teacher than merchant. He educated all of his older children at home before the days when central Indiana was dotted over with "Seminaries." The younger children had the advantage of the seminary. Reverend Henry R. Pritchard, one of the earlier and outstanding preachers of the Christian Church, has said of my grandfather that he was without doubt one of the best educated men of the State of Indiana at that time. Coming from a long line of Baptist preachers the family prided itself on education. The family, upon arriving in Indiana, united with the Baptist Church at Columbia, where grandfather was for years an elder. My mother with the rest of the family used to walk to and from this church over the country road, a distance each way of almost two miles. This seems strange in our modern days when walking is a past art, but walking used to be a real accomplishment in the early days, when men could walk twenty, thirty, and even forty miles a day, a fact which now seems almost unbelievable. Going to church at Columbia and going to Mrs. Bulkley's were mother's only diversion when she was young. The most of the time was spent working, I might say *toiling*, for the family, which increased until there were nine children, my mother being the third, but the eldest daughter, she and grandmother Browne doing the household duties, while her mother spent her time in sewing for the family and the piecing and quilting of quilts.

At the age of twenty, my mother married Ephraim Samuel Frazee, whom she always called "Samrel," the son of the "rich widow Frazee," entering the little home of his mother as a household helper, a home, though small, sheltering an unmarried son, William, and any others who chose to come. My mother, so modest, so bashful, a woman who always bore her burdens in

silence, never talked of her hardships nor heartaches during the thirteen years she lived in this home. During this time she bore seven children. It is only since she has gone and I have grown gray in experience and years myself that I think of the life she lived and the burdens she must have borne in silence. Nor do I now wonder that when her grandmother, Frances Davise Browne, for whom my mother was named, gave mother an eighty-acre farm, my mother's portion of her grandmother's estate, that the two thousand dollars for which the farm was sold was all spent for a home for her and her immediate family. She was so devoted to this home that she remained its occupant until the day of her death. This all helps me to understand her devotion to her Grandmother Browne and explains why Grandmother Browne took up her residence with mother in this new home. Grandmother Browne occupied the middle room up-stairs as her very own, dying a horrible death in that same room Oct. 12, 1864.

This home was built on the home farm in Rush County, one quarter of a mile east of the old home. It faced east on the Fayetteville and Fairview gravel road, while the old home faced south on the Fayetteville and Rushville road. The house was two years in course of erection, was built from poplar logs cut from the then thick forest on the home farm. It was built by Edward Thompson, an uncle, by marriage, of my father's. Mr. Thompson was assisted in the work by his son by the same name. Mr. Thompson had thirty years previous built the original cottage home. In those days there were no planing mills, the walnut shingles, doors, window sashes, green shutters, which adorned every window, were all made by hand. All the framework of the house was mortised and pinned. The framing, weatherboarding, flooring, and trim were all whipsawed from poplar logs. The woodwork around doors and windows was all dressed by hand. The old plane used to make the cornices over doors and windows is still in my possession.

My mother's family increased until she was the mother of twelve children. The youngest, Mary, dying when I was eleven years of age left me as the youngest living child. I knew little

of my mother's early life, of the incessant responsibility and toil that was her daily portion. But I know through the older children that it was not an uncommon thing for her to rise at four o'clock in the morning and work all day and into the night, never closing her eyes for sleep until midnight. In Indiana, domestic help was almost unknown during mother's earlier years. While her children were young she did all the family sewing except the ministerial suits for my father.

She bought jeans by the bolt to make clothes for my brothers, muslin, also, was bought by the bolt for underwear for the family and for sheeting. We had no full width sheeting then. Sheets were made by overcasting by hand two strips of muslin. These bolts of goods were bought by my father when he would take a wagon load of wheat or other grain to the market in Connersville. The roads were so bad over the hills to Connersville that he would use four, sometimes six, large heavy draft Clydesdale horses to haul his produce to market.

The amount of sewing my mother did by hand and the beautiful way she did it is beyond modern comprehension. Such a thing as a readymade article of clothing was not heard of until more than a generation later.

I have heard old neighbors and friends say that when my older sisters were little tots and my mother was a young rosy-cheeked, pretty woman, it was a beautiful and interesting sight to see my mother enter church with her little daughters, all entering the same pew and sitting together. The three little girls, Catherine, Sudie, and Belle, attired in dainty frocks, and pretty white-corded sunbonnets which mother had made, were little darlings with their delicate, fair complexion, large blue eyes and flaxen curls.

I do remember, however, as the youngest in the family, many things the older ones never knew, after the others were gone and brother Ephraim and I were the only children left at home. Brother Ephraim became a semi-invalid when only sixteen years of age from the effects of a very severe attack of typhoid fever. Several years later he became confined to the house, and for eight years mother was his faithful attendant, never leaving the home

during that time except for an hour on Sunday mornings to attend church services. There were rare exceptions when several times during those eight years it became necessary for her to go to Rushville, a distance of eight miles, to sign deeds. The trip could not be made and business attended to under two and a half hours. She would arrange everything possible for our brother before leaving and always made the trip in utmost haste, but mother's absence and his utter dependence upon her caused him to fret. After such trips he was invariably worse.

Before my time, my mother's dependence was in my brother Austen. He was her oldest living son and on him fell the burden of being mother's young man helper. Many times have I heard my mother talk of his helpfulness, his energy and his patience, of his never complaining no matter how heavy were his tasks. One little incident of his alertness in helping mother, which mother has told me, I record here.

One evening at the supper table, after a strenuous, tiresome day, mother, having heard of guests who were to appear on the morrow, remarked, "Austen, when supper is over, we must go out and coop up some chickens to have for tomorrow." After mother finished her supper work, she spoke to Austen, "Come on now, let's go catch the chickens." His reply was, "I have already caught them and put them in the coop." That was characteristic of his whole life.

Another incident is related in the following Christmas letter he sent me, Christmas 1923, which I quote in full.

Rushville, Indiana,
Dec. 27, 1923.

Dear Sister Fannie:

I write to thank you for your present of Uncle Will Doniphan's book. I well remember of his telling of his army history. How he enjoyed telling father of his travels in Mexico and his experiences with General Kearny.

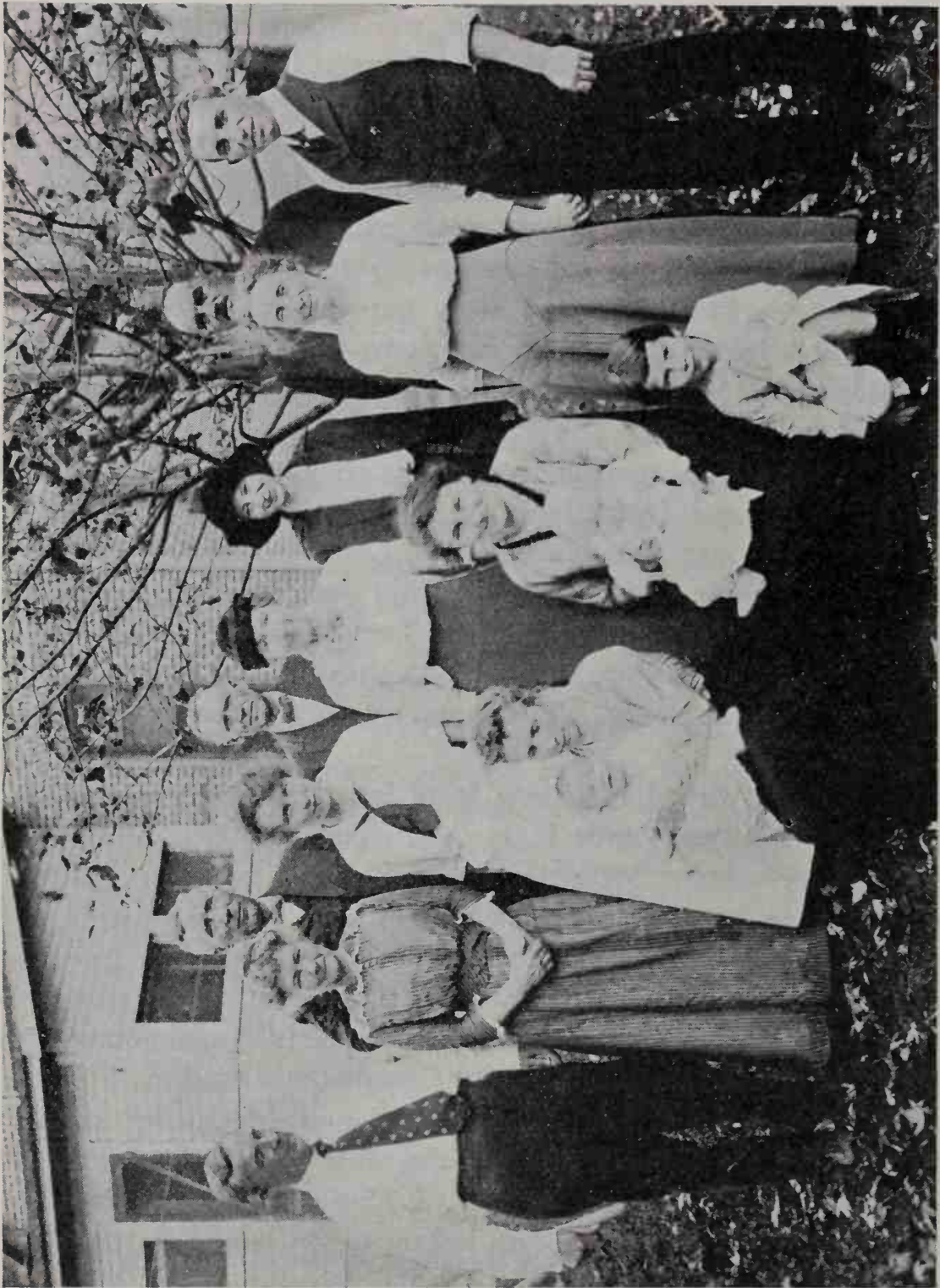
Now Fannie, as I did not give any Christmas presents outside

of our own little family, I will write you a Christmas letter dated back fifty-five years, to Christmas 1868, when you were two years old, our little pet sister, when there were four girls and four boys in the family, our dear little Mary not having arrived yet. Just how many there were in the family at that particular time I do not remember. I know that Mesheck Ralston had been in the home wearing his old army blue overcoat made of all wool, with large brass buttons, with a blue cape to match covering his shoulders, and a broad-brimmed army hat with a yellow cord around it for a band, the coat coming down to below the top of his high top boots. I well remember his peculiar shaped jaws and his swinging walk.

And Adam Pettise wearing something of the same. Both soldier boys returned from the army, were working for father and making our house their home. Also, Louis Frazee and little Joe and then Jimmie and George. Cousin Joe Shawhan would come at Christmas time to Uncle Ned Tompson's. He was always such a welcome visitor, knew how to always throw sunbeams and drive away the clouds. But I started to write about that Christmas 1868.

Well, to begin with, Father was forty-four years old, Mother forty-one, Fannie two, Andie four, John eight, Eph ten, Austen twelve, Belle fourteen, Sudie sixteen, and Katie twenty. Just who the visitors were or others that might have been with us, I do not remember. One thing I do know I did not appreciate having four sisters and three brothers at that time. Nor did I appreciate having a father and mother and that wonderful grandmother, Father's mother, and Grandfather and Grandmother Austen,

I well remember that Christmas, Miss Jennie McCauslin was teaching in the old Seminary across the way. The school was large, scholars came from a distance. On Christmas Eve, we had an immense Christmas tree. I had helped to get it and do all a boy could do toward being useful. On the morning of the 24th, who could be found that could furnish a team and wagon to go some two miles after a suitable tree. "Oh, Austen can do that. He can hitch up and drive after it." Then little errands had to be run all day long, for the whole neighborhood was alive with



JOHN PAUL FRAZEE, SR., EDWARD AUSTEN FRAZEE, L. O. HAMILTON
 Dr. G. W. Havens, Mrs. J. P. Frazee, Frances Frazee, Mrs E. A. Frazee, Dorothy Frazee,
 Mrs. L. O. Hamilton, Frances Frazee Hamilton, Mrs. G. W. Havens, Mrs. B. H. Blair
 (Frazee Picnic Group, Rushville, Indiana.)



LEWIS ANDERSON FRAZEE, MRS. L. A. FRAZEE,
EPHRAIM FRAZEE

Members of group on opposite page not included in the picture.

interest in the largest, finest Christmas tree that had ever been seen in that section.

The old Seminary across the street was a bee hive of busy girls and boys, young men and young women, all day long. Besides a great literary entertainment was to be given before the presents were to be distributed. A wonderful tableau was given, Sister Sudie representing the angel's presence. The house was made dark and when the calcium light was thrown on, it was certainly something beautiful and a view that old Fayetteville had never witnessed before.

Hour after hour went by distributing presents, many valuable presents, as it was in the time of inflation after the Civil War when prices went soaring high and money was plentiful, four years before the panic of the '70s. The whole neighborhood took part in the Christmas tree.

Along toward midnight came the final wind-up of distributing the presents. All the little folks were remembered with toys and candy along with their regular family gifts. The girls received presents from their beaux and the compliment was returned, of course. It was all a wonderful success.

But something always happens, never knew it to fail. Who ever gave a big party without leaving some one out, overlooked unintentionally? Who ever did any thing without some little error? And then your best friend is the one who many times says the wrong thing. So it was this time. I was my mother's oldest boy. She would not say one word to detract from my happiness. I had worked all day faithfully in carrying presents for my sisters and helping in every way I could.

At breakfast the morning after it was all over, after we had read a chapter in the Old Testament and father's earnest Christmas prayer and then read a chapter in the New Testament, and we were all happy in eating our sausage and hominy and those big fat yeast biscuits that only mother could make, together with the maple molasses from last year's making, mother without knowing it said the wrong thing.

And what did she say? It was this: "Well, Austen, what did you get off of the Christmas tree?" "Nothing," I said. What a

gloom fell over them all. Nothing more was said, there was nothing to say. I was too old for toys and not old enough for the company of girls. Just between and unnoticed. If mother had said nothing, it was the least of my thoughts to be offended.

Old Dock, the dog, was my company hunting rabbits. The horses I worked, the cows I milked, the saddle horse I rode, the snow ball, the town ball, in short, the out-of-doors was my home. But I never forgot my mother's look and her question, "Austen, what did you get off of the Christmas tree?"

Lovingly,

AUSTEN.

This gives a vivid description of the home life when I was the baby. This incident grieved my mother unspeakably. She never told it to me until a few years before her death. After all those years she could not relate it without her eyes filling with tears.

When a young woman, my mother did dainty and marvelous work with her needle, but in later years, she had a "Wheeler and Wilson" sewing machine, a new invention. When working upon "blue jeans" was a daily vocation and her older daughters were young ladies doing their own sewing, her own time was occupied with the coarse wear for the four living boys. When I came upon the scene, it was an older sister, Belle, who did most of the sewing for me, which, at most, was not a whole lot compared with today's needs but by the time she did the family sewing, she was constantly at the machine. I remember one dress my mother made for me when I was about four years old, cut-out neck, sleeveless, and held in at the waistline with a heavy silk cord and tassel. This dress was made of gray flannel, perfectly plain but the bright blue waist cord added much to its appearance, and I thought it very beautiful. I love the picture of it and the patent leather shoes I wore with it. Once, and once only, did my little sister and I have our pictures taken. For that picture, we dressed all up in these gray flannel dresses. This sounds as if the pictures were "tame" but they are still beautiful.

Mother, having five sons, four living to maturity, necessarily did a remarkable amount of coarse sewing for them. She became

accustomed to the needle on jeans, making clothes for my father and four brothers and for nephews who sometimes made their homes at "Uncle Sam's."

When she became the proud possessor of a "Wheeler and Wilson" sewing machine, there was more speed in the making of blue jeans pants and coats for father and the boys. I still have in my possession the old "press-board" she used for years to press *out* the creases in trousers and sleeves of their suits. In those days a crease down the trousers leg, or down a sleeve would have been the height of negligence. I can still see, in my mind's eye, the little jeans round-a-bout worn by brother Andie when he was a lad and which mother had made.

When we were children there was no change either of clothes or fashions. When one possessed a garment, it was worn until it was patched, then worn again until the patch gave away, then it was time to use it up in carpet rags. Speaking of rag carpets, I cannot even make a guess as to how many yards of rag carpet my mother made. She never wove them, a woman named Mrs. George and later a Mrs. Driggs did our weaving, but mother dyed and prepared all carpet rags with utmost care. She never put a strip of rag in which would not stand a good "jerk." Otherwise they were too rotten to make a good carpet. She was careful to cut or tear all rags of such width that when woven they would all "beat up" to the same width, tearing the rags, when possible, so that their edges might be softer. She dyed the rags most beautiful shades of colors she made from vegetable dyes which she made herself, and would then twist them on her spinning wheel, white and black rags together, and sometimes black and yellow ones, cutting each only half as wide as the usual rag or strip. These twisted rags gave the carpet a classy look, the strip having a dappled effect. The last rag carpet she ever made she gave me for my dining-room when I married and began housekeeping. Needless to say, after all the care mother took with carpet rags, a care she put into everything she did, that the weaver would rather weave a carpet for my mother than for any other. She told my mother all that one day,

adding that "your rags never break and are always smooth" which again proves how well she did all her work.

When my older sisters were babes, the long infant's dresses she made were marvels of beauty and daintiness. The little mull caps she made for them were of the daintiest solid embroidery. Mrs. Olive Wakefield, a granddaughter, has some of the caps in her possession. Such handiwork is a lost art in America today.

When I was a child I had a little sister Mary, who was a little more than two years younger than I and who lived to be nearly nine years old. The everyday outfits of my little sister and myself I can never forget. We each had a sleeveless underwaist of muslin for summer, cotton flannel with sleeves for winter, onto which our white muslin panties were buttoned, panties coming below the knee, gathered into a band which buttoned around the leg just below the knee. Over these, we wore a gray or red flannel petticoat for winter, a muslin one for summer. These had white muslin sleeveless waists which buttoned behind. All girls those days wore all their clothing buttoned in the back; clothes buttoned in front were a sign of marriage and motherhood. Our little plain dresses with long plain sleeves and plain waist onto which the dress skirt was gathered were of "cross-barred" red and black flannel for winter and gingham for summer.

These dresses reached to the tops of our shoes. They were invariably covered with long sleeved straight gingham aprons, buttoned in the back with plain small white rice buttons. The gingham never varied in appearance, year in and year out. The aprons and dresses were made of small checked blue and white gingham. Mother would never use black or brown gingham. I never realized the burden of my mother's sewing, especially when I wished to look like other little village girls my own age, who went to school all "dolled up" in fancy ruffled white aprons, and wore earrings, rings, bracelets, and all sorts of jewelry. We children were never allowed to wear jewelry. Mother came from Quaker stock who thought it a sin to wear jewelry and father

came from a family who considered it vulgar and common, especially the variety they called "bogus jewelry."

Then there were our shoes and stockings. On Sundays we wore patent leather, shoes for me, slippers for my little sister. Mother never allowed me to wear slippers, she said my feet and ankles were too clumsy for slippers, my little sister's ankles were dainty and neat. Our everyday shoes were of heavy calfskin leather, copper-toed with cut leather laces, and our stockings, as were those of the entire family, were home-knit, wool for winter and cotton for summer, except when it got warm enough to go "bare foot." My father's mother helped with the knitting. Well do I remember the day my mother told me I could not go "bare foot" any more. I was twelve years old. She said that when a girl got to be twelve she must not go "bare foot," for bare foot days were past, which made me quite miserable although I little understood her real meaning. I still wanted childish freedom.

You may wonder at the white muslin waists for the flannel petticoats. The idea was that they did not need much washing, being protected with a layer of clothing beneath and two layers on the outside, there was little chance for the petticoat getting soiled, besides, when I was a child there was nothing in the country to make us dirty except making mud pies, a joy among children which never appealed to me.

We each had just two pairs of shoes, one for everyday, and one for Sunday. Our Sunday shoes were such a delight, they were real pretty. Each had one dress at a time for winter except our "Sunday dress" and the two gingham dresses each for summer. We had two of everything else, under waists, panties, aprons, and stockings, and nothing more except a hat for Sunday School and church and a split sunbonnet for every day, such dear little calico bonnets! When I was a child all shoes, except our Sunday patent leathers, were made by the village cobbler, Al Creekmore by name.

He made for my father and the boys, both their "coarse" and "fine boots." He had so much to do to keep the neighborhood shod, that between his natural disposition to be lazy and the

abundance of work expected of him in shoeing the neighborhood, he was always far behind with his orders. I remember my mother telling, although I do not remember the incident, that one autumn the cobbler did not get my little brother Andie's shoes done until after the snow came and that the child was forced to go bare foot in the snow until his shoes were finished.

Because of the universal mud men always wore boots. To prevent the boots from leaking, the every day, or working boots, were greased with mutton tallow. Usually Friday night was the time to grease boots, especially during autumn and winter as the men and boys went hunting game on Saturday and needed waterproof boots for lowlands and swamps. At my father's home mutton tallow was kept in a small iron kettle, with a little mop in it made of a stick with a small rag tied on the end of it. On Friday evenings the pot of tallow was brought to the fireplace and melted, the tallow was then applied to the boots by means of the mop. The boys would then rub the tallow well into the leather with their warm hands, after which the boots were left near enough to the covered fire to keep them warm through the night so the tallow would soak into the leather. Boots treated in this way did not leak. This was years before the manufacture of rubber boots. While hunting or doing dirty work men kept their trousers legs inside their boots to protect them from the mud.

In those days there was a distinct over-night step from being a little girl to becoming a young lady. This usually happened about the age of thirteen when a girl donned her first long dress. Every girl and every mother had to be prepared for this accustomed social change. It was the social debut of the young daughters. Although I regret to say it, history will bear me out, that this was a pernicious custom. More than one girl was married before she reached the age of fourteen. My father's oldest brother did that very thing, marrying a girl less than fourteen years of age. She proved a jewel at that, my mother admired and loved her dearly. I know of several such marriages among relatives and friends of that generation.

The day that was set for a little girl to become a miss, she had

to cast off the child's dress which reached to her shoe tops for one reaching a little below the ankle. You see the disadvantage of that system that helped girls to be wives and mothers while they were yet children.

There was a custom then that kept one from being deceived in regard to an older woman's age, the custom of wearing caps. As soon as one was a grandmother, which sometimes happened at the early age of twenty-eight, although thirty-two was the age of the youngest grandmother I ever knew, one had to don a cap, a lace cap for dress up and a plainer one for every day. My mother never wore a cap but I well remember the beautiful caps my grandmothers wore. They were a beautiful adornment to the face, softening the features and giving a delicacy, a refinement not seen in these days, when women "make up" until *they think* they are not old ladies. Whom do they deceive but themselves?

The custom then with boys was quite opposite from that with girls. As soon as a boy passed the kilt age of about six years he was put into long pants. When he reached the age of adolescence he could not have the pleasure the lads have now of changing over night from knickers to long trousers. The only way he could let people know he was past being a lad was to show them how his voice was changing, which he usually took delight in doing. Dame Fashion is the most inconsistent of our idols, and a great deceiver. Often a hindrance to good sense and health.

In portraying the plain clothing worn by my little sister and myself it is unkind to my mother to omit saying that all through her life she was faithful to the ideas of plainness in all things, taught her by her grandmother, Frances Davise Brown, who was a devout Quaker. I must not fail to explain circumstances prevailing during her early life, when all the news of the outside world was brought to us through the pages of the weekly newspaper, *The Cincinnati Commercial*. Imagine us today waiting a week for news of our own state as well as that from the outside world. Newspapers were so scarce that after they had been thoroughly read by each member of the family, every page was saved for household use. Pasteboard was such a rare article that

not one bit was ever wasted but was saved to make splits for our sunbonnets. Pieces of wrapping cord were so few that saving every piece was an unquestioned duty. Lead pencils were so expensive that they were cut in halves, making one pencil supply two persons. What a contrast that day is from the present! The youth of today, with modern extravagant and wasteful ways, can not imagine the necessities of that time back only seventy years and less.

Of my mother's education and rare intellect I have written in the sketch of my father, Reverend Ephraim Samuel Frazee. But I must say here her intellect was of the highest order and she continually added to her store of intelligence by habitually listening at night when she did her sewing, to my father read, not novels, but books containing real mental food. The two were deeply religious and revelled in the reading of books written by the world's greatest theologians. Father had a valuable library of such books. They were also fond of books of history. For relaxation they enjoyed "Artemus Ward," "Betsey Bobbitt," "The Widow Bedott," and later on almost devoured Mark Twain's books, "Innocents Abroad" being their favorite. They enjoyed any book of clean, wholesome wit which portrayed the amusing side of life. Both were hearty laughers over the ridiculous. Love stories they did not include in their list of books unless such happened to creep in as it did in that old classic by Edward Eggleston, "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," a book they thoroughly enjoyed.

My mother was deeply religious. Having great faith in the providence of God, she taught religion and faith to her children. She was not only strictly truthful and honorable but taught such things with exacting force to her children. She also taught us to be cleanly, orderly and to do whatever we had to do quickly and well, saying that anything worth doing at all was worth doing well. She could not tolerate a sluggard. She was scrupulously conscientious and instilled all these valuable characteristics in her children. She would have been heartbroken to have caught a child in a falsehood, and mortified at any act of deception in any

of us. She was never afraid of truth, no matter what it might be. She felt and taught that it prevailed in the end, and she was right.

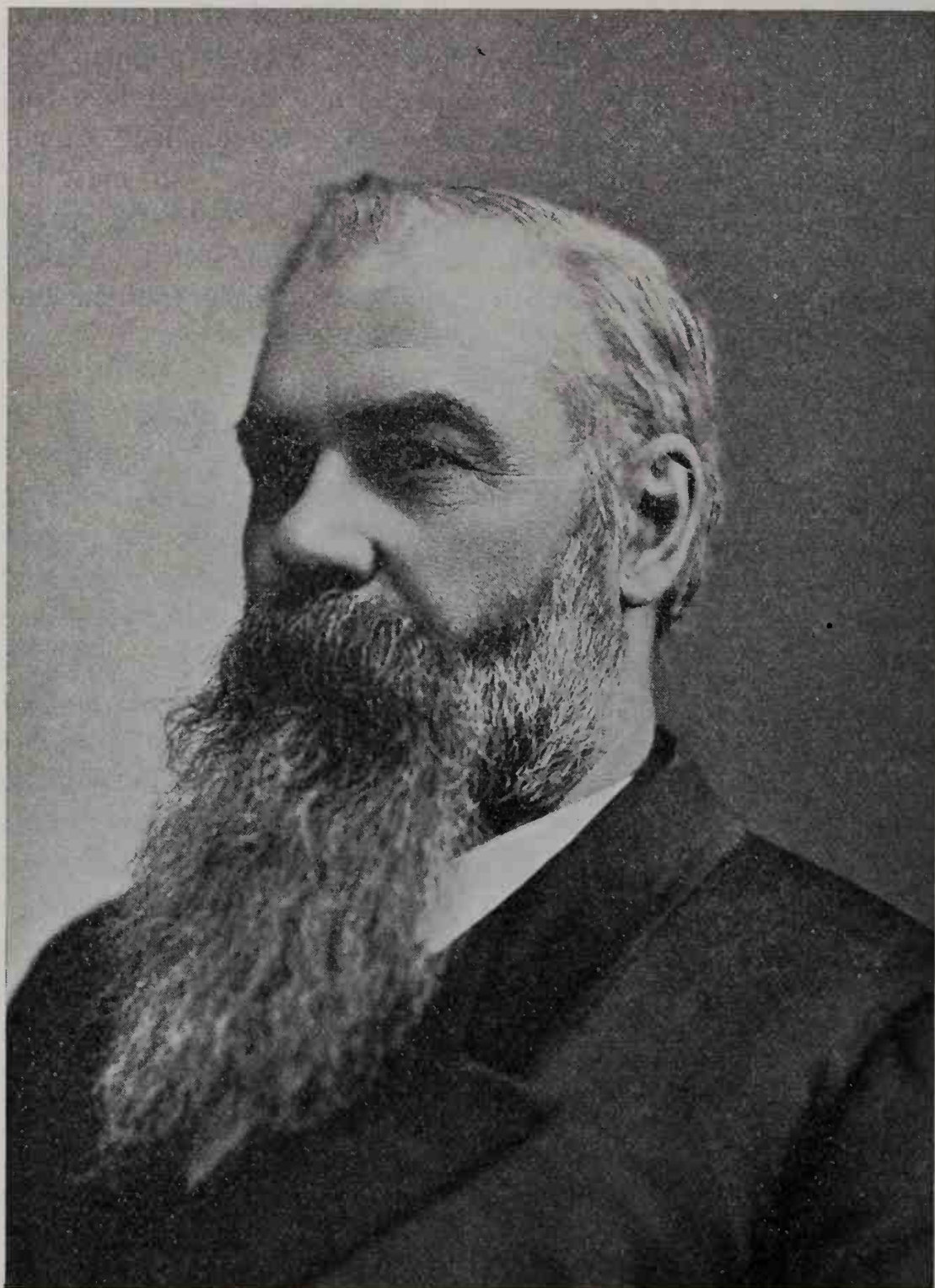
In all justice to my mother, I must tell of her devotion and faithful application of self and energy to her family. She was devoted beyond my power of expression to her husband and children, sacrificing everything for their comfort and pleasure. She spent many days as nurse besides the eight years devoted so lovingly to my brother Ephraim. My father, too, became an invalid. The last years of his life were spent in hopeless suffering. She was his devoted and constant attendant, never uttering one word of complaint or fatigue. She finally became so weary that when she could snatch a moment for sitting in her little rocking-chair she would fall immediately to sleep, but the slightest sound from father would arouse her from what seemed a profound and dead sleep. By the time of father's passing, my sister, Belle, Mrs. Campbell, was wasting away with tuberculosis. No sooner had my father been laid to rest than mother had the invalid daughter and her children brought to her home and her work as nurse not only continued but in addition, she had children to care for and she was so advanced in years. This lasted from the middle of June until the middle of October, when the daughter died leaving the children in mother's care. At the time we all resented this imposition, but now I can understand what mother meant when she said her loneliness was unbearable, that she still wished something to do and something to think about. Six times Providence claimed from her a child, and then her husband. She had borne more than physical toil and fatigue, a beautiful example of womanhood, one who sacrificed all for husband and children.

Mother lived fourteen years after father's death. She passed away May 1, 1910, after having been afflicted several years with paralysis. She died in the night without warning, in the home she could not be induced to leave, brother Austen, her oldest son, being the only one in the room at the time of her passing.

Such is a brief, inadequate sketch of a most wonderful mother. Perhaps there have been others as remarkable of whom we know not, but none ever lived who excelled her. Her devotion to her loved ones, her devotion to her husband and her great love for her children has never been excelled; could it be equalled? Could Heaven itself excel such devotion, such sacrifice? It must be inhabited by just such. She is now rewarded and with many beloved ones. Only Heaven can reward such toil, such love, such devotion, such incessant sacrifice, and such abiding faith in our Heavenly Father.



An 1870 Outfit for the Little Miss.



DR. VACHEL THOMAS LINDSAY

Dr. and Mrs. Lindsay are the parents of Vachel Lindsay, the poet.



CATHARINE FRAZEE LINDSAY
Wife of Dr. Vachel Thomas Lindsay.

ESTHER CATHARINE FRAZEE

Wife of Dr. Vachel Thomas Lindsay

ESTHER CATHARINE FRAZEE was the eldest of twelve children born to Reverend Ephraim Samuel Frazee and his wife, Frances Austen Frazee. She was born Feb. 20, 1848, in Fayette County, Indiana, and died Feb. 1, 1922, in Springfield, Illinois.

From early childhood she showed remarkable intellectual and executive ability, with a strong trait for leadership. Her achievements during her seventy-four years of life were many. She was handicapped physically because of a sunstroke received when only twelve years of age while picking blackberries on an intensely hot day in July, a misfortune from which she never entirely recovered and which affected her whole nervous system. In defiance of this misfortune, her indomitable will, strong intellect and her ambition led her on to great achievements.

Recognizing, early in life, the task her father had before him in the support and education of his large family, she laid plans of her own reaching out to her personal achievements.

Her early education was received from the Seminary, a usual source of education in Indiana in those early days. Fortunately for her there was a Seminary located just across the public highway from her home, where she obtained enough education to admit her to Glendale Female College as a Junior. Being the eldest and a daughter in a large family, at a time when domestic help was not obtainable and where cousins, of which there were many, according to the old custom of hospitality swelled the number at the daily board and increased the weekly "wash," her early life was one of helpfulness to her mother, of long days of toil and execution. I remember her saying that at times she would iron well into the night, ironing in one day as many as twenty shirts for her sporty young gentleman cousins who were enjoying

the hospitality of the home. She also taught school in the home, instructing her brothers and sisters. In spite of this grind and her near-blindness, which was a handicap caused by the sunstroke, she succeeded in graduating at the age of twenty-one, in company with two younger sisters, Susan and Isabel, in the year 1869 at Glendale Female College, Glendale, Ohio. This college was then of the highest order. It has since been made into a Junior College. On account of the condition of her eyes, she was forbidden to read a line of her lessons, in her senior year, mastering her subjects by listening to one reading only of each lesson by her sister Susan. Despite this handicap, she graduated with the highest honors and was valedictorian of her class, writing a poem in lieu of her "Graduating Essay" which she gave as valedictorian. She and her sister, Belle, who was six years her junior, both wrote poems of rare merit, but neither devoted much time to this talent.

Often have I heard her tell of the final examination at Glendale, that there was a certain part of one of her subjects, "Mental Philosophy," of which she was not quite sure. Without her sister's knowing, she got the book, found the page where the meaning was not clear to her, read it over herself, a very painful ordeal, and sure enough, that day when the examination questions were put, that very one came to her. Her mark of perfect in everything for the year was complete! This act was followed by hours of untold suffering. No doubt her very remarkable power of concentration and her highly developed memory were developed by this habit of getting all from one reading of each lesson.

After her graduation, she was employed as teacher of mathematics in her Alma Mater. Dr. L. D. Potter, the President of Glendale College, said of her that she had the quickest and clearest mind for mathematics of any woman he ever knew.

For six years she taught, first at Glendale and later at Hocker College, Lexington, Kentucky, now called Hamilton College. During her affiliation with Hocker College she was repeatedly urged to take the position of Lady Principal, which she declined, she devoted the most strenuous years of her school work as an assistant to the President, the Reverend Robert Graham. He was at

that special time overtaxing his mental and physical strength with the added burden of building a new College Home. In the meantime she became quite proficient as an artist, painting landscapes that today are more meritorious than many to be seen in the galleries of Europe.

Her artistic talent was most unusual, had she pursued that calling alone she certainly could have become one of America's foremost landscape painters. While teaching at Glendale College she put in all available time with her brush under the instruction of Miss Sarah A. Birdsall, who was a rare art instructor, not a great artist herself but fine on technique, possessing the ability to transmit to her pupils her extensive knowledge. A woman who had several times been abroad for study, an unusual advantage in those days. When Miss Frazee added her own brilliant art talent to Miss Birdsall's knowledge she made rapid progress and later became teacher of art at Hocker College.

During her years of teaching she accumulated sufficient funds for a year's trip abroad. In June, 1875, in company with Miss Eudora Lindsay, a student and substitute teacher of Hocker College, and Miss Lindsay's brother, Vachel, who was a young physician, located at Springfield, Illinois, and who was going abroad for a year's medical study in Vienna, she went abroad for a year's travel and study.

What today would be considered a humorous incident was the circumstance of her meeting Dr. Lindsay, who later became her husband. Rev. Frazee, her father, would not permit his daughter to take such a trip with an unknown young man, regardless of his recommendations, even though his sister should be in attendance, but required that the young physician should visit our home for the purpose of personal inspection. He came, was approved. They went abroad, became lovers, and after their return were married.

While in Rome Miss Frazee was stricken with Roman fever. Dr. Lindsay came to her assistance. She was critically ill but her life was spared. I still remember how emaciated she was when she returned home some weeks after her illness. I was a little miss of almost ten years when she returned in June 1876, after

having stopped on her way in Philadelphia for the Centennial celebration. It was an unusual thing and a great achievement for one to spend a year abroad. Our family was justly proud of her accomplishment.

On Thanksgiving Day of that year she and Dr. Vachel T. Lindsay were married amidst a large company of relatives and friends at the old home in Rush County, Indiana, Dr. Otis A. Burgess, President of Butler University performing the ceremony. The big old house was in gay attire for the occasion, profusely decorated with bittersweet and decorated seeds and pods of many varieties, and tiny cones from fir trees from our yard, which the bride had all colored and waxed with her own busy hands. The home was more beautiful than at any time before or since that wedding. My sister, as a bride, was to me the personification of loveliness, attired in her bridal costume, made in Paris, with the long bridal veil adorned with orange blossoms. The ceremony was most beautiful and most impressive. During the prayer the bride and groom knelt and Dr. Burgess placed an opened hand on the crown of each head as he asked God's guidance and blessing upon them. No other marriage ceremony has ever lingered in my memory as has this one. I can still see the long dining-table stretching full length, covered with rare linen and laden bountifully with every available kind of delicacies and palatable eats, the guests standing around the wall, with plates in hand; our father joining other members of the family in serving bountifully from that wonderful table of good things.

At the time of their marriage Dr. Lindsay was located in Springfield, Illinois. During their entire married life Springfield was their home. They resided at 603 South Fifth Street at the corner of Fifth and Edwards, in a residence where Abraham Lincoln had often been a guest.

In later years it was their custom to spend alternate summers in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado or take a trip abroad. One summer they spent their vacation in China, visiting the family of their oldest child, Mrs. A. Paul Wakefield, whose husband is a Medical Missionary.

Mrs. Lindsay, upon taking up residence in Springfield imme-

diately entered the religious, literary and intellectual life of the city. Within the short period of fifteen years she was the city's acknowledged leader in all these circles.

Whatever enterprise she undertook she accomplished. She never knew defeat, but was a winner in all lines of her work. A woman of fixed purpose and indomitable will, a real Doniphan.

She was the organizer of the "Woman's Missionary Social Union," which included all Protestant denominations, an organization which today has spread all over the religious world. She was known as the "Mother of the Missionary Social Union." Her work in this Union and also in the literary circles of which she was leader required much public speaking. Her ability as a public speaker was rare and excelled by none. Her voice was good, her language to the point. She was a past master in knowing how to begin a speech with a well defined introduction, how to fill the body of her address with direct and convincing argument and how to close with a concise, and pointed conclusion. Her audience easily grasped her point and enjoyed her direct and forceful style. If on a program with others they were ever overshadowed by her. Her addresses were always followed by deafening applause. I speak as one of her hearers.

Springfield appreciated her as a citizen and leader and felt a great loss at her passing. The Springfield newspapers gave her as much space at the time of her death as they would for the passing of the governor of the state. The city has since planted a tree in her honor, placed her picture in the Public Library, and has placed a bronze tablet to her memory.

While dwelling on her achievements in public life we must not lose sight of the fact that she was the mother of six children, was a most gracious and hospitable hostess, a wonderful cook, often without domestic help, but not one duty was ever left undone. With all her busy life her children were never neglected in the slightest manner. Her ability to accomplish against odds was truly marvelous.

The most severe shock and the greatest trial she had to endure during her married life was in the spring of 1888 when in less than three weeks time she lost three beautiful little daughters.

aged seven, four and two, who died from malignant scarlet fever, only two of five children surviving. From that shock and sorrow she never fully recovered. The void in her life had to be filled; after a few years, during which time another little daughter came to cheer their home, she gradually entered public life, putting into it her leadership, her intellect, her energy, and her devotion.

Vachel Lindsay, the poet, is her son. The other two living children are Mrs. A. P. Wakefield of China and Mrs. Benjamin H. Blair of Cleveland, Ohio.

After Dr. Lindsay's death she and her son, Vachel, made a trip to England, where Vachel lectured and recited at both Oxford and Cambridge Universities. It was a great reward to her to see him lionized by the English literati and to hear them speak of him as "America's greatest living poet."

Dr. and Mrs. Lindsay spent many happy and valuable years together. Their home was one whose doors were ever open to relatives and friends. Mrs. Lindsay was not alone in her hospitality, Dr. Lindsay was a most cordial, generous, entertaining and unusual host. Their home was rarely without a guest, both having inherited from their southern ancestry that love for company and delight in hospitality.

Their summer vacations spent in Europe were in a sense living over again the happy days of their courtship. They never tired of revisiting the same art galleries and enjoying the same works of art that they studied together years before when they first became lovers.

Dr. Lindsay was as deeply religious as his wife. The two of them were devoted to the church and the general cause of Christianity, which is proven by the fact that they gave their daughter to be the wife of a medical missionary. Dr. Lindsay was chairman of the board of elders in the Christian church of Springfield for many years.

It is a pleasure and satisfaction to her family to know that she was so thoroughly appreciated in Springfield, the home of her adoption, to know that the city honored her as its leader in literary, intellectual and religious life and that for years to come

she will be spoken of with pride and as a rare example for those who follow her.

Her pastor wrote of her after her death, for the Illinois State Journal: "Mrs. Lindsay was an outstanding Christian woman. I have never known her superior in point of interest in and about the ongoings of the Kingdom. Doing human uplift through the agency of the church was the dominating passion of her life. She expressed the passion not through spasmodic efforts but through a far-sighted and statesman-like program of education. It is doubtful whether the Disciples of Christ, numbering a million and a quarter of communicants, have had within their borders the last quarter of a century either a layman or laywoman who in points mentioned equalled Mrs. Lindsay. She was loyal to her pastors and to her local church and yet included in her sympathy every other church and religious organization in the community. Her loss will be keenly felt."

REVEREND WM. F. ROTHENBURGER.

The following short tribute appeared after her death as an editorial in the Christian Century Magazine Feb. 23, 1922:

DEATH OF SPRINGFIELD'S "FIRST WOMAN"

As extraordinary a woman as the middle west has produced was Mrs. Catherine F. Lindsay of Springfield, Ill., who died on February 1. Her influence extended throughout the church life of Illinois in all denominations and was national in its scope within her own, the Disciples, denomination. Though often called to devote her talents to some far-stretching general organization, either in an executive or didactic capacity, Mrs. Lindsay's genius was devoted to an intensive cultivation of the field with which she had immediate and most intimate contacts. Thirty years ago she organized the women of the Springfield churches into a "Missionary Social Union." Down to the time of her death she was its president. Two ideals loomed continually before her, whose interpretation she was ever making through the quarterly meetings of the Union, and the numerous study classes

that grew out of it: the Christianization of the world and the unification of the church. With an intensity of spirit that was excelled only by the lucidity and vigor of her intellectual apprehension, she gave to the entire religious and cultural life of central Illinois, a leadership that was incomparable. Not the least remarkable fact about Mrs. Lindsay was the life-long growth of her mind. Beginning her public career with conservative convictions she reflected in her later views the vision that has been progressively defining itself in the heart of the present generation. The petty things of sectarianism fell away and her mind gradually assumed the mold and manner of catholicity. She gave a daughter, Mrs. Paul Wakefield, to the mission field. Her distinguished son, Vachel Lindsay, the poet, and another daughter, survive her.

Sketch written by her daughter, Mrs. Ben H. Blair:

The first act Mrs. Lindsay did after entering Springfield, Illinois, as her permanent home was to identify herself with the Christian Church of which Dr. Lindsay was a member. She remained a member of this congregation until her death, a period covering forty-four years. During most of these years she taught the Adult Bible Class of the Sunday School. At the time when she had such small children that she could not go to the church to teach the class the class met with her in her home. She habitually obtained from the pastor names of all the new members and called upon them. In this way she became acquainted with others while she was still a newcomer and a stranger.

She was a member of the Sunny Side Club for thirty years. This club had among its membership both gentlemen and ladies and was merely social, but each year they studied subjects of historical and literary interest. Because her knowledge of European art was first hand her papers on art subjects gave her a name among the literary folk of the town. She was also for fifteen years a member of the Authors Club. At one time following a Billy Sunday revival the Sunny Side Club decided to study the Bible for the next two years, rather than have their usual

work in history and literature. She was chosen as the capable one to teach the Bible to the club. She willingly did this for the two years.

The Authors Club of Springfield, organized for development of local talent, whose membership included both gentlemen and ladies with literary tastes and pursuits, a goodly number being advanced teachers of the Springfield schools, was a club where the members read and recited their own literary efforts. Among its members were all the prominent intelligencia of the city. Mrs. Lindsay's literary ability was soon recognized by members of this organization, she was invited into its membership; through this courtesy she was soon on the map in Springfield's literary world, and for twenty years was its acknowledged outstanding figure.

She was president of the Woman's Missionary Society of her church for a number of years. Believing that the churches should be united in the common cause of Christianity and Missions, in 1892 she organized the Woman's Missionary Social Union, a union of the Missionary Societies of all the evangelical churches of the city. The meetings of this Union were held three times each year. With the exception of the first two years of this organization she was its president every year until her death, thirty years in all.

This being the first organization of its kind, many letters came to her from all over the country making inquiries about the organization. Many cities requested that she go to them and deliver an address on the purpose and work of the Union and help them in effecting their organization. This led to a great deal of writing and public speaking, all gladly done without financial remuneration, all done cheerfully because she was so interested in the cause. She wrote several booklets on the subject, wrote articles for the *Missionary Tidings*, *The Christian Century*, *The Christian Evangelist* and other religious papers. She also gave addresses at the National Convention of the Disciples, at the Winona Conventions and many other gatherings. She was a delegate in 1910 to the Ecumenical Congress of the World in Edinburg, Scotland.

Thinking of being an important help to the women of the city in leading them in the study of history of the churches, she in 1904 organized the Via Christi Study Class. She was the teacher of this class until her death, which occurred eighteen years later. The class met every two weeks. From it women gained not only a knowledge of church history but of art, literature and current events. Not only college graduates but very shy, uneducated women were listed among its members, who were greatly benefited by this added intelligence.

After her death this study class had a large portrait made of her and placed in their room of the Public Library where their meetings were held. Since her death at every meeting of the class three pink roses are placed beneath this picture. The class also planted a tree on the Library lawn in her memory. In addition to this work outside the home her work inside the home was kept up to a high standard. She had six children of her own. For seven years an orphaned niece, daughter of her sister Isabel, was given a home with her family. The fruit canning, jelly making, cake baking, were all done by her own labor. She was continually entertaining over-night guests. Hardly a week passed while she was at home but that she gave some social function for the entertainment of either club or church friends, serving dainty refreshments of her own making.

For the first few years the Via Christi Class met in her home every other Monday throughout the club season. The executive committee of the Missionary Social Union was entertained in her home three times each year. The average attendance of the Via Christi was forty and of the Missionary Social Union six hundred. There were other receptions and parties until not a week passed without either a house guest or a party in her home. Few meals were served without some relative or friend "dropping in" for dinner. In these days when people do so much of their entertaining either in club houses or hotels the mere housework she accomplished seems immense in comparison with what the usual woman does today.

She suffered a great loss in early married life in the death of three little children. She was so passionately fond of chil-

dren that she rarely passed a child on the street without stopping to get acquainted. Every baby in a perambulator had to be stopped and admired.

Busy as she was, everything else was dropped if there was sickness or a death among her friends or members of the church. The glasses of jelly, the hot soup she took on such occasions, and the sympathetic calls meant much to those in anxiety or sorrow. The sympathetic human side of her nature was that which endeared her to so many people.

A stranger who heard of her work in being president of the Social Union for thirty years and of the Via Christi Class for eighteen years made this remark, "I cannot imagine any usual woman but would run an organization in the ground if she were its president for even five years. What kind of a woman was Mrs. Lindsay that she could be at the head of things for so many years and still keep such enthusiasm and interest among the members?"

Editorial from the Liverpool Post and Mercury, Liverpool, England, May 22, 1922:

A POET'S MOTHER

I notice with very deep regret in Mr. Stephen Graham's book, "Tramping With a Poet in the Rockies," the announcement that Mrs. Lindsay, the mother of Mr. Vachel Lindsay, the American poet, died this spring of pneumonia. Two years ago she visited Liverpool with her remarkable son and she made an abiding impression on all who met her. She was a woman of remarkable force of character and of most interesting intelligence. Her life, I gathered from her conversation, had been full, and in some ways arduous but she had an extraordinary serenity,—a very sure sign of a happy life. She was, I thought, very American in type. She had that precision and composure of mind that one finds depicted in certain elements of American fiction. There was, in fact, an orderliness in her manner which contrasted most

piquantly with the flamboyance and ebullience of her son. Her conversation had this orderliness in marked degree. She talked with singular ease and power. She was whimsical in a gentle way, but normally her conversation had an engaging gaiety as of one who had thought things out for herself very deliberately and very fully. Mrs. Lindsay's delight and pride in her son and his affection for her were extraordinarily charming to see. I am sure that among Mr. Vachel Lindsay's friends in Liverpool there will be a very deep sympathy with him in the terrible loss he has sustained.



NICHOLAS VACHEL LINDSAY
American Poet

- Awarded the following prizes for the excellency of his poems:
- 1913: The Poetry Magazine prize on "General William Booth Enters Into Heaven."
 - 1915: The Levinson prize on "The Chinese Nightingale."
 - 1928: The Poetry Magazine prize on "Award of Honor."

NICHOLAS VACHEL LINDSAY

VACHEL LINDSAY, the second child and only son of Dr. Vachel Thomas Lindsay and his wife, Esther Catharine Frazee Lindsay, was born in Springfield, Illinois, Nov. 10, 1879, married May 19, 1925, to Elizabeth Conner of Spokane, Washington, b. Oct. 12, 1901. Children, 1, Susan Doniphan, b. May 28, 1926, 2, Nicholas Cave, b. Sept. 16, 1927.

Being a frail child from birth, his young life was uncertain. As he grew older he became stronger but at no time in life has he been robust. Almost a tow-head when a child, his hair grew continually darker until now it is almost auburn. He has bright hazel eyes and very fair, clear skin. A noticeable characteristic is one fair eyelash, the other dark.

At an early age he showed talent for art. His childish drawings were full of action. So remarkable was this talent, it was generally conceded by the family that art should be his life's calling. He was a very unusual child and showed marked intellectual traits at an early age.

Dr. Logan, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Springfield, while reviewing some of Mr. Lindsay's drawings when he was but a lad, remarked, "That boy has the most wonderful imagination of any person I have ever known and will, some day, make his mark in the world." Mr. Lindsay has lived to fulfill this prophecy concerning himself. To appreciate Mr. Lindsay's wonderful imagination, one should realize, while reading "The Tree of Laughing Bells," that "in an hour it was done," and that the poem was written years before we ever heard of "radio waves."

After being graduated from the Springfield High School, he entered Hiram College in the autumn of 1898. The two years he was a student there he was illustrator of the students' annual publication, "The Spider Web." His lettering and drawings I then considered beautiful and I still consider them so, especially

the drawing representing "Music," which appears on page 100 of the first year's book. The drawing and fore-shortening of musical instruments was good indeed for one so young and of his limited instruction, a credit to both the college and to Mr. Lindsay. At this time we had never thought of him as a poet. During the summer of 1895 he was a visitor in our home and then presented me with a copy of his little verse, "The Crickets." I still have this "long-hand" copy:

"The foolish queen of Fairyland from her milk-white Throne in
a Lily-bell
Gave command to her cricket-band, that they should play when
the dew-drops fell,
But the damp dew spoiled their instruments. They play for the
foolish queen no more,
Instead, these sturdy malcontents play sharps and flats 'neath
the kitchen floor."

This is as he wrote it for me. It appears in altered form in his published work. I had not known he wrote verses but when I read this poem I knew he had poetical genius and henceforth always encouraged him in his natural tendency. A few years later, after he had written several poems of very unusual merit, among them "The Hag," my mother and I were discussing his literary ability. I very boldly told her that I considered "Vachel" would eventually make such a reputation for himself that later generations would look upon him much as we do Shakespeare or Milton. Her answer was, "Perhaps you are right." She, too, thought it possible.

To me, the greatest poem and the most beautiful he ever wrote is the "Tree of Laughing Bells." This he wrote while an art student in New York. He had not then "arrived" and the poem attracted little attention and was appreciated by only a small group of intimates. The highest compliment he received on this poem at the time was a tribute given by his art instructor, Henri, who devoted an entire class hour in expounding this poem as an inspiration to his class. He saw the beauty, the poetry, and the

wonderful imagination it portrayed, and was pleased for an opportunity to show honor to one of his pupils, a courtesy Mr. Lindsay highly appreciated. His own title for this poem was "The Wings of the Morning," which appeals to me more than the title it bears, but through the suggestion of some friend, he changed the title to "The Tree of Laughing Bells."

Mr. Lindsay "arrived" when Harriett Monroe of the Poetry Society of Chicago read and published in the Poetry Magazine the poem which made him famous, "General William Booth Enters Heaven." This is known as his greatest work and one of the greatest poems ever written. Great as it is, "The Tree of Laughing Bells" is, to me, greater and much more beautiful. Not only is the poem exquisite but the decorated cover, designed by Mr. Lindsay, is one of the loveliest pieces of art work Mr. Lindsay has ever done. The original drawing is in my possession.

Although the publishing of "General William Booth Enters Heaven" was the harbinger of Mr. Lindsay's notoriety, he received recognition in March, 1904, when the *Critic* published "The Queen of Bubbles" and again in April, 1905, when the same magazine published an illustrated verse entitled, "At Noon on Easter Day." The illustration was a robed angel carrying a lighted candle to the skies.

"At noon on Easter Day a candle-spark, my prayer,
Was carried by an angel to the skies,
I would I were my prayer to bend beneath his sighs,
Yea, pure enough to live before his eyes."

Later the *Outlook* printed, Sept. 23, 1911, a poem, "Incense," by Mr. Lindsay.

Vachel Lindsay, as a lad and youth, was refreshing company, bright, vivacious, and bubbling over with a sunny wit. He was always a welcome and appreciated visitor in our home. I must limit myself to relating only two incidents of his boyhood days. The first one occurred when he was a lad of perhaps ten years. His mother and her little family were on their annual summer's

stay at "Grandpa Frazee's." Vachel and his mother had gone into Rushville to spend Sunday with his Aunt Belle Campbell. As was their custom, they all attended the Christian Church service on Sunday morning. After services, a number of women, quite old ladies to Vachel, who had been long time friends of his mother's, were delighted to see Mrs. Lindsay and incidentally each one kissed little Vachel, much to his disgust and discomfort. Mr. Charles Kennedy, another old friend, had volunteered to take the lot of them (I suppose I should say "bunch" by way of a "kick") in his carriage to Mrs. Campbell's home. All were seated in the carriage except Vachel who was the last to enter. Just as he put his foot on the step preparatory to entering, he hesitated, looked up quickly, and asked Mr. Kennedy, "Do you want to kiss me?" Mr. Kennedy, rather puzzled, replied that he had no thought of doing so, but could were it necessary, whereupon Vachel retorted, "Well, if you do, I'll just walk."

At the time of Vachel's boyhood, knickers were worn only by the small lad, not, as they are now, for one purpose then another by every age from the tiny tot to the great-grandfather on the golf links. When he was young, lads became youths over night by the quick change of casting off the knickers worn by the small boy and donning the long trousers of youth. A momentous change! Vachel had, as all boys do, looked longingly forward to this mark of distinction and approaching young manhood. At last, the time for long trousers came. There was purchased for him one suit of clothes with one pair of long pants which he was permitted to wear to school and on Sundays, but alas! when Saturday came, he must needs don the despised knickers again preparatory to working on the lawn and doing the Saturday's chores. He wrote me of this, of his mortification in being forced to wear kid clothes on Saturdays, when he was so near being a young man. He expressed his chagrin in his letter to me in his own quaint way, "Thus, my Saturdays are filled with short-panted humiliations." His spiciness of expression commenced so early in life that it seems it began with his first chatter.

Mr. Lindsay inherited talent from both sides of the house, although the talents inherited from one side differ greatly from

those of the other, the same being true of his physical appearance. His father was of medium height and a real brunette and the music in his voice was the same that is transmitted to the son. His mother was a fair blonde and of strong intellect. Both parents had poetry in their natures. The mother, valedictorian in her college graduating class, wrote a poem for what, in this day we call a thesis; in her day it was her "graduating essay." This thesis showed much poetical talent as also do her later efforts.

The brilliant luster in Mr. Lindsay's eyes during the time he is reciting his poems comes down from his Doniphan ancestry. An uncle, several times removed, Colonel Alexander William Doniphan of Missouri, one of the most fluent and eloquent pleaders at the bar that the United States has ever known, had those same brilliant eyes of which the Hon. D. C. Allen, in his Doniphan's memoirs, says, "Who would attempt to convey by language a description of his eyes while speaking, burning with tenfold the luster of diamonds?" I remember those eyes and only Vachel Lindsay's, of all the later generations, have inherited a touch of that lustre. What a tribute that Mr. Lindsay should have named his first child, a daughter, for his great-grandmother, Susan Doniphan Frazee!

American critics have many and diversified estimates of Mr. Lindsay and his works, but he is generally conceded to be the equal, if not the peer of the best of our contemporary poets. In England, where he and his mother spent a season together, where he gave evening readings at both Oxford and Cambridge Universities, he was lionized by the literati. Several of England's literary critics speak of him as America's "greatest living poet."

Mr. Lindsay's rise from obscurity to fame was gradual, slow, and, at times, most disheartening. Relatives nor friends could get his vision. Here and there, he found attentive listeners who got a glimpse of his wonderful imagination, his artistic and literary genius, but usually such were persons without influence or means and not in a position to assist in putting things across. His early struggles for recognition were almost pathetic. His experience was the same as all those who have acquired fame in given

lines and finally have reached a successful goal. The road is long, rough, cheerless, fraught with anxiety, labor, disappointment and despair; after these, success. One of his first bitter disappointments occurred when an art student in New York City, when he wrote that poem of marvelous beauty, "The Tree of Laughing Bells," which has been previously referred to. No one could be found who could be persuaded to accept and publish it. No doubt the fate this wonderful poem met then really saved it from oblivion, that Mr. Lindsay's publishing the poem himself and then later laying it aside for a time, was a blessing in disguise as it was the means of spurring Mr. Lindsay on, in spite of difficulties, to success; filling him with a dogged determination to succeed in his one line, regardless of critics or hard-hearted publishers. Succeed he would! and then his famous trip to Florida was planned. On this trip he traded this beautiful poem to housewives for bread and the night's lodging.

It was during Mr. Lindsay's stay in New York as an art student, while he was looking the town over for suitable subjects for his art work, that he ran across the negro barrel-house. Then there sank into his soul the spirit of "The Congo," a poem full of vivid, weird imagination and a great portrayal of the negro race, but which was not written until several years after he had achieved fame.

Mr. Lindsay's power of mental concentration is intense. Each poem he has written portrays this characteristic. All of his works show a spirit full to overflowing. Not one incident is there of dearth, as of one out foraging either for ideas or for words adequate for his expression. His command of the English language shows a thorough understanding of the delicate shading in the meanings of words and is most comprehensive in its scope.

Mr. Lindsay has five new books ready for publication this autumn, 1928, "Johnny Appleseed and Other Poems," "Selected Poems" in the Modern Reader's Series, and "The Litany of Washington Street," "A Child's Book," and one other.

One cannot complete the sketch of a man who is still living and at the peak of his career. Rather, it is deemed best to give these glimpses of his early life. That Mr. Lindsay is an out-

standing literary man of America is not enough, he is one of the foremost literary men of the world at the present time and is continuing his steady development.

PRESS NOTICES OF MR. LINDSAY

Harriet Monroe, editor of *Poetry, A Magazine of Verse*, awarded the Levinson Prize to "The Chinese Nightingale" as the best contribution to Poetry for the year 1915.

In 1915, September *Harper's Magazine*, the following appeared from the pen of William Dean Howells. He speaks doubtfully of some poetry of the times then writes as follows:

It is a sensible relief to turn from our uncertainty about these "songs" which do not really sing to Mr. Nicholas Vachel Lindsay's books where the songs begin their music with the cymbal clash and bass-drum boom of that fine brave poem, "General William Booth Enters Into Heaven"; that makes the heart leap and the little volume abounds in meters and rhymes that thrill and gladden one. Here is no shredding of prose but much of oaten stop and pastoral song such as arises amid the hum of the Kansas harvest fields and fills the empyrean from the expanses of the whole great West. There is also a song of solemn everywhere, civic things, social things and all of it good. There is another book which we have not named, "Adventures While Preaching the Gospel of Beauty." There is in it such novelty as you may find in Heine's "Reise-buider,"—the old novelty of beautiful thought and thinking emotion but with a conscience and a pathos which Heine did not always know. . . . Of the entire gamut of the anthology one may select "The Chinese Nightingale," by Vachel Lindsay and two others as the best poetry offered in the past year. "The Chinese Nightingale" with its haunting refrain is nearer the edge of magical fantasy than any other.

From an article in *London Town Topics*, Oct. 9, 1920:

On his strangest and most personal work Mr. Vachel Lindsay is already acknowledged the best living American poet, and it is

not extravagant to predict that he will not have to live much longer as the most considerable English using poet this century has produced. By "R."

Transcript from article in *Literary Digest*, May 15, 1920:

Referring to Mr. Vachel Lindsay: A volume of his poems has been published in England with an extremely laudatory introduction by Robert Nichols, the young English poet, who quotes a letter from John Masefield congratulating him on the fact that he is standing sponsor for Lindsay's poems in England and venturing the opinion that Lindsay is America's first poet.

From the pen of John Masefield:

Vachel Lindsay . . . is the best American poet. He has a wide range of subject and sympathy and a mind full of romance and understanding. He is a courageous fine figure, butting with his broad head into beauty and into trouble for the sake of beauty and the understanding to be had that way.

It has been possible to say of every other American poet of this day that he was kindred to some American or English poet; but no one knows the parentage of Lindsay. He sings Americanism, but not in the White-man's key; he turns sometimes to gnomic and mystical chants, but they are aloft in a different space from that which Emerson's muse visited. Sometimes he was the repetend in a way that reminds one of Poe, but the repetend is a matter of manner only, it is not one of substance, and the haunts of Poe's and Lindsay's imaginations are as far apart from each other as those of any two poets in the world, but they are not Whittier's. He is shut away from Longfellow in the circumstance that he has not Longfellow's great gift of telling a story. He sings America as lustily as Whitman did, but it is a different America and a more refined liberty; . . . his utterance has been transmuted by the strange genius which is his, which speaks not its sources and inspirations, but Lindsay himself.

Edgar Lee Masters, in *The Bookman*, Oct., 1926:

The passing of time cannot detract from Mr. Vachel Lindsay's

originality. Nothing like him has ever been; he derives from no one; he may be grouped sometimes with Blake or Coleridge, having regard to certain characteristics of the imagination, but his voice is his own, perhaps too much so at times to permit his readers to share it. He is a plant native to the Lincoln Country, more native to it than any other American writer; and with a power and an individuality which has drawn into strange blossom from that soil dreams and passions that are dead and those that have passed in our time.

. . . I can see the probability of Lindsay becoming the most magical figure of the day to the Americans of one hundred years from now, when the rising generation of that time will dwell upon his gusto and his wanderings, his faiths and his passions, his tramps preaching the gospel of beauty, his devotion to Lincoln, to Jackson, the unsullied goodness of his heart, the element of divinity in him that makes him the "lame boy seeking the shrine," one of the most poignant lines of one of his most beautiful poems.

From *New Voices*, a volume of criticism of poetry, by Marguerite Williamson, in chapter devoted to Rhythm:

, "One of the finest examples of rhythm as the accompaniment of mood and meaning, organic rhythm at its best, is "The Santa Fe Trail," by Vachel Lindsay, and in all American literature we find no greater master of rhythm than he. . . . It may be worth while to say that when William Butler Yeats, noted British poet, last visited this country he went to Chicago and met Vachel Lindsay, he greeted him as the first American poet of to-day. . . . Certainly Vachel Lindsay can do anything he likes with rhythm. His rhythms skip and turn somersaults, rock and reel, whirl giddily, bend and sway solemnly, march slowly in great circles, shake the air looser in the heavens and give a new exhilaration and exhuberance to all but the stiff-necked and stupid. No other poem shows his power as a master of poetic music better than "The Santa Fe Trail." . . . "The Congo," one of the best poems ever written about the American Negro, is a poem full of the strength, the music, the barbaric love of color, and the wild religion of the race. The rhythmic tune of it is so much a part

of the sense of it and of the emotion and picturing that one can hardly separate it from them for purposes of analysis. . . . The chapter on "Diction" has the following: Vachel Lindsay is another poet who shares life with us in every word. He puts it in the turn of every sentence. His phrases growl and flirt, smirk and glare, point fingers and make faces, sputter and fizzle and splash color broadly upon the universe. We come to realize gradually that he is a man with the imagination and sensitivity of the bards of Greece and the prophets of Israel, living in an immense modern world where life is multiform and multi-colored, graver and more humorous, more complex and more varied than ever it was in the days of the ancient Greeks or Hebrews, and we realize also that he lives in that state of social and spiritual consciousness which we call the United States of America.

In this fact we find a reason for his vitality as a poet.

He is deeply rooted in our civilization, our folklore, our customs, our ethics, our idealism, and our reasons for laughter are well known to him. . . . His artistic heritage comes to him from long, long ago, from the troubadours and bards and minnesingers and minstrels, from the makers of sages and runes. To sum it all up, he is something that has never been before, an American minstrel. . . . In his greatest poem, "The Chinese Nightingale," all the strong, quaint, original qualities that have won fame for Vachel Lindsay are to be found at their best, gracious rhythms, delicious imaginings and exquisite phraseology all belong to this fantasy in a Chinese laundry.

Transcript of "Who's Who in America." Vol. 15, 1928-1929:

Lindsay, Nicholas Vachel, writer, b. Springfield, Illinois, Nov. 10, 1879, s. Vachel Thomas and Catharine (Frazee) Lindsay. Graduated Springfield High School, 1897, student Hiram College, Ohio 1897-1900; Art Institute, Chicago 1900-03; New York School of Art under Chase and Henri, 1904-05; m. Elizabeth Conner of Spokane, Washington, May 19, 1925. Lectured for West Side Y. M. C. A., New York, winters 1905-06, 1906-07, 1907-08. Tramped through the Southern States in the spring of 1906 distributing "The Tree of Laughing Bells." Springfield, Ill., Y. M.

C. A. winter of 1908-09. Lecturer for Anti-Saloon League throughout central Illinois, 1909-10. Walked from Illinois to New Mexico, summer of 1912, distributing "rhymes" and speaking in behalf of "The Gospel of Beauty." Member of Christian Church (Disciples), of Poetry Society of America; The Author's Guild of the Author's League of America; The Incorporated Society of Playwrights, Authors and Composers, (Great Britain); The Cliff Dwellers, Chicago; The Mid-Day Luncheon Club, Springfield, Ill.; The National Institute of Arts and Letters; The Players, New York City; P. E. N. Author of:

A Handy Guide for Beggars, 1916.

General William Booth Enters Heaven and Other Poems, 1913.

Adventures While Preaching the Gospel of Beauty, 1914.

The Congo and Other Poems, 1914.

The Art of the Moving Picture, 1915.

The Chinese Nightingale and Other Poems, 1917.

The Golden Whales of California and Other Poems, 1920.

The Golden Book of Springfield (A Sealed Book of Prophecy) 1920.

Collected Poems, 1923.

Going to the Sun, (A Book of Drawings) 1923.

Collected Poems (Illustrated by the Author) 1925.

Going to the Stars, 1926.

The Candle in the Cabin, 1926.

In preparation:

Selected Poems, 1927-28.

Children's Poems, 1927-28.

No mention is made here of the two issues of "The Village Magazine," "The Tramp's Excuse" and a number of pamphlets, none of which bear the date of issue.

There is a short sketch of Vachel Lindsay in one of the late volumes of Encyclopedia Britannica, Vol. XXXI, page 770, 13th edition.

CONNER

——— Conner, of Scotch Presbyterian stock, married Catherine Culbertson. They were pioneers in Ohio earlier than 1802, living in Ohio when it was still a part of the Northwest Territory.

Their son, the Reverend Franklin Thomas Conner, married Claribel Lines, b. April 13, 1871. They live in Spokane, Washington. He is a clergyman and educator of unusual literary ability. He was born in Claysville, Ohio, April 22, 1865. The Reverend Mr. Conner held his second pastorate in St. Louis, Missouri, at the Church of the Covenant, Presbyterian. He remained in St. Louis for many years. From St. Louis he accepted the pastorate of a Presbyterian church in Spokane, Washington, where he still resides. His daughter, Elizabeth, now the wife of Vachel Lindsay, the poet, was born October 12, 1901, while her parents were located in St. Louis.

The Lines family, the family of Mrs. Lindsay's mother, settled in Georgia near 1733, under Governor Oglethorpe. They were slave owning Southerners and among them were Confederate soldiers.

The mother of Clarabel Lines was Sarah Elizabeth Tenney, who married James Jackson Lines. Her family came to this country from Rowley, Yorkshire, England, in 1630 and settled at "Rawley," Massachusetts. They were Puritans and Roundheads. This family later moved south and became slave owners and Confederates.

DR. ARTHUR PAUL WAKEFIELD
Medical Missionary to China, 1904-1927.

DR. PAUL WAKEFIELD: b. North Bloomfield, Ohio, October 5, 1878, is a direct descendant of Governor William Bradford, governor for thirty-five years of the Plymouth Colony, 1621-1657. Governor Bradford was born in Austerfield, Yorkshire, England, March, 1590. (See sketch in *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Vol. 4, p. 370.)

Dr. Wakefield is the son of Professor Edmund Burritt Wakefield and his wife, Martha Sheldon Wakefield. Mrs. Wakefield was a descendant of the colonial family of Sheldon. Professor Edmund Wakefield was a minister of the Christian Church and for many years a professor in Hiram College, Ohio. Professor Wakefield moved with his family when Dr. Paul was nine years of age from Bloomfield, Ohio, to Hiram, where Dr. Paul graduated at the college in 1900 with the degrees of Ph. B. In 1904 Dr. Wakefield received the degree of M. D. at Rush Medical College, Chicago University. In 1906 he received the degree of A. M. from Bethany College, Virginia. On June 14, 1904, he married Olive Catharine Lindsay of Springfield, Illinois, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Vachel Thomas Lindsay, and sister of America's illustrious poet, Vachel Lindsay. In 1904 Dr. Wakefield was sent by the Foreign Board of the Christian Church as a medical missionary to China. He and his wife landed at Shanghai on Thanksgiving Day, 1904. They were stationed at Nanking, Chuchow, Wuhu, and Luchowfu until 1918. While in Wuhu Dr. Wakefield spent almost a year in sanitation work, in connection with the rebuilding of the Yangtsze River dyke. This work required a force of seven thousand men. Dr. Wakefield's work was so efficient that this task was completed without the appearance of the famine fever so prevalent in China. At

Luchowfu Dr. Wakefield did hospital work. This town was the home of China's great statesman, Li Hung Chang, who was a personal friend of Dr. Wakefield, employing Dr. Wakefield as his family physician. While in Luchowfu Dr. Wakefield gave nearly thirty-five thousand medical treatments. While at Luchowfu he accepted a call from the Episcopalian Board as Instructor of Student Health at Boone University at Wuchang. At Boone University, Wuchang, Dr. Wakefield was head of the student health. His was the first real student health work done in China. Under Dr. Wakefield the Chinese youths developed physically as they advanced in school until the graduates passed a grade A life insurance examination. When these young men entered Boone they were no less than twenty per cent. tubercular. He was stationed at Wuchang during the entire siege of the late war, administering medical aid to the opposing generals and their armies. He was one of the besieged of Wuchang when that city was confined within closed gates for twenty-nine days, having on hand but one week's supply of rations. Prior to this, Dr. Wakefield had sent his wife and two daughters to Japan for safety, the son Vachel, was already in the United States, a student of Hiram College. Before the siege of Wuchang ended there was suffering, starvation and death on every hand, Dr. Wakefield suffering with the others. It was through his solicitation that the city gates were opened. In his judgment all would perish if they remained inside, but some might escape if the gates were opened. During this siege, Dr. Wakefield, through his profession, was a friend of both generals and it was through his influence the siege finally ended. In the *Chicago Daily Tribune*, Oct. 9, 1926, there appeared the following with glaring headlines, which referred to Dr. Wakefield.

"YANKEE'S DARING WINS PEACE FOR BESIEGED CITY

Doctor's Courage Brings Cantonese to Terms.

Wuchang, China, Oct. 8.—The chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and the Chinese Red Cross assure *The Tribune* that the American Episcopalians were solely responsible for the evacuation of the starving inhabitants in the city of Wuchang,

besieged for thirty-nine days, and for the initiation of the surrender to the Cantonese. Dr. Wakefield of the Episcopal hospital staff was particularly responsible, having won the Cantonese general's confidence when the latter thought he was dying from a heavy draft of poison.

The bottle was not labeled, but Dr. Wakefield sniffed of it, and believed it was lime juice. He drank the contents before the general, and then applied an emetic. This enabled the Americans to become mediators."

Dr. Wakefield is at present in Boston, Massachusetts, having been released in the summer of 1927, on account of war conditions, with all other missionaries of his board. He returned to America. Upon his release his health was so impaired from his hazardous experiences that he was ordered by medical authority to take not less than three months' rest. This he took in an ocean voyage and travel in Europe, landing in America a few days before Christmas 1927. As soon as the holidays were over, he took up an already proffered position in Boston, as Superintendent of State Tuberculosis Clinic Public Health, with offices in the State House, the kind of work he thoroughly understands and enjoys and for which, through his long experience in China, he is most ably fitted. It is to Dr. Wakefield's credit to state that this position was cabled him before his leaving China.

DR. WAKEFIELD'S OWN ACCOUNT OF HIS FAMILY LINEAGE

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
STATE HOUSE, BOSTON

October 14, 1928.

My family history I know little about, but have it all in a "Book" in China. In general, Wakefields came very early to New England. The first grave in the first burying ground in Boston is a Wakefield—direct line. I am 10th generation, so am pretty

near pure "U. S." My family (Wakefields) moved to Ohio in 1812. Settled in Western Reserve (Trumbull County). Grandmother (Churchill) Wakefield's mother was a Bradford; her Uncle William Bradford came to her home, lived and died with her. Hopelessly crusty, unmarried, he was devoted to Grandmother. These two were in direct line from Governor Bradford; and the Bradford silver that was handed down I found a part of the set that Gamaliel Bradford (author, Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts) had on his table when Vachel (Vachel Lindsay, the poet) and I had dinner there some years ago.

Grandfather's story is exactly like that of your father. All his life he farmed, bought and sold cattle, preached, married, buried people, always with no pay. He was a founder of Hiram College.

Father went to Hiram, one year to Bethany to meet the Campbell-Bethany groups; studied science. He was on the original Yellowstone survey, from there went to Tucson, Arizona, interested in mining, lost everything just before I was born (1878). He had preached at Tucson on a dare. He felt that when the Lord's Day came there should be religious services. In the face of the dare he preached unmolested. When he came home a church at North Bloomfield (five miles from Grandfather) needed a pastor, so father served that church. I was born while he lived at Bloomfield. He never got away from the pulpit after that. Hiram called him after a pastorate of seven years in Warren, Ohio, about 1882-1889, and all the rest of his life he lived in Hiram.

He had a genius for teaching. In father's classes any boy of average brain power would get his stuff over the end of the term by listening in during class. So he had a reputation of being easy. One could not attend his classes and not learn; and now old students who did not appreciate him then remember his teaching. He has in Hiram now the standing as a teacher that he should have had twenty and more years ago and still his standing keeps on growing. Three times he filled in as Acting President. He refused the office itself, he hated executive work and was not fitted for it. But faculty and students backed him loyally when he had to fill in. He is the greatest (truly great) man I have ever known and I have a very unholy pride in being his son. I

never heard him speak unkindly to or of any one. He never "rode" a student, and a student in trouble had father always as his friend. Many a boy owes his salvation to my father's patience, tolerance and deep affection. The greatest sorrows he ever knew were when boys occasionally betrayed his trust. Even then his pain was for the future of such a fellow. What could he do to save him? To bring his best out! Father always meant that when he so often said, "We must bring that boy out."

Mother was also pioneer stock, she was a Sheldon. Her Grandfather Gersham came from Connecticut in 1800 to survey the northeast corner of Western Reserve for Connecticut. He came horseback with his bride, making the trip in 57 days! And had the next survey section to Cleveland. This enters in Portage County, and here on the old Indian portage from Lake (Via Cuyahoga River) to Gulf down the Mahoning and Ohio Rivers, he built his colonial home. Grandmother was a Daw, a wonderfully efficient and determined woman. Mother met father in Hiram. Father, bashful, diffident to the last day of life, fell madly in love with "Mathie" (Martha) Sheldon, the most beautiful girl in school. She had sense to understand and appreciate father, took him and stuck to him. She stood by him through life. Our home was open house to everyone all my life. Mother did practically all the work. We never made a fuss over anyone who came, but high, low, rich, poor came. Father and mother gave everything to their friends, and everyone was friend, especially those who had any need, physical, spiritual or mental. How they lived on the salary father got I do not know. But I do know this—they are the *richest* people I have ever known.

For myself. Sick from nine to sixteen years I grew up a semi-invalid, no athletics, only playing with girls. Then I went into gymnasium and fought it out, breaking up adhesion of the old appendix. Schools, usually private and home study up to last year of High School. Then to Hiram; graduated in 1900; to Rush Medical (M. D. 1904) preparing for China. Married Olive C. Lindsay, June 1904, practiced medicine with Dr. Lindsay to summer of 1905; then to China.

We came home on furlough in 1917. Under the Rockefeller

Fellowship I studied in Harvard Tropical School, Resident M. D., in South Department Boston City Hospital and Westfield State Tubercular Sanitorium for children. Returned to China and in 1919 I went to Boone University, Wuchang, as head of Student Health, where we remained until returning to the United States December, 1927.

I went through the siege of Wuchang; and with B. P. Gilman acted as messenger in carrying papers for surrender of the city. After the entry of the Canton-Russian force we had to work to save our property. After the Nanking affair I was left virtually alone with the Chinese (faculty) staff, finally we had to smuggle our leading Chinese on to British boats to save them and close the school (May 1927). I was made Acting Dean and got authority from the Trustees to graduate our Seniors, which I did in Hankow Cathedral, it being impossible to have a graduation in our school buildings in Wuchang. I spent the summer in Japan, resting, and no possibility of my work reopening I finally left Hankow for home via Suez in October, 1927.

I was offered, by cable, the position of Supervisor of State Tuberculosis Clinics (Massachusetts) and I got into New York December 20th, 1927, and began this work January 1st, 1928.

For record I did post-graduate work at Hiram for A. M., did not do my thesis. I wanted to clear this as A. M. counts in China. I wrote home to Father about it. He read the letter to Thomas Phillips, who was Trustee of Bethany. Phillips said nothing to father but went to Bethany and had them give me an A. M. This was such a pretty tribute to Father that I have let it go and have never taken my Hiram A. M., but do accept, with no little feeling of pride and humility, the Bethany Degree.

I hope this don't bore you. I am no good on dates or names. Birthday is October 5, 1878.

Devotedly,

PAUL.

BLAIR

JACOB BLAIR, b. 1771, Blanford, Massachusetts, d. 1807, Mantua, Ohio; m. ———; d. 1803, Blanford, Massachusetts.

c. 1. Benjamin Blair, b. 1802, Blanford, Massachusetts, d. Mantua, Ohio, 1883; m. Cynthia Jefferson, b. 1804, Blanford, Massachusetts, d. Mantua, Ohio, 1879.

c. 1. W. Wallace Blair, b. 1838, Mantua, Ohio, d. 1912, Daytona, Florida; m. Maria Harrison, b. 1848, Warrensville, Ohio, d. 1920, Cleveland, Ohio.

c. 1. Benjamin Harrison Blair, b. 1888, Cleveland, Ohio.

2. Wallace Blair, b. 1890, Cleveland, Ohio.

WILLIAM HARRISON, b. 1809, Isle of Man, d. 1899, Warrensville, Ohio; m. Catharine Wade, b. 1826, Isle of Man, d. 1893, Warrensville, Ohio.

c. 1. Maria Harrison, b. 1848, Warrensville, Ohio, d. 1920, Cleveland, Ohio; m. W. Wallace Blair.

SAMUEL FERGUSON, b. Hopkinton, Massachusetts, d. 1741, Blanford, Massachusetts; m. Eleanor ———, 1739.

c. 1. John Ferguson, b. Blanford, 1740, d. 1792; m. Dorothy Hamilton, b. 1740, Blanford, d. 1820.

c. 1. Dorothy, b. Blanford, d. 1803, Blanford; m. Jacob Blair, b. 1771, Blanford, d. 1807, Mantua, Ohio.

John Ferguson was a Captain in the Revolutionary War. See section of war records.

LUCY M. C. ROBINSON

Born in Delaware, Ohio. Teacher, Journalist and Writer.

MRS. ROBINSON is at present the Publicity Manager of the Spokane Daily *Chronicle*, Spokane, Washington, and is director of the Chronicle Home Management School, a weekly educational feature, which is not duplicated by any other American newspaper. More than fourteen thousand women attended the sessions last year (1927). The school is now in its second year of successful service.

On April 5, 1905, Mrs. Robinson, whose maiden name was Lucy May Cunningham, became the bride of James Holton Rob-

inson, grandson of Reverend Ephraim Samuel Frazee. In 1920 the Robinsons moved to Spokane for permanent residence. Since coming to Spokane Mrs. Robinson has been president of the Frances Willard Parent-Teacher Association; the North Hill Parliamentary Law Club; and the Spokane Council of Parent-Teacher Associations, which represent the thirty-seven Spokane schools having Parent-Teacher Association groups, and has been called on to speak on different subjects for many educational bodies of Eastern Washington.

She is a member of the Women's Correlation Committee, Spokane Chamber of Commerce; City Beautiful Committee, Spokane Advertising Club; Girl Reserve and Hospitality Committees, Young Women's Christian Association; Member and founder of the Spokane Observers Club and Spokane Soroptimist Club; Corresponding Secretary Spokane President's Council; Educational Chairman City Federation of Women's Organizations, and was instrumental in establishing a Federation Loan Fund for Senior Students at Cheney State Normal, 1926; Radio Chairman Washington Federation of Women's Clubs, arranging state-wide broadcasts; Associate Editor *Spokane Woman Magazine*, 1926-1927; Director "Home Management School," newspaper feature and radio program, *Spokane Chronicle*, 1927; Editor North Hill Community News, an experimental in church co-operation, Protestant and Catholic. She has organized Parent-Teacher Association groups in several parochial schools and taken them into Spokane Council.

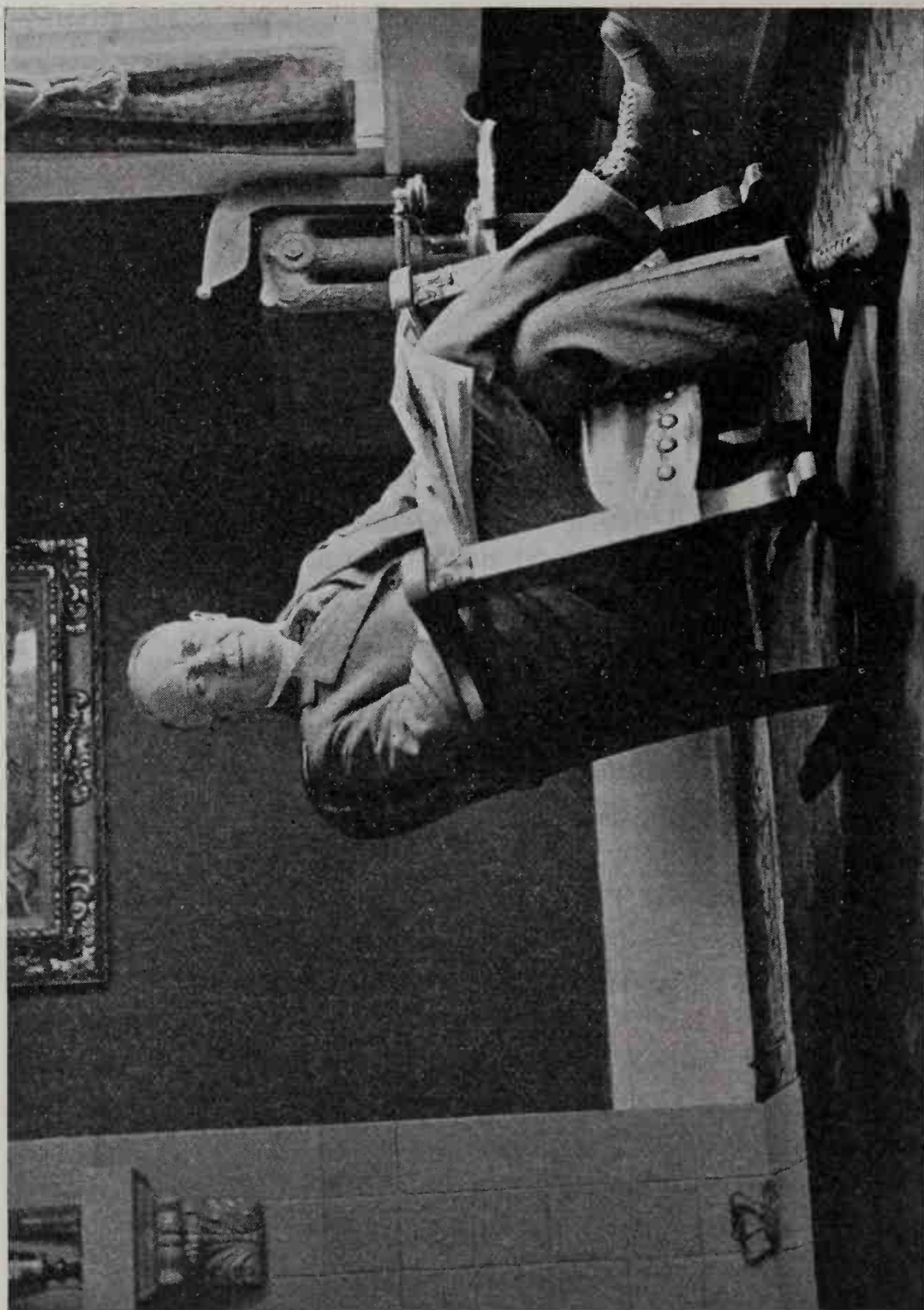
Her personal hobby is making good people get along with each other and work together.

Spokane Council, during her presidency, established the first parent-training courses ever held in the Northwest. Articles about her work have appeared in *School Life*, *Woman's Home Companion*, *Washington Educational Journal* and many newspapers, as well as the U. S. Public Health Bulletins. Mrs. Robinson is a woman of rare literary talent. Her poetry has appeared in Washington newspapers and magazines, the *Lariat*, Washington Federation of Women's Clubs Bulletin, etc. Her book re-

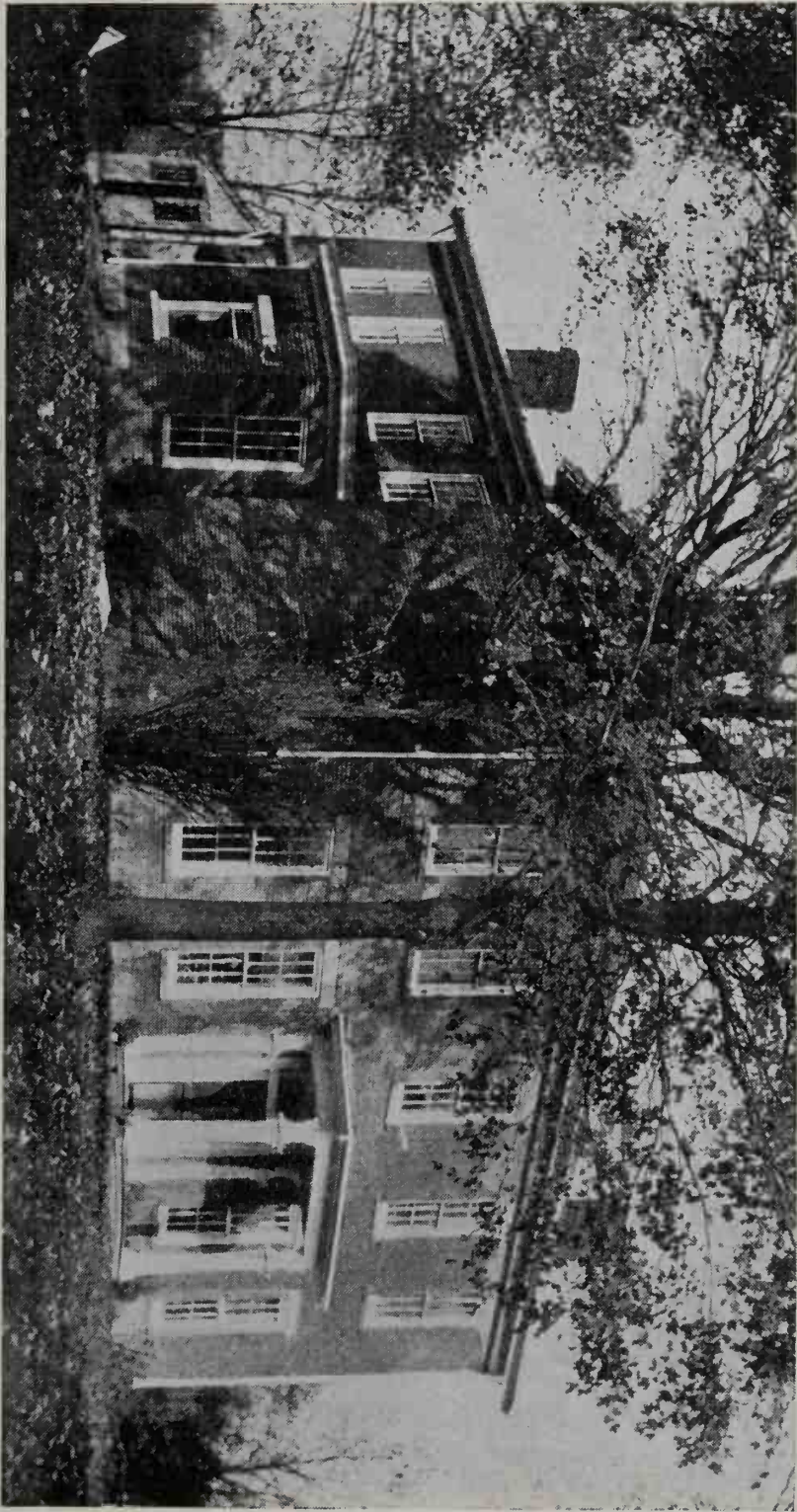
views have been widely quoted; she has done professional reviews for *Chronicle* (at present) Western Newspaper Association—a syndicate—*Spokane Woman* and others, and has given addresses on books and poetry writing. Her first book of poems appears this autumn, title, "Lanterns in the Mist." One of her shorter poems follows:

LOST GARDENS

The old man stooped there in the crowded street,
To snatch a red carnation from the dust,
With furtive, anxious glance at those who passed;
His trembling hands
Folded the faded bloom so lovingly,
So tenderly he touched the broken stem,
They wondered, watching; but he hurried on,
Unheeding curious stares or following eyes.
Against his shabby coat the tarnished red
Shone with a feeble, reminiscent glow,
The last low flare of fires now almost dead;
And to a sympathetic stranger, passing by—
"Nellie and me—we had a garden once——," he said.



LEWIS ANDERSON FRAZEE



FRAZEE HOME FOR CHILDREN
Gift to Fayette County, Indiana, by Lewis Anderson Frazee

LEWIS ANDERSON FRAZEE

Business Man and Philanthropist

1864-

LEWIS ANDERSON FRAZEE, intimately known as "Andie," is one of the most prominent and successful business men of Connersville, Indiana, builder, manager and owner of the Connersville Telephone Plant, which he recently sold and which, under his management, experts pronounce the best equipped and best managed plant in the state, excellent in all its ramifications. Mr. Frazee's excellent reputation extends over the state. He is widely known as a man of sterling integrity and honor, whose word is as good as gold, and whose generosity extends to those in need. For years he has been known for his interest in and support of all public enterprises and for his generosity in supporting any worthy cause. Of the numerous instances of Mr. Frazee's public spirit and generosity there are two outstanding examples; one is the gift to Fayette County of the Frazee Home for Orphan Children, the other a recent cash gift of five thousand dollars to the Christian church of Connersville, of which Mr. and Mrs. Frazee are members. Mr. Frazee gave the "Frazee Home for Children" to the county as a memorial to his son, Paul Anderson Frazee, who died when in his eighteenth year. This home, formerly known as "The Pines," was for many years the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Frazee and their children. It is situated in the country just beyond and west of the city of Connersville. It consists of eleven acres of improved farm land with an adequate brick home for the orphan children of Fayette County. Mr. Frazee has recently retired from active business.



MARY AND EDWARD AUSTEN

AUSTEN

PRIOR to 1750 there were two homesteads in Kent County, England, situated twenty-two miles southeast from the heart of London, one was named "Filston" and the other "Seven Oaks." The latter was named from seven large, beautiful oak trees grouped upon this land. From these two homes in Kent County the two Austen brothers, John and Colgate, with their father, John Austen, and their four sisters, their own families and a sixteen-year-old nephew named William Colgate, migrated to America in the year 1795.

The father, whom we are pleased to designate as John Austen V., was the eldest son of John Austen IV, who lived at Deer Creek, Maryland, dying there in 1807. He was the son of John Austen III, who lived at Deer Creek, Maryland, and was pastor of the church at Bethel Green. This John Austen III was the eldest son of John Austen II who lived near Canterbury, England, and died there in the year 1754. He in turn was the son of John Austen I, Baptist minister at Staplehurst, England, where he made his home, dying there in the year 17-3.

John Austen VI would have carried down the line of Baptist preachers, but was killed when only seventeen years of age in the War of 1812. The next son, Edward, named his oldest son John, hoping to carry the line on down of the John Austens; fate again was against them as this John Austen VII died in 1852, leaving no issue. Thus ended this line of John Austens, an unbroken line for five generations of Baptist preachers. After coming to America the Austens were members of the Missionary Baptist denomination, in Bethel Green, Maryland.

While in London during the summer of 1926 I made inquiry about "Seven Oaks" and learned there is a village in Kent by that name in the exact location from whence the Austens and Col-

gates came. I planned a trip there for the purpose of examining the old parish records of the Baptist Church, but being in a conducted party of the Temple Tours I was unable to arrange the trip. However, the guide whom I consulted showed unusual interest in the story of my Austen ancestors, being pleased that the name was spelled Austen and not Austin. She readily knew the distinction and was very complimentary to me. She must have had some Austen blood in her own veins. I had previously presumed the names were originally the same, but she thought not. Jane Austen, the novelist, is of our line of Austens. Alfred Austin, who a generation since was England's Poet Laureate, belonged to the other line.

The second John Austen owned an old New Testament, containing a family record. This book was "Printed in 1749 by Thomas Bassett, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, and by the Assigns of Robert Bassett, 1749," "Cum Privilegio," "Price one shilling, Unbound." This book passed down from generation to generation of John Austens until it was inherited by Rhoda Maria Austen, youngest sister of John Austen VII.

John Austen IV wrote on the flyleaf of this little Testament the following bit of family genealogy:

"Of John Austen (V) this is the property, eldest son of John Austen (IV) who lived and died at Deer Creek, Maryland, 1807, who was the eldest son of John Austen (III) who now lives at Deer Creek, Maryland, formerly pastor of a branch of the Baptist Church at Bethel Green.

"Who was the eldest son of John Austen (II) who lived and died near Canterbury, England, A. D. 1754, who was the eldest son of John Austin (I), Baptist minister at Staplehurst, Great Britain, where he lived and died in the year 1753."

This flyleaf, as well as the pages of the entire volume, is now brown instead of white. The writing, although still plainly legible, has also faded to brown.

This book is now in my possession, having been presented to me in July, 1923, by my aunt, Rhoda Maria. When the Austens came from England they brought enough money with them to

enter a business. They established a partnership distillery in Hartford County, Maryland. Their products were whiskey and brandy. Apple brandy was their staple. There was no moral stigma then on such an enterprise.

John Austen III, Rector of the Baptist Church at Bethel Green, Maryland, living in Hartford County, Maryland, late in life fell from a load of hay. The fall resulted in his being crippled for life. His daughter Rhoda remained unmarried that she might care for her aged, helpless father. She had an ardent suitor but his pleadings were of no avail. John Austen III was the father of six children, two sons, John and Alfred, four daughters, Elizabeth, Rhoda, another who married a Mr. Fag, and another who married a Mr. Pine.

John Austen IV married Martha Colgate. The William Colgate who came to America with the Austens was a son of Martha Colgate's brother. William Colgate, the candle and soap maker, the original of the firm of Colgate & Co., was my grandfather's cousin (Edward Austen). The first William Colgate and John Austen III were cousins. The Colgates also came from Kent County, England. It was in Kent County that John Austen IV and Martha Colgate were married. It was their son John the V, who was two years old when they came to America, who lost his life at the age of seventeen in the War of 1812. They also had twin children who were born and buried at sea. The children born to them in America were—

George, who married Caroline Williamson.

Edward, b. Feb. 2, 1800, d. June 27, 1870, at Deer Creek, Hartford County, Maryland, married Mary Brown.

Colgate, married Ann Banks.

Esther Catharine, married George Washington Morling; a daughter, Pattie Morling, married Mr. Singleton.

When Martha Colgate was a young girl living in Kent County, England, she was possessor of a remarkably beautiful soprano voice, and was passionately fond of music. She once walked twenty-two miles from her home to London to see and hear the noted actress, Mrs. Siddons.

"Uncle George Austen," my grandfather's brother, was a cabinet maker and preacher. I have in my possession a leaf-table which he made. He formed a partnership with Philip Hess as cabinet makers and undertakers. Their business became quite lucrative.

George Austen and his wife, Caroline Williamson, were the parents of thirteen children.

They, the brother Edward and sister Esther, all became followers of that eminent divine, Alexander Campbell, and became pioneer workers in the Christian Church. George inherited from the Colgates a marvelous voice, which was quite an asset after he became a minister of the Christian Church. He was the first minister in the Austen family to break the long line of Baptist preachers. He developed into a speaker of great power and popularity.

He was a man of sterling character and greatly beloved by his parishoners. He lived twenty miles out of Baltimore on a farm he purchased. This place he called "Filston," after the old home in England. He was considered very handsome, indeed there is no question of his having been such, as I have a photograph of him which is conclusive proof. He was beloved by those who knew him both in and out of his congregation, and such was the respect in which he was held that when his body was buried the railroad trains when passing "Filston" rang the bell only and refrained then and for many days after from blowing the whistle.

John Austen, who married Martha Colgate, was married nearly three years before leaving England. He settled with his family and his kinsfolk in Hartford County, Maryland. Besides the partnership distillery his business was also that of a wheelright. During a flood his mill was greatly damaged. He stood in water to repair the damage, took a deep cold from which he never recovered and later died from "hasty consumption." His aged father, whose misfortune it was to become crippled late in life by falling from a load of hay, outlived this son John who died of consumption.

Martha Colgate Austen, being left a widow with five children,

turned her attention to their support. We are told she was a woman of great executive ability and sterling integrity, industrious and deeply religious. After her husband's death, because the Austen families were all in a partnership business, she took her children with her and moved into the town of Baltimore. Her son George she apprenticed to a cabinet maker named Thomas Lambert. She apprenticed her son Edward to a drygoods merchant named John Herron. The youngest son Colgate, and the little daughter Esther she kept with her. No account is given of the older son, John V, at this time. He lost his life in the War of 1812. Perhaps it was after the son John's death that she moved into Baltimore, as the date is not given of her husband's death. She opened a private school and thereafter supported herself and the two younger children by teaching, at which vocation she was both successful and popular.

Edward Austen, born in Deer Creek, Maryland, Feb. 2, 1800, lived in Baltimore until he was thirty-three years of age. He married Mary Davise Brown, of Baltimore, on Oct. 17, 1822, the marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Finley, pastor of the Baptist Church. At the time of his marriage he went into business for himself in Centre Market Space, Mr. John Herron backing him financially, but he did not succeed as a merchant. After my grandfather failed in business—he was but thirty-three years of age—he left Baltimore and moved his family to Fayette County, Indiana, on a farm owned by his mother-in-law.

While in Baltimore George and Edward Austen, their sister Esther, Edward's wife, Mary, and her mother, Frances Davise Brown, were all baptized by immersion by the Rev. John Finley into the Missionary Baptist Church of Baltimore.

After Grandfather Austen and his family moved to Indiana, there being no Baptist Church in their vicinity, the family united with the Christian Church at Columbia, Fayette County, Indiana. This church has long since passed out of existence. Grandfather was for years an elder in this church. Later his brother George and sister Esther became members of the Christian Church in Baltimore where Uncle George became the pastor.

Of the later life in Indiana of my grandfather's family there is a sketch in the article on the Davise and Brown families and an account of their trip overland across the mountains and through the forests in the kind of covered wagons that were customary in those days.

The five children born in Maryland were:

John, b. July 4, 1823, d. Feb. 6, 1852.

William Colgate, b. March 2, 1825, d. Oct. 29, 1888; m. Sarah Daubenspeck.

Frances Elizabeth, b. Jan. 20, 1827, d. May 1, 1910; m. Ephraim Samuel Frazee.

Martha Brown, b. March 2., 1829, d. Dec. 18, 1907; m. Henry B. Lucas.

Mary Joseph, b. June 5, 1831, d. June 30, 1918; m. William Halstead.

Later children born in Fayette County, Indiana, were:

George Edward, b. June 8, 1834, d. March 31, 1835.

Isabella Carmen, b. April 10, 1836, d. July 29, 1917; m. Joseph Ross.

Rhoda Maria, b. Sept. 7, 1839, d. July 13, 1924.

George Edward, b. Jan. 13, 1842, d. Sept. 24, 1843.

The family came to the little farm on Garrison Creek, Fayette County, Indiana. It was situated two miles northeast of the little town of Orange, which was earlier called Fayetteville, at that time called Danville. The daughters, all except Rhoda, were married in this home. Rhoda, the youngest, moved with her parents in 1866 to the little home in Fairview. The farm was called "Seven Oaks" after the name of the original homestead in England.

Frances Elizabeth Austen, born in Baltimore Jan. 20, 1827, was married when twenty years of age to Ephraim Samuel Frazee, in the homestead at "Seven Oaks" in Fayette County, Indiana, on March 9th, 1847, Benjamin Reeves officiating. To this union were born twelve children:

Esther Catharine, b. Feb. 20, 1848, d. Feb. 1, 1922.

George Doniphan, b. Nov. 11, 1849, d. Sept. 20, 1853.

Susan, b. Nov. 17, 1851, d. July 29, 1891.
Isabelle, b. March 13, 1854, d. Oct. 11, 1896.
Edward Austen, b. Feb. 25, 1856.
Ephraim, b. March 10, 1858.
John Paul, b. Aug. 30, 1860, d. July 2, 1926.
Twin daughters, b. Sept. 25, 1862, died soon after birth.
Lewis Anderson, b. June 27, 1864.
Frances, b. July 12, 1866.
Mary, b. Feb. 6, 1869, d. Dec. 21, 1877.

BROWN

WILLIAM BROWN, nicknamed "Honest Billy Brown" of Baltimore, Maryland, in 1766 married Elizabeth Lacey of Virginia parentage. They had six children, five daughters and one son, Joseph, b. July 13, 1779, d. June 6, 1812. William Brown was a potter by trade. He made brown earthen ware vessels, jugs and pots of many descriptions, and became what was considered wealthy in his day. His first wife, Elizabeth Lacey, died after having brought to him a family of six children, five daughters, and a son, Joseph, who was the youngest.

After the death of his first wife he married a widow with one child. He was a Quaker in religion, was good natured, gentle and kind. His last wife was solicitous for herself and her daughter. My Grandmother Austen, who was the granddaughter of "Honest Billy Brown" was the only living child of his only son Joseph. She loved her grandfather dearly and used to tell me how when a child she used to love to see him coming down the streets of Baltimore with his flowing white locks and his big gray felt Quaker hat, shaped like the old stove pipe hats except its style was larger in every way, brim, crown and head size.

He died soon after his granddaughter Mary married Edward Austen. During the last illness of the old grandfather, Edward Austen used to go over and "sit up" with the old gentleman, according to the old custom of Christian kindness. The new wife's propensity for "stingyness" used to amuse Grandfather Austen. He would often tell the following story describing this



FRANCES DAVISE BROWN
1784-1864

Mother of Mary Brown Austen.
Grandmother of Frances Austen Frazee.

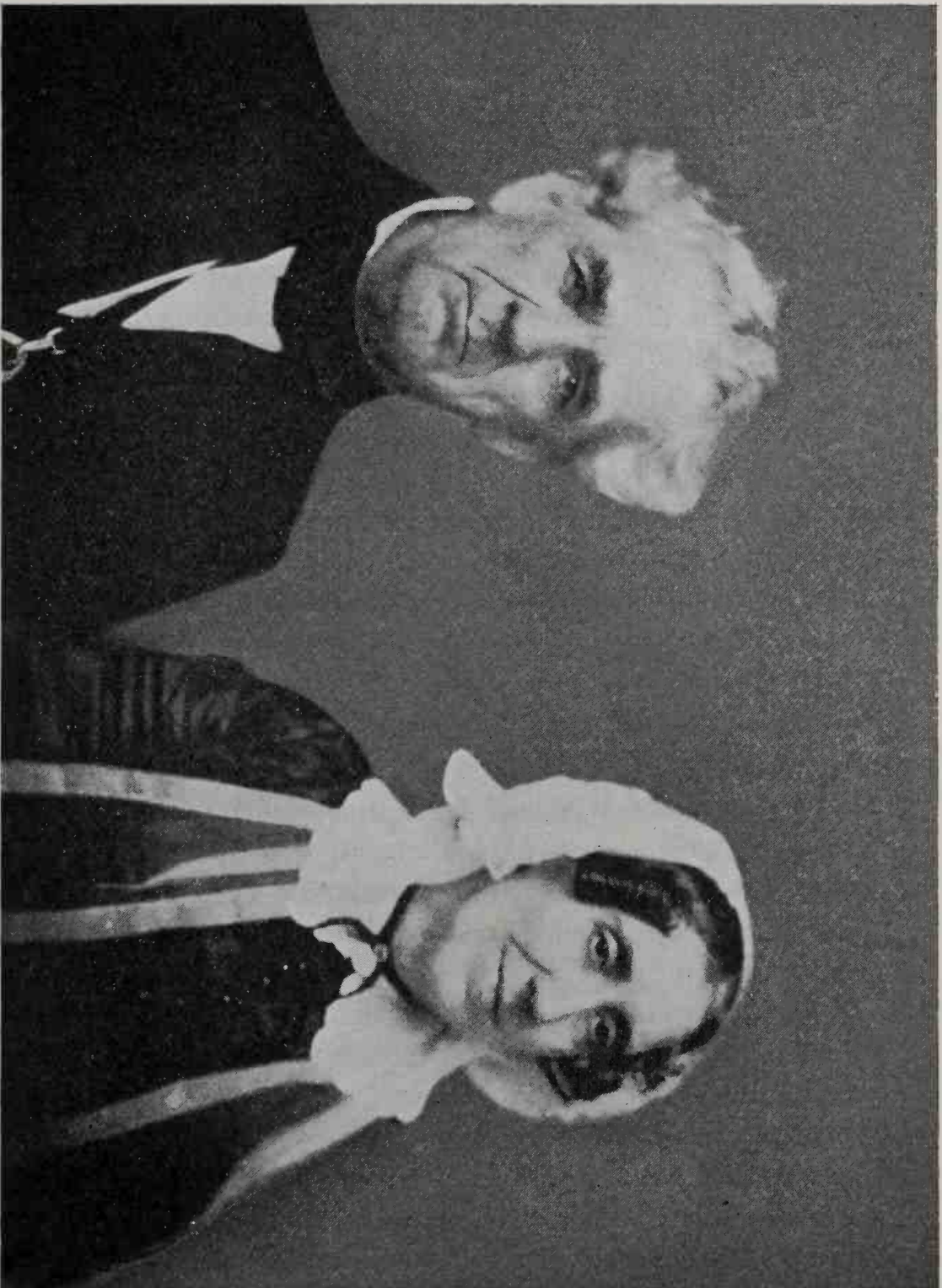
trait in her character. One evening when he went over to "sit up," she had already baked several pies for eats for those who might come in that evening, but no one came that night but Edward, so she said to him: "Edward, if thee has occasion to eat anything through the night thou'll find a *cut* pie." Later when grandfather went to the table he found several pies and sure enough one was already cut, but it was not the choice one. Grandfather used to get much fun out of this incident. After the death of the old gentleman, "Honest Billy Brown," grandmother and grandfather went over to hear the reading of the will. His second wife had inveigled him into willing his wealth to her and her daughter, cutting grandmother, who was the only living child of his only son, Joseph, off with one hundred dollars. Grandmother was so chagrined at this injustice that she would not accept the one hundred dollars.

DAVISE AND BROWN

JOHN DAVISE, of Baltimore, was a seaman. In early life he was drowned at sea, leaving his wife, Mary, with two little daughters, Pattie and Frances. Pattie did not marry until she was a "maiden lady," she then married Israel Price. Frances married Joseph Brown on April 22, 1802, in the town of Baltimore. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Louis Richards. This Joseph Brown and his wife were our progenitors.

Joseph Brown was the son of William Brown and his wife, Elizabeth Lacey Brown. The Brown and Davise families were Quakers, very plain, unassuming, gentle folk. The Laceys were a high spirited Virginia family. We have no record of the religious affiliations of the Lacey family. Family tradition has it that the Lacey family was one of the grand old families of Virginia, other than that I have been unable to get information.

Joseph Brown died of consumption in 1812 when he was thirty-three years of age, having been married to Frances Brown but ten years. He left his wife and a daughter, Mary, nine years old at the time of her father's death. They had one other child, a daughter named Elizabeth, who died when three years of age.



JOHN KELSO and his wife MARTHA BALDERSON KELSO

Martha Balderson was a cousin and bridesmaid of Mary Brown Austen. Her mother was one of seven sisters of Joseph Brown, who was an only son of "Honest Billy Brown," of Baltimore, and his wife, Miss Lacy, of Virginia. One of Joseph Brown's sisters married a Mr. Balderson. Martha Kelso, above, was their daughter. John and Martha Kelso had a very handsome son, Russel.

Joseph Brown, although born of Quaker parentage, had little in common with Quaker customs and beliefs. Although his wife was also of Quaker parentage they were not members of the Quaker church, because of his tendencies and the old custom that a wife is subject in all things to her husband. She was, however, a woman deeply religious at heart.

Joseph Brown is described as a handsome man, particular of his appearance, well groomed for the time, fond of good, dressy clothes, not given to manual labor, entertaining in conversation, visionary and literary in his talents. He was quite a writer for one of his day and environment. He wrote fiction and dramatic plays. Through his respect for his wife's conscientious convictions he never had any of his writings published. He was a man of clean, moral, exemplary habits and high ideals, notwithstanding his liberal views. After his death, which occurred June 6, 1812, in Baltimore, his body was buried in the Quaker Cemetery at Baltimore, his wife burned all his manuscripts in the presence of their nine year old daughter, Mary.

She upon several different occasions told the writer of her childhood and the horror which filled her when her overly-conscientious mother burned her father's manuscripts. She keenly and deeply regretted she was not allowed to inherit those literary efforts of her father. In later years she spent much time in reading novels and reveled in a good love story, a trait she did not inherit from her mother. Nicholas Vachel Lindsay, the American poet, is a grandson, four times removed, of this Joseph Brown.

This daughter Mary, who later was my Grandmother Austen, often related incidents of her childhood to me which I still remember. One was that her father never corrected nor disciplined her, nor did he ever permit her mother to do so, the mother was never allowed to punish or spank her; but that her mother often gave her, on the sly, a good bit of advice and parental instruction, doing her best against such odds to bring up her child in the "nurture and admonition of the Lord." Mary never received but one spanking and that was after repeated disobedience to her mother.

She, like all little girls of her day, was early taught to be very

studious with her needle. Being a lonely child, she would sew for hours on her "doll rags" and quilt pieces, but contrary to maternal instructions she persisted in wearing her thimble on her finger when she went to the table for a meal, she would then stand the thimble beside her plate. After repeated remonstrances from her mother which availed nothing her mother told her positively and severely that the last time had arrived, that if she repeated her disobedience once more she would get a good spanking. She got the spanking all right, with the promise that were she to tell her father she would get another and a more severe one. She feared to tell her father, so this was her first and last spanking. In later years grandmother became an adept with her needle. Many illustrations of the beautiful needle work, exquisite embroideries on mull, the finest of tattings and laces remained of her work for years.

She inherited her father's visionary and literary talents, his love for society, his good looks and his love for keeping "dressed up." I remember what a dressy, airy, pretty, little creature she was, retaining her good looks until the time when she was called a "beautiful old lady."

Another incident of her life which took place after she and grandfather were married she used to delight in telling. Grandfather was a merchant. It so happened that he had a bolt of calico in his store which would not sell. No one seemed to think it pretty. After carrying it an exasperatingly long time he went home one evening and said, "Mary, I wish you would make you a dress from that bolt of calico I cannot sell. I am so tired of showing it and never selling a yard of it." She did so. When she came out dolled up in her new calico dress she was as pretty as a picture. In a very few days the entire bolt of calico was sold.

Frances Davise Brown, when left a widow with this little daughter Mary, being in rather pecuniary circumstances, turned her attention to financial support. Her mother, Mary Davise, upon the death of her husband, John Davise, the seaman, had fallen heir to several pieces of property in the town of Baltimore. When her widowed daughter, Frances, would not consent to return with

her little daughter to her mother's for support, neither consent to be supported by her father-in-law, "Honest Billy" Brown, the mother, Mary Davise, gave to her daughter Frances one of these houses for a home, which had been left her by her husband. Frances Brown and her daughter, Mary, then made this little house their home and here the mother "kept store" to support herself and her little daughter. This was the beginning of her later financial success as a business woman, a thing which took great courage and an independent spirit in the age when women were not supposed to do such things if there were any other means of support. By the time the daughter became the beautiful bride of Edward Austen, the dry goods merchant of Baltimore, Frances Brown was the possessor of several houses in Baltimore and farm lands in Indiana.

"Grandmother Brown," as we all called her, started out in the vigor of her young womanhood for financial success. She was both physically and mentally of a strong type, religious, independent and ambitious. As she prospered she entered land in Indiana. The first land she entered was eighty acres in Fayette County, Indiana, on Garrison Creek, which later became the family homestead, and which was called "Seven Oaks" after the old English Austen homestead. She later entered four other eighties in Grant County, Indiana. Her early intentions were to present an eighty acre farm to each of her grandchildren. Her oldest grandson, John Austen VI, died when young; the next grandson, William Colgate Austen, remained a bachelor until late in life, consequently three of the eighty acre farms were given to the three oldest and married granddaughters, Frances Elizabeth Frazee, Martha Brown Lucas, and Mary Joseph Halstead. The last of the four eighties was given to her daughter Mary, the mother of the nine grandchildren.

The eighty acres given to Frances Elizabeth was sold for the sum of two thousand dollars and the money was used to build what is now the old Frazee homestead in Rush County, situated on the county line between Rush and Fayette Counties. This house was built by Ned Thompson and his son, "Little Ned," who

came with the Frazees from Mason County, Kentucky. The construction of this house lasted over a period of two years. It was all hand work, making the walnut shingles, the shutters which adorned each window, all planing for doors, door and window frames, base boards and all such was done by hand. This house was ready for occupancy in the spring of 1861. The first children born in the new home were the twin daughters who died after living but a few days. The family had previously lived in Grandmother Frazee's cottage home, which was situated one quarter of a mile west on the same farm, on the Fayetteville and Rushville gravel pike. Ephraim Samuel Frazee, in March 1847, took his bride, Frances Austen, to this cottage to live in the home of his mother, already sheltering a married son and his wife and family and another unmarried son. There were six children born to them in this cottage home and later six others were born in the Manor House.

In her dependent old age Frances E. Frazee never left the old home built with the money given to her by her grandmother. She insisted that her husband had the house built for her, that she never intended leaving it, and she never did. She died from paralysis on May 1, 1910, having survived her husband fourteen years. She was buried by the side of her husband and her grandmother Brown in the country burying ground back of Little Flat Rock Church, Rush County.

Grandmother Brown lived with her granddaughter, "Fannie," in this same home, having the middle room up-stairs for her very own. In 1864 when she was eighty years of age she died in that room. In her later years she became very much hurt at what she termed the impudence of her younger grandchildren and as a consequence willed them nothing.

The home place on Garrison Creek was sold, the proceeds used for the support of her daughter and son-in-law in their declining years. After this farm was sold Edward and Mary Austen and their youngest child Rhoda, the only one still remaining at home, moved in March, 1866 into a little home which they purchased in the town of Fairview, the father and mother making

this small house their home the remainder of their lives, their daughter Rhoda caring for them in their declining years. The father died of heart-failure when seventy years of age. The mother lived to be eighty-one and might have lived longer but for an accident. One night about midnight she got out of bed, in walking unaided across the floor she fell, breaking her hip-joint. She lingered, suffering intensely, for six weeks, passing away on Oct. 10, 1887. She was buried in the family lot beside her husband in the Fairview burying-ground.

Rhoda, now left alone, her long devoted years of vigilance and care being over, married Frank Grossman of Fairview. It is to her, from the old family records, diaries and letters in her possession, I am indebted for the earlier records of this family.

DAVISE

JOHN DAVISE, seaman, lost at sea ; m. Mary — in Baltimore, 1781, d. Nov. 27, 1821.

c. 1. Pattie, m. Israel Price.

2. Frances, b. Aug. 8, 1784 ; m. Joseph Brown, April 22, 1802, by Rev. Louis Richards, in the town of Baltimore. Buried in Friends Cemetery, Baltimore.

JOSEPH BROWN, b. July 13, 1779, in Baltimore County, Maryland.

c. 1. Mary Davise, b. July 6, 1803, d. Oct. 10, 1887.

2. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 21, 1810, d. Aug. 19, 1812.

MARY DAVISE BROWN, m. Oct. 17, 1882, to Edward Austen. Their third child, Frances Elizabeth Austen, became the wife of the Reverend Ephraim Frazee, lineage carried down with the Frazee line.

RECORDS AND REMINISCENCES

Written 1886

By L. J. Frazee, M. D., of Louisville, Kentucky.

Physician and Author.

It seems to be well authenticated that my early paternal ancestors were English, one of whom, emigrating to America before the war of independence, settled in New Jersey, and, I think, in Essex County, where he held a land grant of considerable extent from the Crown. The descendants of this Frazee seem to have scattered, as the name is now found in New York, a gentleman of that branch of the family having called upon me since I have been living in Louisville, and informed me that this family was originally from New Jersey. The name is also met with in Minnesota, where a town is called Frazee City, after a gentleman of great energy and business success, who was its founder. There is another town in Ohio called Frazeyburg. Again, my brother, Wm. D. Frazee, wrote me in 1885; "Eight or nine years ago, when in Washington City, Jonathan Frazee, who was a prominent attorney there, told me that the Frazee coat of arms, which he had just been examining, I think he said was in the Patent Office, or State Department, and dated back several centuries." So we see that at least one of the descendants lived in Washington.

My great-grandfather, Ephraim Frazee, and for whom my father was named, was, according to the most reliable information I can gather, married three times, and had by these three marriages eighteen children, my grandfather, Samuel Frazee, being the youngest by the second marriage. Moses, Aaron and Squier were sons by the last marriage. If I have been rightly informed David Cushman's mother was a sister of my grandfather; but whether a full or only a half sister, I am unable to say.

Samuel Frazee, my grandfather, was born in New Jersey on

the 5th of November, 1753, and while he was still young the family removed to the western part of Pennsylvania. By permission of my friend Richard H. Collins LL.D., I here give some quotations from an interesting article recently received by him from Col. John Doniphan, of St. Joseph, Missouri, a grandson of Samuel Frazee:

"About 1765 the father of Samuel Frazee moved to Western Pennsylvania, and in 1767 or '68 died, leaving a wife and five or six children by a second, or as I have it, a third, wife, who were mainly supported by this oldest son (Samuel Frazee) by hunting and trapping. The writer has often heard him tell of his efforts to support the little children by his gun and traps, making a yearly trip to some point to sell peltries and obtain ammunition. He said he would often return to the cabin hungry, gameless and despondent, to be encouraged by his stepmother's blessings and prayers, and nerved to renewed efforts by seeing the heroic efforts of his little brothers and sisters in not complaining of hunger. He occasionally served as picket and frontier vidette, until the battle of Point Pleasant, on October 10th, 1774, when he acted as scout for General Lewis. After peace was made with the Indians the family moved to the Big Kanawha, and the younger brothers having grown up, Samuel came down the Ohio in a canoe with one companion in 1777. On reaching Limestone, (now Maysville, Kentucky) and finding evidences of white men, they went to Washington, Kentucky and from there to Kenton's Clearing and old camp. They followed a trail to the Blue Licks, and there met some hunters making salt, and from there went to Harrodsburg, where he remained until 1782 or '83, having in the meantime lived an active life as a hunter and scout, and making one or more trips to Kanawha. He was attached in the capacity of a scout to one of the expeditions of George Rogers Clarke. He was especially selected for his knowledge of woodcraft to carry a message to General Clarke from Harrodsburg to Louisville, and made the trip there and back in three days. He was in the expedition of General Bowman which destroyed the Miami towns in 1779. In that expedition

he was a member of Captain Harrod's Company, and in the attack upon the Indian town was selected to guide one of the attacking parties, and, believing they were discovered, shot down the first Indian killed in the fight.* In 1780 he was at Louisville, and received the especial thanks of Governor Hamilton, then a prisoner, for the present of a raccoon, of which the Governor was especially fond.

"In 1781 he was at Louisville and Harrodsburg, with an occasional visit to the mouth of Licking. It was on one of these trips that he walked forty miles for his breakfast, as he used to facetiously relate. He and another hunter had found a good region for game, and had built a small bark camp by a large log lying within a few feet of a ravine. After being there several days and meeting great success in getting peltries and meat, his companion became careless and built a considerable fire in the evening. This, with his accustomed caution, made Frazee wake at the first streak of dawn, and before morning he peered carefully in every direction for the savage enemy, ever on the watch, and on the other side of the ravine, in a fallen tree-top, he outlined the form of an Indian, rifle in hand, awaiting the getting up of the hunters. He cautiously awakened his friend, and consulted with him what to do; and, as the chances were that no attack would be made unless they showed signs of having been discovered, they took, one the camp kettle, the other a horn cup, and went down into the ravine as if going for water. They followed the friendly shelter of the creek bed at no laggard pace for several hundred yards, and then made excellent speed to the nearest fort, distant about forty miles, where they arrived early in the evening, without any food, except a few berries, since the night before, leaving the Indian sole monarch of that camp. They had not waited to ascertain if he had companions, or if they were in buckram or flesh, and were gratified they had saved their scalp locks, and left him their booty.

"He was small in stature, but all muscle and sinew; he was a fleet runner and an excellent shot. On one occasion he was

*See pg. 345.

watching an opening in a cane brake, and saw a deer spring out with manifest alarm. Instead of shooting at it he withdrew into the bushes and was rewarded in a moment by seeing two Indians advancing across the glade directly toward his retreat. Supposing they were only members of a larger party, and knowing they would not fail to see his trail, he beat a hasty retreat, pursued by both of them. After running a mile or so without gaining on him perceptibly, they diverged from the straight line of pursuit, and seemed to be aiming to run parallel with him at some distance on either side. He immediately caught the idea that at a distance ahead there must be some natural obstacle which would compel him to diverge from a straight line and run toward one of them. "To be forewarned is to be forearmed." Making a wonderful spurt of speed, he was enabled to take advantage of a little depression and throw himself behind a tree in the line of advance of one of his pursuers, who soon came in sight, running at full speed, and who offered a fair target for the rifle of the white man. The Indian fell, and, as it was no time for compliments, Frazee pursued his flight until he passed a considerable stream, which he had been approaching at a point where the bluffs were too precipitous to descend, and which the Indian knew must deflect his course.

"On his return to the Kanawha country he married a Miss Jacobs, and in 1789* removed down the Ohio to Maysville with his wife and three brothers, Moses, Aaron and Squier Frazee having then three children. (Besides the household traps they had several hundred bushels of salt, which was traded or sold for five hundred acres of land on the headwaters of Bracken and Two Lick Creeks, on the dividing line of Mason and Bracken counties, about midway between what is now Germantown and Minerva, and is now included in the farms owned by Evan Lloyd, John Hervey Walton, Joseph Frazee and the late Col. John L. Tabb, Samuel having two hundred acres, and the three younger brothers one hundred each.) They were loaded in a flat-boat with three hired men, and, with women and children, had sixteen

*I think this was in 1792, and not in 1789.

persons on board, seven of whom were men, all well armed, expecting to have trouble with the Indians; but although they saw several Indian camps and were several times hailed from the Ohio shore, they were not attacked. The river being very high, he having learned from the experience of others, they kept in the current and made no landings, although once beseeched to do so in piteous tones by some one on the shore, who was perhaps a prisoner forced to do so by Indians."

From the above quotations, as well as other facts in my grandfather's history, we learn that at an early age he had a strong love of adventure, which would take him far into the unbroken forests in search of game. On one of these occasions, with a single friend he had ventured some distance from the white settlement, where game was abundant. One day my grandfather left his companion, who was not very well, in camp, while he went out on his usual hunting excursion. On his return in the evening he found a camp of Indians just over the brow of the hill near them. Being satisfied that they were discovered, he went into camp and whispered the news to his companion, with directions to take the camp kettle, and to go as though for water; but, instead of returning, to leave the kettle and make his escape. My grandfather, I believe, slipped away in another direction, carrying their guns and ammunition. They thought the Indians, who were no doubt closely watching their movements, would come to the conclusion that there were others of the hunting party, and would wait for their return before making an attack upon them. This seems to have been true, for before they had proceeded very far they heard the usual Indian whoop as they charged the camp, no doubt greatly disappointed at getting, instead of a number of scalps, an empty camp kettle. When they returned to this spot some time afterward they found the peltries, etc., the product of their hunt, still safe as they had hidden them up in the branches of the trees, the Indians evidently having failed to find them.

At this time large game, such as the elk, buffalo, deer, bear and turkey, were so abundant in Kentucky (then a portion of

Virginia) as to present a tempting field for the hunter. This, however, was disputed ground, every inch being claimed by the savage foe, who was ever ready with tomahawk and scalping knife to enforce his pre-emption claim. It took men of great courage to not only face these dangers, but to carry the heavy rifle, ammunition, tomahawk, salt, meal or flour, blanket, etc., and set out, often alone, for a journey of hundreds of miles through the wilderness. His lessons were learned, not from books, but from surrounding nature. He directed his course by the heavenly bodies, the bark on the trees often serving as his compass. He learned the instincts and habits of the denizens of the forest; the places they were most likely to be found, and the modes of surprising and capturing them. Even the sharp-sighted, wary Indian would often be surprised, the keen crack of the unerring rifle being the first warning that death had come to his wigwam. Such was the school in which my grandfather spent a number of years of his early manhood, both in Western Virginia and Kentucky, which still belonged to the old commonwealth. In Western Virginia, among his other companions, were the Wetzels, so famous as hunters and especially as Indian fighters in the great border warfare then going on. For the great exploits and wonderful daring of these men see sketch in that edition of *Western Adventure* edited by my friend R. H. Collins.

Samuel Frazee first came to Kentucky in 1778 or '79. I think in the former year; and returning to Virginia married Rebecca Jacobs in 1782, as my record has it. He came again to Kentucky, as well as I can learn, in 1784, and removed here permanently with his family in 1792. Among the intimate acquaintances of my grandfather in the early settlement of the State was that man of dauntless courage to whom Kentuckians are so much indebted, Simon Kenton. Many years afterward, when Kenton would visit my grandfather, these two old companions in arms could sit peacefully by the fireside and recount their earlier adventures. Many years later, when I was quite young, I would sometimes hear my grandfather relate some of these stirring

events, especially when an old friend would chance to stop in and spend the night. But my grandfather, like most of the old hunters and Indian fighters, did not seem inclined to put his interesting experience to record. Though he is said to have written a good hand, I think he was disinclined to write, or even be interviewed by the bookmakers. Many of the thrilling events and incidents so interwoven with the early history of Kentucky are undoubtedly lost to us, and many others no doubt would have been had it not been for many others who differed in tastes from those early adventurers. I regret that I have not more specific information in regard to the four regular Indian battles in which my grandfather is said to have taken part, the first of which was that of Point Pleasant, and the last that of Todd's Fork. A single incident among many I have heard my grandfather relate fully half a century ago may convey some idea of his skill as a woodsman, as well as the fearlessness with which he faced the dangers of the wilderness. As I remember the main points of the narrative they were these: Starting from the interior of Kentucky (I think it was from Harrodsburg) for the Falls of the Ohio, the two companions who started with him becoming discouraged, returned, leaving him to pursue his course alone through the dense and unbroken forests. His scanty larder becoming greatly reduced, if not entirely exhausted, he chanced to find the nest of a wild turkey well filled with eggs, which proved a precious boon in this strait. After pursuing his journey for some distance, with the dense foliage as a curtain and the sky as a canopy, he laid down to take his night's rest. Before rising in the morning he had a dream, which was twice repeated. The dream was essentially this: If he continued his course he would meet Indians, but if he would go in a certain direction he would come to the Ohio River, and on its banks would find a painted paddle sticking up, and near by a canoe concealed; by taking this he would be able to reach his destination in safety. Upon rising in the morning he went in the direction indicated in the dream, and had proceeded but a short distance till he saw the river, and soon found the painted paddle and the concealed

canoe. In the latter he descended the river, soon reaching the Falls. I believe my grandfather always regarded this twice repeated dream as a providential warning. Though possibly only a coincidence, it was certainly a very peculiar one, so much so indeed that we might doubt the narrative were it not from one whose veracity was entirely above suspicion.

I will mention a circumstance to show how retentive was my grandfather's memory, and how keen his sense of hearing so long practiced in the woods. When with friends selecting lands in Indiana to enter at the land sales in 1821 (about sixty-five years ago), his party met another, probably upon the same business. As they approached each other, one party followed a small path around the top of a blown down tree, while the other followed a similar one around the root. When one of the opposite party hailed, my grandfather recognized the voice as that of an old acquaintance he had known in another State, but had not seen for perhaps a quarter of a century. After that a friendly greeting of course took place. The keen sight of an old hunter was perhaps quite as remarkable as his acute sense of hearing. On one or two occasions Uncle Joseph Frazee went with his father on a hunt, but he said the old gentleman invariably spied the game first. He was generally on the alert, and consequently hard to surprise. On one occasion it seems he was some distance from home and alone. He stopped at a lone dwelling for the night, but things looked a little suspicious, as two or three men gathered about the fire seemed to be waiting for him to get sound asleep. After a time one of them approached his bed, and finding he made no signs of being awake, took hold of his saddle-bags, which I believe contained a considerable amount of silver money, when he suddenly sprang out of bed, seized his saddle-bags, went out and mounted his horse and rode some distance before stopping under a tree to spend the remainder of the night. On another occasion having received a considerable sum of money, and in silver of course, he was making his way home on horseback, when a man, and one evidently who saw the money counted to him, came riding up behind him armed with a formidable stick or club.

When very near up to my grandfather, the latter suddenly wheeled his horse out of the road, the man rushing on by, no doubt surprised and thwarted by this sudden dodge. He had not gone far before the same man approached him again from behind, having undoubtedly made the detour with the hope of surprising him, but he was thwarted again in the same way. My grandfather now prepared for war by cutting a more formidable cudgel than the one carried by his would-be assassin, and when he made his appearance the third time it was he that suddenly left the road, while my grandfather quietly pursued his way, never catching another glimpse of his foe.

When well advanced in years he would occasionally take a hunt, and his sight being yet well preserved, at the crack of his trusty rifle the game would be apt to fall. I heard James W. Coburn say that one morning as he was riding to Washington he saw my grandfather returning home carrying a deer that he had killed, probably in the Pummel hills. At this time he was as much as seventy-five years of age. I have a horn in my possession said to have been from the last deer he ever killed.

Samuel Frazee moved to his farm, about two miles, a little north of east, from Germantown, Mason County, where, in 1795, he built the residence in which he died. It was one among the first brick dwellings built in the county, and though it now looks contracted, with small rooms and no halls, it seems to have been ample for a large family, with always spare rooms for visitors. How many happy hours have I spent in that old house, with its cupboard loaded with preserves, honey and maple molasses! How well do I recollect, too, the locality of the kitchen, loomhouse, smokehouse, the row of beehives shaded by the old willow tree. The sundial mounted on a post in the yard, and farther down the great blackheart cherry tree, thirteen feet in circumference at the base, with its most luscious fruit. Then the apple orchard with the ground strewn with fruit; the long line of cherry trees, and the never-failing spring are all fresh in my memory, though I have not seen them for full forty years. Just over in the field in sight of the house is the old

family burying ground, where lie the remains of my own father, my grandfather, my grandmother, and other relatives. I do not remember my grandfather but as an old man, seventy years of age or over. His head was then gray, but neither white nor bald. He was still erect, with a quick, light step, a slender form, about five feet seven inches in height, a gray eye, with quiet, unobtrusive manners. Until quite old he still loved his gun, and could use it effectively. I believe he universally wore moccasins when hunting.

Col. John Doniphan, speaking of our grandfather, says: "At the age of ninety his sight returned, and he continued to read the Bible and the Maysville Eagle without spectacles until his death. At ninety-four his mustache grew out black, and so continued till his death. He was active in his habits, and preferred walking to Washington, the county seat, about eight miles, to riding, and seldom rode till he passed his eightieth year. The week before his death he walked to his daughter's, Mrs. Thomas S. Doniphan, and back home the same day, a distance, going and returning, of over three miles."

I do not now remember to have ever seen my grandfather riding horseback more than two or three times in my life, and then when a journey of some distance was to be made. It was not for the want of a horse, however, for he had plenty of them on his farm, but a mere matter of choice. On Sunday morning he would walk to church, sometimes to Old Bracken, a distance of perhaps two or three miles, or to Germantown, a little shorter distance. When the meeting was to be at Germantown, his brother, Squier, would come for him, and when at Bracken he would go by for his brother. They were both Baptists, but afterwards attached themselves to the Christian Church.

My grandfather uniformly read his Bible, and had prayers before retiring at night. He was strictly temperate in his habits, using neither tobacco nor spiritous liquors of any kind, and always eating moderately, especially at supper, which often consisted simply of mush and milk, with perhaps the addition of a little honey.

I insert here the obituary notice of my grandfather, which appeared in the Maysville Eagle of November 17th, 1849, and which I think was evidently written by his old friend and neighbor, James W. Coburn:

IN MEMORIAM

Died—On the 12th inst. (Nov., 1849), at his residence, near Germantown, Mason County, Ky., Mr. Samuel Frazee, Sr. The deceased was born in November, 1753, and departed this life November, 1849, giving a length of life of 96 years. After having encountered a border warfare in Western Pennsylvania and Virginia (his associates were the Wetzels, famed for daring acts and perils) the deceased migrated to Kentucky in 1779, and was at the Falls of the Ohio at the original laying out of lots and designation of the town of Louisville. He was sent alone from that point to Harrod's Station, giving important information that led to the convention of Col. Bowman's command at the mouth of Licking. After the termination of that campaign he returned home, and again visited Kentucky in 1784; was associated with Col. Boone and Simon Kenton and under the command of the latter, was in the action of Todd's Fork, in which the father of Robert McIntire, of this county, was slain, and having ventured freely in the reclamation of this portion of Kentucky, settled finally in this county in 1792. The writer of this article has more than once listened to the recitals of Kenton and Frazee, for Kenton never failed to visit his old companion after moving to Ohio, and they "fought their battles over again."

In all the relations of life the deceased was strictly honest and faithful in their discharge. He had, with a foresight looking to the rising importance of the present State of Indiana, attended the first land sales, and obtained twenty-seven patents for different portions of land, selected by himself, and since distributed among his children and grandchildren, a portion of which—400 acres, situated adjoining the capital—is worth \$50.00 per acre. The deceased was long since, with his wife and the most of his children, immersed for the remission of his sins. One faith, one hope, one Lord, one baptism were the cardinal principles

that led him on each first day of the week, as long as his health permitted him, to be seen wending his way to the meeting house, and never was his seat vacant, unless from stern necessity. The duties of parent were affectionately and faithfully attended to. His servants hardly felt the restraints of their servitude, and with the citizens around him, all will recollect his virtues and well-earned fame. C.

My grandmother, Rebecca Jacobs Frazee, had a fair, slightly rosy complexion, blue eyes, an open, pleasant countenance, with a tendency to corpulency. She was an industrious, managing housewife, very hospitable, and notably kind to children. I well remember her kind manner and genial face. The grandchildren fared sumptuously while under her roof, nothing being too good for them, and the more heartily we enjoyed the delicacies she gave us, the more she seemed pleased. I think my grandmother died in 1837, at the age of about sixty-eight. I remember to have seen one of her brothers, Uncle William Jacobs, who lived at the time in Brown County, Ohio, a neighbor to Uncle Thomas S. Doniphan. I remember to have seen one of her sisters also, Mrs. Harper, from in or near Urbana, Ohio. She and her daughter, Anna, visited my grandmother some time before her death.

Hanna Frazee, the oldest child of my grandparents, was born, I think, on June 3, 1789 or '90. She married Josiah Pollock, and raised a large family, most of them boys. She was a domestic, kind-hearted woman, devoting her life largely to the interests of her family.

My father, Ephraim Frazee, the oldest son of Samuel and Rebecca Frazee, was born on the 17th of August, 1792. Of his childhood and youth I have been able to learn but little, the few facts pertaining thereto having been furnished me by my mother. From her I learned that he and Uncle Thomas Doniphan, who at the time boarded at grandfather Frazee's, went to school to one Thompson for the purpose of studying Latin and surveying. This school was kept at Hubbard's, who lived at the place subsequently owned by Capt. Richard Graham. This

was probably the commencement of that intimacy between the two families which resulted in the marriage of my father and mother, and of Uncle Thomas Doniphan and Aunt Rebecca Frazee. When quite young he went as the supercargo of a flat-boat load of produce to New Orleans, disposing of the flour, which belonged chiefly to his father, at a handsome price, some ten dollars a barrel. While in New Orleans he took the yellow fever, which so undermined his health that he never afterwards was a robust man. At that early day it was very usual for Kentucky traders to return from New Orleans by land through the Indian nation, as it was called. My father served one campaign in the war of 1812, I think, as a private soldier, but under whose command I am unable to say. [Given among Frazee war records. F. H.] After this he and his brother Joseph carried on the dry goods business in Germantown, the partnership continuing till his death. At that day Kentucky merchants bought most of their goods in Philadelphia, the great wholesale mart for the West and South, its population then being about 100,000, and exceeding that of New York. They would usually go, two or more in company, horseback as far as Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, where they would leave their horses to recuperate, while they would take the stage for Philadelphia, returning the same way after laying in their goods. My father made one or two trips to Philadelphia to buy goods. An old horse on my grandfather's place was pointed out to me, when I was young, as having made the trip across the Alleghenies and back.

While merchandizing my father read medicine in the shop of Dr. Anderson Doniphan, where so many prominent physicians of northern Kentucky made a professional start.

My father and mother were married on the 21st day of July, 1816, by William Holton, a preacher in the Baptist Church, and father of Elder Jesse Holton, and soon after commenced housekeeping in Mayslick, then a flourishing little town surrounded by a very rich and fertile country. It was a nice community, with all that sociability so peculiar to new settlements.

My father soon got business here, and in time had an extensive and lucrative practice. The names of many of his patrons and friends are still familiar to me. Among these I may mention the Morrisises, Shotwells, Drakes, Waddells, Mitchells, Runyons, Linthicums, Hords, Smalls, Van Camps, Johnsons, etc. Some of these families were from Virginia and Maryland, and a number of them from New Jersey.

The winter of 1816-'17 my father spent in Philadelphia attending medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania. I still have some of his tickets for that winter course. Among them those of Physic, Wistar and James. After his return he was closely engaged in practice up to the time of his death, which occurred after a brief illness at his home in Mayslick, on the 6th day of October, 1824. He left four children, Joseph Samuel, born in Mayslick, April 21st, 1817; Lewis Jacob, born in Mayslick, August 23rd, 1819; William Doniphan, born in Mayslick, April 9th, 1822; Ephraim Samuel, born in Mayslick, October 4th, 1824.

From what I have learned from others, my father was a very popular and successful practitioner of medicine. Wilson Wood, Esq., who had seen and nursed a number of my father's patients some years ago told me that his success in the treatment of fevers which prevailed in that section of country, was very remarkable.

Some years before his death he had entered a large tract of land in Indiana, which has since become very valuable, and had he lived some years longer, would undoubtedly have been quite wealthy. I have, of course, but a faint recollection of my father, but remember him as of medium size, being about five feet eight or nine inches in height, with brown hair, gray eyes, an open, kindly countenance, gentle manners, and very indulgent to his children and his servants.

My mother, now but thirty years of age, with an almost broken heart, had before her the responsible task of rearing four little orphan boys, a task which she most faithfully and conscientiously performed. She had the satisfaction of seeing even the babe, then but two days old, become a grandfather.

My uncle, Joseph Frazee, was born Sept. 15th, 1794, being some two years younger than my father. My earlier recollection of him was as a young man about thirty years of age. Afterwards he became the guardian, both of myself and my three brothers, and for a time I boarded at his house and went to school. My last visit to him was when he was an old man. How well I remember his stout, manly form, his open, intelligent countenance, and his genial manners, the outflow of a great warm heart rather than the observance of mere polite technicalities. He was fond of the company of intimate friends, and when he and his boon companions, Weedon Franklin, Capt. Tom Manners and Sandy Donovan, formed a euchre party, there was great good humor and enjoyment around that board. He was a man of great hospitality, keeping an open house where strangers, as well as friends, received a kindly welcome. He was often called upon for favors, but I do not recollect to have ever known him deny one. He was very indulgent to children, and his slaves were treated with great kindness. My uncle made one or more trips to New Orleans with produce, when this was a long and tedious journey. He also made several trips to Philadelphia, while merchandizing, in which business he was engaged in connection with farming for a number of years. He was married three times. By his first wife, Mary Ann Coburn, daughter of James W. Coburn, and granddaughter of Dr. Anderson Doniphan, he had two sons and one daughter, who attained to maturity. The daughter, Mrs. Walton, is the only one now living. By his second wife, Mrs. Ann Holliday, nee Cushman, he had three sons, all of whom are still living. By his last wife, Miss Eliza Sanford, who survived him, he had no children. With all of these faithful and excellent women he seemed to live happily.

For some years toward the latter part of my uncle's life he was a great sufferer from disease about the knee joint which caused excruciating pain, which he bore with great fortitude, as well as the amputation of the leg, rendered necessary by the diseased condition of the parts. I was present, with other physicians, when the amputation was performed by my friend, Dr.

John Shackleford, and I assisted him in the operation. I recollect that in that trying ordeal my uncle expressed the desire that those who wished to see the operation should have an opportunity of doing so, showing his characteristic regard for others.

The last visit I paid to my uncle, among other things he told me he still sometimes felt the same sensation of pain that he had felt in the amputated leg years before. That night we sat up till a late hour talking over scenes of the past, some of which had occurred during the lifetime of my grandfather. In politics, my uncle was a strong Whig, and though seeking no political honors, he was for some years one of the magistrates composing the County Court of Mason. For many years before his death he was a consistent member of the Christian Church.

My Uncle Jacob Frazee, born May 23rd, 1796, as I remember him more than fifty years ago, was over the medium size; I would suppose about six feet in height, and of fine muscular development. He had a light complexion, with an open, manly countenance, and as I have since learned, possessed unusual physical strength. He married his cousin, Ann Frazee, daughter of Squier Frazee, by whom he had one child, who died young. My uncle died when comparatively a young man, leaving my aunt a widow who survived him many years. Some years before her death she became the wife of Edward P. Thompson, who had been left a widower by the death of Aunt Matilda Doniphan Thompson.

My Aunt Rebecca Frazee, born September 24th, 1798, married my uncle, Dr. Thomas Doniphan, by whom she had two children who died young, and two sons who survive her, Col. John Doniphan, of St. Joseph, Mo., and Judge James Doniphan, who lives somewhere farther west. My aunt was of full medium size, with fair complexion, blue eyes, brown hair, with open, kindly expression of countenance. She was a woman of reading, especially on political and religious subjects, and upon these she had decided opinions, which she could maintain with strong, forcible arguments when occasion required. She was a high-minded, generous woman, and for many, many years before her death

a devoted member of the Christian Church. She joined the church at Old Bracken, in 1817, under Barton Stone. She died some years ago at the home of her son, John Doniphan, Esq., of St. Joseph, Mo., on the 18th of July, 1875.

My Uncle Lewis, born Nov. 28th, 1802, was a robust, stout man, of vigorous constitution, full of life, and altogether good natured and genial when at himself, but unfortunately would now and then go on a little spree. I well remember his striking appearance when handsomely dressed and mounted on his fine riding horse, Old Whip. I remember very distinctly, too, his ample sleigh—Phoebus—and his span of great black horses, and with sealskin cap closely drawn over his well-rounded head, how rapidly he would drive us through the flying snow. My uncle died a bachelor in 1838. He was the youngest son of Samuel and Rebecca Frazee.

* * * * *

If not established by positive record, it seems to rest upon creditable family tradition, that the Doniphans, of Virginia, were of Spanish origin, having first migrated to England, and after a time one branch settled on the lower Potomac. Ex-Governor William Smith, of Warrenton, Virginia, whose grandmother was a Doniphan, and who is still living at the advanced age of 89, seems to have investigated the family history more closely than any one I know of. Some years ago he wrote a letter to my uncle, Col. A. W. Doniphan, of which the following is a copy:

“Warrenton, Fauquier County, Va., October 25th, 1880.
Col. Doniphan,

My Dear Sir—Although we have never met, hence, have no personal acquaintance, yet knowing each other well, and have years ago had a brief correspondence, above all we are indeed blood relations. I therefore confidently write to you, not doubting that the feelings and considerations which prompt me will find a reciprocal return of feeling on your part. I am much pressed by my relations and friends to prepare my autobiography; therefore, as a matter of family gratification, as well as public duty, I have partially yielded my consent. Many interesting

and important incidents affecting Virginia and myself, some of them during and growing out of the late war, which ought to be known and preserved, but can not without some such record, no one can complete it but myself. But I am old, eighty-four last month, write with labor, and in other respects afflicted, and, although erect as in youth, yet I feel it is a folly to undertake it; would gladly escape the task if any other could perform it after me. I am consequently looking about for a synoptical view of the family prior to my day, and have made some interesting and reliable discoveries.

My mother was a Doniphan, born in King George County; upon her marriage settled in Fauquier County, where she remained and died. In our family there has always been a tradition fully relied on that she descended from a Castilian nobleman, who won his spurs in the war with the Moors; but having embraced the Protestant religion the persecution of the Inquisition compelled him to leave the country. He found a refuge in England, whence he emigrated to the new colony of Virginia early in the Sixteenth century, and located in King George. After a time he returned to England, and visiting Scotland he became acquainted with and married a Miss Mott, a Scotch heiress, and returned to his home in Virginia. He carefully preserved his patent of nobility, and it was long in the family after his death. That one of his descendants, Dr. Mott Doniphan,* moved to Kentucky, and carried the patent of nobility with him, and possibly through his descendants, or in the Indian wars, it may have been destroyed. I have found a record in an old English church at Aquia Creek, in Stafford County, that in 1757, Mott Doniphan was a member of the vestry of that church, but in what degree or how many generations he was from Miss Mott and her Spanish husband can only be conjectured. Subsequently he died and was buried in the same church, and a tombstone was erected over his grave commemorating his standing in the church as one of its officers, and which is still in good preservation.

I give you this information, not only for your information and

*See Dr. Anderson Doniphan, pg. 31, 32.

gratification, but to enable you to make any further investigations should you desire to do so. Please send me a narrative of your wonderful march in the Mexican war, and such particulars of our family history as you may have.

Very truly your friend and relative,

WILLIAM SMITH."

This tradition corresponds with the one in our family. I think Dr. Anderson Doniphan, my great uncle, used to relate it as a fact that the Captain of a Spanish vessel stopping at one of the Virginia ports, bore the name of Doniphan, and presented some member of the family with a gold wedge, no doubt in recognition of the fact that they were sprung from the same family. It has been suggested that the name was originally Don Ivan, the Don designating title. But this I think only a conjecture. The Spanish commander of the vessel above alluded to, I presume, spelt his name just as it is spelt with us, otherwise he would not have recognized it as the same. This would indicate that there were still, at that day, Doniphans in Spain.

In a letter dated Warrenton, Va., January 10th, 1886, Miss Mary Amelia Smith, daughter of Ex-Governor William Smith, says that his record of the family extends back to 1663, about 223 years ago. Without going back so far, we commence our brief sketch with Alexander Doniphan, who was the grandfather of my mother, and the great-grandfather of myself. He was the oldest son of Mott Doniphan. He married Mary Waugh, and lived in King George County, and his farm, it was said, bordered for several miles on the Potomac. He had six sons and two daughters, first, William; second, Alexander; third, Mott; fourth, George Anderson Cory; fifth, Joseph; sixth, Anderson. The two daughters were Mary, who married John Keith, and Elizabeth, who married William Smith, and, as I understand it, was the grandmother of William Smith, now eighty-nine or ninety years old, and who has twice been Governor of Virginia.

My grandfather, Joseph Doniphan, who was named for his grandfather, Joseph Waugh, first came to Kentucky, as my record has it, in 1778 and in 1779 taught some children in Boonsboro fort. said to have been the second school ever taught in Kentucky, and

the first ever taught by a male. He was not, however, a professional teacher, this, so far as I can learn, being the only school he ever taught, and this at the solicitation of the parents of his pupils. Subsequent to this my grandfather returned to Virginia, and served for a time as a soldier in the War of Independence, under the command of Captain John Marshall, afterwards Chief Justice of the United States. I learn that his older brother, George, fell mortally wounded at his side at the battle of Brandywine. I think it was in 1784 that my grandfather married Ann Smith, a daughter of William Smith, who had served as a Captain in the War of Independence.

In 1786-'7 he was Justice of the Peace in Stafford County, Va., and was afterward sheriff of the same county. I have a leaf taken from his docket of 1787, now in the possession of my nephew, Isaac J. Frazee, kept in pounds, shillings and pence; and in one of the cases recorded on that leaf George Washington is plaintiff, as he also appears as plaintiff in a number of cases on the balance of the docket. In 1796 he was a Justice of the Peace in Mason County, Ky., his docket for that year being attached to the Virginia docket.

He permanently removed to Kentucky in 1792, and I think, either in that year or the next, located on the farm he called "Oak Hill," about four miles from Washington, Mason County, where he died in 1812 or '13—the latter year, I think—of congestive chill, then called "cold plague." According to the best information I have my grandfather was a man not above the medium size, of fair complexion, agreeable manners, popular among his neighbors, and highly respected for his integrity and sterling worth. It seems that when he left Virginia to come west his destination was Missouri, which he expected to make his permanent home, but he never reached there. This I learned from my mother, as well as the additional fact that on his way west with his family he stopped for some time, perhaps a year or more, at a place called Sideling Hill, where a Mr. Bedinger was carrying on the milling business.

Some years ago my mother met with Dr. Bedinger, on the Maysville and Cincinnati packet, and he informed her that the

first feather bed his father ever had was given him by my grandfather when moving to Kentucky.

Anderson Doniphan was the youngest child of Alexander Doniphan and Mary Waugh Doniphan, and, according to my record, was born in King George County, Virginia, in 1762; [1764. F. H.] but whether this date is correct or not I am unable to say. He died in 1841, and I think it was stated at the time that he was seventy-five years of age. If this statement was correct, it would place his birth in 1766.

During the early part of the War of Independence he was rather young to enter the army, but before it closed he volunteered for a short service, being fortunate enough to see the enemy but once while a soldier, his own company entering one end of a lane while the enemy came in at the other. Each, probably overestimating the strength of their opponents, made a precipitate retreat. He used to tell with gusto about the black bread they had to eat during this campaign, and the cause of discoloration. I have been told that he had things pretty much his own way while a young man, and that, handsomely dressed in the fashion of the day, accompanied by his body servant, he spent much of his time visiting relatives and friends, ever ready for frolic or fun of almost any kind. Like many another spoiled youth of high temper, he was easily miffed, and this was followed by a rapid change of base, and bringing up at another farmhouse, miles away. I think it was in 1791 that Anderson Doniphan married Susan Smith, daughter of Captain William Smith, and in the year following came west with his brother Joseph. The two families descended the Ohio in a flat-boat, landing at Limestone, now Maysville. Just before landing Mrs. Doniphan died, leaving a young infant, which fell to the care of my grandmother. She was buried above Limestone Creek, in what is now known as East Maysville, or Fifth Ward. I think the two families may have remained for a short time at Kenton's Station, near Washington. It was not long after, however, till my grandfather moved to his farm, "Oak Hill," about four miles west of Washington, and Anderson to an adjoining farm, on which he had taken a lease from Capt. Thomas Marshall, to run during his own

life, the life of his daughter Susan, and that of Anderson D. Keith, his nephew and namesake. The same farm afterwards was owned and occupied by Samuel Owens, one of the early educators of the county. Subsequently, while still carrying on his farm, he read medicine, a portion of the time with Dr. Goforth, of Washington, who afterwards moved to the then small town of Cincinnati, and with whom I believe Dr. Daniel Drake afterward studied medicine. Drs. Doniphan and Drake formed a friendship which lasted through life, Dr. Drake making my uncle's house in Germantown his stopping place in going to and coming from Cincinnati to his home near Mayslick, this journey then being performed on horseback.

Dr. Doniphan settled in Germantown, and commenced the practice of medicine there, as near as I can learn, in 1795, continuing the practice till 1841, a period of nearly half a century. As a practitioner, bold, energetic and self-reliant, he soon secured a good practice, and ultimately an extended reputation, being sent for in grave cases, especially those of a surgical character, as far as Falmouth, in Pendleton County, the Blue Licks in Nicholas County, and into Brown County, Ohio. Had he enjoyed the advantages of medical schools, hospitals and dissecting rooms we can not doubt but what his reputation as a surgeon might have extended over states instead of counties. But at that day there was no medical school nearer than Philadelphia, and Dr. Doniphan, finding his time very fully occupied, never attended a regular course of lectures. The degree of M. D. was, however, subsequently conferred upon him by Transylvania University, and he was likewise elected a member of the medical society attached to that institution, a society which could boast among its members so many distinguished practitioners and teachers of an early day. Quite a number of young men studied medicine with Dr. Doniphan, some of whom gained enviable reputation as practitioners. Among the Doctor's students I may mention Anderson D. Keith, a nephew; Thomas Doniphan, another nephew; Thomas Nelson, Ephraim Frazee, John A. Coburn, a grandson of the Doctor; James Ritchie, since of New Orleans; Moses F. Adamson, Anderson D. Nelson, myself, and others.

In the case of Anderson D. Nelson and myself, we were the second generation of students, each of our fathers having preceded us here. Dr. Doniphan did a great deal of reading in and outside of his profession, and could quote freely from his favorite authors, especially from Erasmus Darwin, whom he loved to read.

Dr. Doniphan evinced a strong faith in medicines, which he administered with a most liberal hand. He would have a breakfast table set out, upon which he would spread his large rolls, selecting from them an ample supply to last till he would come again; and woe to the patient who refused to take the very last potion of that medicine, or to the bystander who might have the temerity to suggest any substitute. He might expect a wholesome blessing, couched in no choice words. Dr. Doniphan who was usually designated as the "Old Doctor," was autocrat in the sick room, and of course would tolerate no dictation; but so far as I have been able to learn, treated consulting physicians with all the consideration due them. He made some rather singular entries* in his books, and when a charge was preceded by an explanatory note of this kind—"the North Fork of Licking River very high," or "roads very muddy," a slight increase over his usual charge might be expected, though even in such cases I can not say that his charges were excessive, and certainly never so against the poor. In particular cases he would mention the old ladies present in the sick room, or some other particular, and often ran out his charges in fractions, say, \$2.62½ cents, \$3.87½ cents, etc., the odd change being for medicines.

When we were all well the Doctor's visits were very acceptable, for he often brought some fine Bellflower apples, candy, or some other thing relished by children. But when any of us were sick, and we saw the old gentleman approaching with his ponderous saddle-bags, weighing, when fully charged, possibly ninety pounds, we could be excused for having some trepidation. On one occasion I remember when quite young I had some affection of my eyes, when the Doctor was called in to treat me. I was a delicate boy, and when the Doctor bled me till I fainted, my mother became

*See pg. 588.

a little alarmed, but not so with the Doctor, whose nerves did not seem the least agitated by the circumstance. After the bleeding he had me placed in a darkened room, and a solution of sulphate of magnesia administered to me every two hours during the day. Next he had some finely powdered loaf sugar blown through a quill into my eye. This would be considered singular treatment now, but it succeeded, and my eye was saved. One day, whilst I was a student at the Doctor's, Samuel Wiley who was suffering intense pleuritic pain, called for relief. The Doctor had me summoned to see him bleed Wiley, anxious to teach me how to perform this operation, thought to be so indispensable at that day. I did not apprise him of the fact that I was quite an expert at the business of phlebotomizing, having for months past been practicing upon the Irishmen engaged in making the turnpike road. The Doctor bled Wiley till he became quite faint, when the blood nearly or quite ceased to flow. The old gentleman did not seem to notice this approach to syncope, but when he got ready, tied up the arm and started his patient away entirely free from pain.

Dr. Doniphan was decided in action and very positive in his opinions. It was said that in the trial of Parker Dimmitt for killing a man, after others had given testimony as to what constituted a mortal wound, Dr. Doniphan was called upon, and, no doubt fretted at the unsatisfactory testimony, said they were all a set of fools, qualifying this with a strong adjective, and then adding, "If the person dies, the wound is mortal; if he does not die, then the wound is not mortal." He then related one or two remarkable cases which had occurred in his own practice, especially that of a man by the name of Means, who was shot through the lung, leaving an open wound sufficiently large to admit of passing a silk handkerchief through it. This was done to cleanse the wound, but, of course, before the Doctor had gotten to the case. Means got well, and lived many years afterwards. Then the Doctor spoke of one or two cases in which the wound at first seemed to be very trivial, but which proved fatal. The Doctor had quite a number of surgical cases in his own private practice, extending through many years; but in addition to this had served

one campaign in the War of 1812 as assistant surgeon in Pogue's Regiment, the position having been vacated at his request by his nephew, Thomas Doniphan, who first received the appointment, and had served during one campaign. Dr. Doniphan, so far as I have been able to learn, never reported for a medical journal any of those many interesting cases occurring in his own practice, and hence he was chiefly known by direct contact. But he could hardly fail to make a lasting impression upon those who became acquainted with him, especially the young physician, who could be so much profited by his ample experience. Dr. Doniphan was vivacious and sprightly in conversation, and ever ready to either tell a good joke himself, or enjoy one told by others. I remember one on Claiborn Anderson, a wealthy farmer, which he sometimes told with decided gusto. The Doctor was sent for early one morning to see a negro boy belonging to Anderson, who had broken his arm. Taking Ludwell Owens with him as an assistant they were soon on the spot, but before their mission was completed they were asked in to breakfast. Anderson declined eating, but said grace, and the part which struck the Doctor as being most prominent, and the real burden of Claiborn's supplication was, "to make us reasonable in our charges." He evidently had great faith in the Doctor's skill as a surgeon, but felt very shaky in regard to what he might consider a proper charge for the exercise of that skill. The Doctor was quick at repartee, his rejoinder depending very much upon the humor he happened to be in at the time. If his temper was not ruffled you might get off with a slight cut from a Damascus blade, but raise his ire a little, and you could look out for a blow from a meat-ax. Upon a certain occasion he, Dr. John Shackleford and Uncle Frank Taylor, met at Squire Fox's. After they had retired in the same room, the Doctor entered into a long conversation with Shackleford about professional matters, when Uncle Frank, becoming a little weary no doubt, ventured a suggestion that a little quietude might be preferable to so much talk. The Doctor's simple reply was, "It is useless to cast pearls before swine."

I was present in his own house when Billy Worthington, a man

of considerable sprightliness and an ardent Democrat, ventured, in the Doctor's presence, to speak rather contemptuously of President Adams as a Federalist. This was too much for the Doctor, a great admirer of Mr. Adams, to stand, even in his own house. He turned upon Billy, and withered him in a moment; a tender gourd vine under a black frost would hardly have wilted quicker. When the Doctor's quick temper got the better of him he did not stop to count costs. Upon one occasion, dismounting from his valuable riding horse, and leaving him unhitched for the purpose of shooting a deer, when attempting to catch him again he was foiled several times. He deliberately raised his gun and shot the horse.

Dr. Doniphan was a man of great hospitality, entertaining largely both rich and poor. It was a rare thing for his family, consisting mostly of grandchildren, to sit down at his table alone. I do not think this occurred over a dozen times, if so often, during the whole time I boarded there while reading medicine. His charges for professional services to the poor were reasonable, and in many cases of the kind I think he made no charge at all. He was kind to the poor, to many of whom he gave employment, either on his large farm, at his grist mill, his saw mill, his distillery, or his carding machine. He was proverbially fond of fish, and when one of his grandsons would overstay his time when sent from home, all he had to do was to bring with him a fine string of fish for the old gentleman, which I believe never failed to set the matter right. Dr. Doniphan was nearly or quite six feet in height, and at the age of sixty would, I think, have weighed about 220 pounds. He had a large head, auburn hair of fine texture, an eye rather yellow than black, features well marked, though not coarse, skin fair and delicate, long tapering fingers, and a foot notably long, but about which he did not seem the least sensitive. In the latter years of his life the Doctor stooped a little and presented quite a venerable and commanding appearance. In politics he was a Whig, and a firm supporter of Henry Clay. In regard to Christianity, he was decidedly an infidel. I do not remember to have ever seen him read a chapter in the Bible or listen to a

sermon. The Doctor would keep a glass of toddy on his table, and take some of it several times a day; but I feel sure I never saw his wits the least stupified by it. He snuffed excessively, always carrying his snuff-box with him, and offered it to others as though it was a luxury. His sense of smell became quite blunted; in fact, I might say destroyed by this silly use of tobacco. The Doctor got a fall from his horse in 1841, either fracturing or dislocating the bone at the hip joint, from which he never recovered. He died during that year.

* * * * *

My great-grandfather, William Smith, a Captain in the War of Independence, married Margaret Whitely,* and by her had three daughters and one son: Ann, who married Joseph Doniphan, and another daughter, who married a gentleman by the name of Markham, and Robert, the only son. Captain Smith moved from Virginia to Mason County, Kentucky, locating on a farm about four miles west of Washington, where he afterwards died, but in what year I am unable to say. I have learned that his two daughters, Ann and Susan, were well educated, sprightly young ladies, and that he took them about with him a great deal in Virginia, being quite proud of them. Only two of the children of Captain Smith have I any recollection of. Though young at the time, I remember to have seen my grandmother, then an old woman, and can recall her spare form, but have no distinct recollection of her features. Since her death, which occurred in 1829 or thereabout, at the age of about seventy years, I have seen some of her letters written in a bold, handsome hand, indicating marked character. My grandmother I merely remember as an old lady of spare figure, and not above medium height. From all I have been able to learn of her she was a woman who exerted a fine influence upon those around her, raising boys who became highly respected heads of families.

Robert Smith, the youngest of the family, I recollect to have

*In this record he married Elizabeth Keith; Margaret Whitely may have been a second wife. See pgs. 34, 161. F. H.

once seen at my Grandfather Frazee's. I remember him as a tall man, six feet or over I would think, erect and rather slender. His features, after an interval of over fifty years, I can not recall with accuracy. He for a time wrote in the Clerk's office at Washington, and afterwards moved to Augusta, Bracken County, where he engaged in business with Frank Wells and Thomas Nelson, Sr., as partners. He represented Bracken County in the Kentucky Legislature in 1815. He did some surveying in the West, and located lands for himself, which afterwards became quite valuable. It seems he was a man of energy and enterprise, and enjoyed considerable popularity. Captain Smith finally moved to Henry County, married his cousin, Miss Hancock,* and by her had several sons, all of whom I believe, except James, died comparatively young and unmarried. James married a Miss Herndon, of Henry County, and removed some years ago to Missouri, where he died several years later.

Mary Doniphan,† the oldest child of Joseph and Ann Doniphan, married her cousin, Dr. Anderson Doniphan Keith. Dr. Keith was born in Virginia, his father, John Keith, being descended from the distinguished family of Keiths of Scotland. His mother, Mary Doniphan Keith, was a sister of my grandfather. Dr. Keith was a man of reading and culture, and for quite a number of years a successful practitioner of medicine in Augusta, Ky. He was a man of versatile genius, being not only able to perform on different musical instruments, but made for himself a violin, a nice case of surgical instruments, and other things he happened to take a fancy to. He was a man of strong mind and firm convictions and decided character. I well remember his open, manly countenance, his fine head, and his independent manner. His wife died comparatively young, leaving but one child, who afterwards became Mrs. Mary Ann Parker.

Thomas S. Doniphan,‡ the oldest brother of my mother, after completing his education with Zachariah Thompson, a Scotchman and private teacher at Hubbard's, where he studied Latin and surveying, studied medicine with his uncle, Anderson Doniphan. He practiced medicine for a time at Big Sandy, and when Pogue's

*See page 161. †Pg. 147. ‡Pg. 94.

Regiment was raised for the War of 1812 he went as Captain of a company as far as Cincinnati, and there was induced by Col. Pogue to exchange for Assistant Surgeon, but as the Surgeon was absent, did all the duty. He represented Bracken County in the Kentucky Legislature in 1815. Col. John Doniphan says: "My father wrote quite a large volume for publication upon the diseases of the army and methods of surgery, but poor health for many years before his death prevented it being published." I regret that my uncle was prevented from publishing this volume, for, knowing him as I did, I feel quite sure it would have proven a valuable addition to the medical literature of that day, and reflected credit upon the author.

In the second campaign his uncle, Dr. Anderson Doniphan, who it seems was anxious to see some military surgery, went out as either Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, while my Uncle Thomas remained at home, and attended to his uncle's practice. Subsequently he practiced for a time in Mayslick, and on the 2nd day of February, 1819, married Rebecca Frazee, youngest daughter of my grandfather, Samuel Frazee. Being in delicate health, brought about in part, I believe, by exposure while in the army, my uncle retired from active practice to farm life, for some years residing in Brown County, Ohio, and the last years of his life on a farm in Mason County, about two miles east of Germantown, on the road to Washington. Had my uncle inherited a strong constitution and enjoyed good health I have no doubt that he would have taken that high stand in his profession of which his early life gave such flattering promise. He died on the 15th of January, 1843, on his farm in Mason County. He was nearly or quite six feet in height, with light, flaxen hair, a calm blue eye, and late in life a pale face and emaciated form. He was a member of the Christian Church, a man of great liberality and unspotted character. He left two sons, Col. John Doniphan, an eminent lawyer of St. Joseph, Mo., and Judge James Doniphan, now of Idaho.

George Doniphan, after receiving a plain English education, was sent from home to learn the tanning business, finally locating in

Augusta, where he remained the balance of his life. He married Mary Ann Marshall, oldest child of Martin Marshall, by whom he had five children—Joseph, Matilda Battle, Martin, William and Margaret. He was a man of very close application to business, and of great force of character. He but seldom left home, and I think was never but once in his life as far as Louisville, Ky., yet he was a man of extended reading and information, with an extensive acquaintance with history, and especially the political history of our country, of which he was a close student. He was both interesting and instructive in conversation, and a clear, vigorous writer. In politics he was a Whig, and an ardent admirer of Henry Clay, the great leader of that party. After the dissolution of the Whig party he became a supporter of the Democratic party, and though very pronounced in his political views, he was never a seeker after office, nor did he ever hold one of prominence. In manner Mr. Doniphan was positive, and at times seemed austere, children and servants holding him in perfect awe; but in the latter part of his life his manner became much softened, and in his intercourse with children was most kind and affectionate. On one occasion, when my wife, with two of our little children, paid the family a visit, when the little ones were fretful at night Uncle George would come to the door to inquire in the most affectionate manner what could be done for them. One or two of the last visits I paid to my uncle were especially interesting to me. What a vast fund of information he had gained by reading! And with what singular force he could sustain his positions! How accurate his memory of what he had seen, heard and read! He was very decided in his likes and dislikes, and while his prejudices may have been too strong on the one hand, his devotion to a friend was perhaps quite as strong on the other. I knew of at least one case in which he ably defended a friend through the press. I think he regretted not having become a professional man, and had he pursued the law would no doubt have stood very high at the bar. My uncle presented a rather striking appearance, six feet or over in height, with strong, well-marked features, and an especially bright, expressive dark eye;

you would at once say he was no ordinary man. He had a long foot, and in walking a long, swinging gait; altogether he was a striking figure, and one not easily forgotten. He died at the age of about seventy-five, leaving several children, Joseph, a lawyer of good standing, and who became a popular judge; Margaret Powers, a most estimable lady, and William, a finely educated man, a lawyer by profession, one of the handsomest men in form and face I think I ever saw, of fine talents and most fascinating manners; but being a man of elegant leisure rather than work, failed to make the mark in his profession which otherwise he might have done. He died comparatively young and unmarried.

Margaret Doniphan was born in 1792, being about the same age of her cousin, Susan Doniphan, and according to my recollection of them as mature women, there was a strong resemblance between these two double cousins, each of full medium height, but rather slender form, fair, delicate complexion, auburn hair, and mild, bright and highly intelligent countenance. My aunt Margaret, whom we universally called "Aunt Peggy," married John Hockaday, Clerk of the Greenup County Court, and a most estimable gentleman, but in manner just the opposite to his wife; for, while he was dry, taciturn and undemonstrative, she was open, genial and lovely in all her ways. How well I remember her pleasant face. She died leaving six children, Edwin, Martha Ann (Blake), Newton, George, Helen and John. I think John died young, but the rest lived to be sterling men and women, and several of them worthy members of the Christian Church.

Susan Doniphan, my mother, was born in Mason County, Kentucky, on November 12, 1794. In accordance with my grandfather's rule of starting his children to school at or about seven years of age, my mother, when quite young, was sent to school to Samuel Owens, a Virginian, who had purchased the farm of Anderson Doniphan, who had now located in Germantown to practice medicine. He kept school at a short distance, a mile or so, from my grandfather's, near Union meeting house. He had about sixty scholars; some of them from a distance, who boarded in his family. Among these were John Beckly, John and Thomas

Marshall, Peter and William Lashbrook, —— Baker, the Triplets, and others. Afterwards Owens built a schoolhouse near his own residence. It had a dirt floor, and long, old fashioned schoolhouse windows. Besides others, Owens had some of his own children in his school. His boys were rather singularly named, Ludwell, Athelston, Cleon, Wilford, Theodric and Maximilian. A number of the boys who attended Owens' school afterwards became prominent citizens of the county as I knew them some forty years afterwards.

Up to the time of my father's sickness and death my mother's seven or eight years' residence in Mayslick was very pleasant. Here she formed many warm and lasting attachments; here her husband went into a large and lucrative practice, and here her four children were born. But suddenly a great shock came, a shock which seemed to break her very heartstrings. On the 6th of October, 1824, after a short illness, my father died, leaving my mother with four little orphan boys, the youngest only two days old. I have heard her say that at that time death would have been a welcome messenger, but fortunately for her little children he did not come. That same autumn my mother moved to a place formerly and subsequently occupied by James Coburn, about one mile southeast of Germantown. About this time her cousin, Susan Coburn, dying, she had the care of her cousin's babe as well as her own, just as my grandmother had assumed the care of this orphan babe's mother thirty years before. Our stay here was limited, not exceeding a year or eighteen months. My mother now moved to Augusta, Ky., where she could have school advantages for her older children. This was, I think, in 1826, and a year or two later she moved to a farm on the road leading from Germantown to Minerva, and about equally distant from the two places. Here she remained about five years, when she and her sister, Matilda Doniphan, bought a farm in the neighborhood of Minerva, and removed to the same. It was while living here that my mother attended the great revival meeting held by Walter Warder, at Mayslick, and with a large number of others joined the church. A portion of the converts attached themselves to the

Baptist Church, whilst she with many others joined in the reformatory movement then going on, and became a member of the Christian Church, to which she remained devotedly attached as long as she lived. She remained a few years on the farm in the vicinity of Minerva, then moved to Germantown, and finally, in 1837, removed to the large, handsome farm purchased many years before by my father in Rush County, Indiana, where she remained until her death, which occurred December 27, 1884, being at the time of her death ninety years, one month and fifteen days old. We bore my mother's remains to the cemetery of Flat Rock Christian Church, where they were quietly laid to rest.

My mother was of more than medium height, spare, and remarkably erect, even after she was eighty years of age. She had fair skin, dark, expressive eyes, was animated in conversation and very genial in manner. She was a woman of strong convictions and strong, lasting attachments, and hence made many warm friends wherever she lived. She had great pride of character, and a profound contempt for a mean act. She was very hospitable, keeping an open house, and was generous to the poor. A woman of refinement in manner and tastes. In her dress scrupulously neat, and in her housekeeping a model of industry. She was very fond of flowers, and cultivated them with her own hands with success. She found time to do a great deal of reading, especially in the Bible, and in religious books and periodicals. Her memory was remarkably good, and when nearly ninety years of age could recount with great clearness incidents which had occurred three-quarters of a century before. But what was even more remarkable for one of her age was her knowledge of current events, and her ready recollection of those which had but recently transpired. How many delightful hours have I spent during my repeated visits to her in the latter years of her life, in hearing her repeat incidents of her childhood years and school days, recounting the school books they used, the names of the scholars, and in some instances even their peculiarities of disposition. Then coming down to things which had occurred within the range of my own memory, forty and fifty years before, with what accuracy she

could relate them all. My mother was a woman of great fortitude, as a single incident may show. I think it was about two years before her death, she had a tumor growing near the base of her nose, which it was feared might be of a cancerous nature, as it had been growing rather rapidly of late, and sometimes bled quite profusely. I was written for, and on examining the tumor, decided to remove it with the knife. The operation was somewhat tedious and painful, as a portion of the skin had to be dissected up, an artery tied, etc. Yet she submitted to the operation heroically, declining to use an anesthetic, or even an opiate.

I may here record a circumstance which happened when I was quite young: In returning home from Mayslick in company with Mrs. Bassett and my mother, when near the North Fork of Licking, I was thrown from my horse, breaking one of the bones of my forearm. These two brave women, after procuring splints and bandages in the neighborhood, adjusted the fractured bones, applied the splints and bandages properly, so that we were enabled to resume our journey. I think it was but a few weeks until the cure was complete.

My mother, at the time of her death, had been a widow for 60 years. She left four children, never having lost one, twenty-four grandchildren, and twenty-seven great-grandchildren, in all fifty-five decendants. Of her twenty-seven great-grandchildren eight were the grandchildren of Joseph Samuel, five of Lewis Jacob, two of William Doniphan, and twelve of Ephraim Samuel Frazee.

Matilda Doniphan was, I think, born in 1805 or 6, and was for some years a member of my mother's family. I well remember her as a tall, erect, slender woman, fond of reading and of books, but seeming to care so little for the gaieties of the world around her, she appeared when yet young to be almost a recluse. She was a high-minded Christian lady, and married a plain, honest, Christian gentleman, Edward Thompson. She died many years ago, leaving an only child, Mary Ann, since Mrs. Shawhan.

Alexander William Doniphan,* the youngest child of Joseph Doniphan, it seems was named for his two grandfathers, Alex-

*See pg. 49.

ander Doniphan and William Smith. Alexander was evidently a favorite name among the Doniphans, as it can, I understand, be traced back in the family at least two hundred years. A while after the death of his father William was sent to school to John Anderson. I learned from my mother that he only went when it suited him to do so, and becoming offended at Anderson, or from some other cause, stopped going to school altogether. At about nine years of age he was placed under the care of his brother, George Doniphan, of Augusta. One of my recollections of him was as a fresh looking youth, and of riding behind him horseback from Germantown to Augusta. He was then about eighteen and I about seven years of age.

Colonel Doniphan graduated at Augusta College in 1827, studied law in the office of Martin Marshall, and was licensed to practice in 1829. He then went south to find a location, but did not remain long. He finally located in Lexington, Missouri, in 1830, continuing the practice there till 1833, when he moved to Liberty, the county seat of Clay County. He told me that his reason for the change was this: In Lexington, whilst liberally patronized, he had little or no opposition, consequently nothing to stimulate him to study his profession. In Liberty, on the contrary, there was an able bar, one of the very best in Western Missouri. Among the members of this bar were David R. Atchison, afterward for twelve years United States Senator, Reese, Wood and Burnett; and, singular to say, about fifty years after this, in talking with my uncle, he remarked that four members of this bar were then still living. He soon formed a partnership with Reese, and it was but a few years before he had a lucrative practice.

In 1836 he was elected to the Legislature, and in 1837 married Miss Jane Thornton, daughter of Colonel Thornton, an influential citizen of the county, and a native of Kentucky. When I saw her eight or ten years afterward she was a very attractive lady, a true Christian woman. I well remember her bright, pleasant face, her dignified, graceful bearing. She died July 19, 1873, greatly regretted by numerous friends and relatives in different States.

At this time—1837—the various conflicts between the citizens and the Mormons, who had previously located in Clay County in 1833, culminated in an open rebellion upon the part of the latter, bidding defiance to the laws of the land. Colonel Doniphan, as commander of the militia, was ordered out by Governor Boggs to suppress this rebellion, and bring the ring leaders to justice. The Mormons, who undoubtedly felt that they had been badly treated by the citizens, were now fortified at a place called Far West. Colonel Doniphan, by his coolness and firmness, effected the surrender of the Mormons without any bloodshed, and afterward, I believe acted as their lawyer and friend to secure their rights. They left Missouri in 1838 and Nauvoo in 1844; Caldwell County was laid off for them. Brigham Young and other leading Mormons seemed to have for him the very highest admiration and esteem. [In 1919 when a monument was erected to his memory in Liberty, Missouri, the Mormon Church sent three representatives to the unveiling.—F. H.]

Colonel Doniphan continued actively engaged in his profession, commanding a lucrative business, until 1846. He and his partner, Baldwin, were remarkably successful in gaining cases. They gained sixty cases out of sixty-two consecutively before juries. Baldwin had the reputation of being a fine lawyer, and did much to pave the way for success, but before the jury Doniphan was the powerful advocate; indeed his power here was said to be almost irresistible. He told me he was engaged in 126 criminal cases before the War of the Rebellion, and perhaps twelve cases after the war, and never had a client condemned to capital punishment, and but few, I think, were ever sent to the state prison. I never heard my uncle before a jury, and but once on the stump; hence my estimate of his oratorical powers is mainly made up from the testimony of others. Moses E. Lard, a man of wonderful power, both as a speaker and writer, was unsparing in his laudations of Colonel Doniphan, his friend and patron. He seemed to think he was one of the greatest men he had ever come in contact with. The two men were not unlike in appearance, Lard, about six feet two or three inches in height; Doniphan, six

feet four, and in full flesh weighing about 220 pounds. He had a well proportioned head, a fine, dark, expressive eye, and his face, once round and smooth, had when I last saw him become angular and the features more prominent. He was a very fine conversationalist, being ever ready to draw from his vast store of experience with the world entertaining and amusing anecdotes, which he told with that rare fascination which had to be heard to be fully appreciated.

In 1846, when there was a call for volunteers to go to Mexico, A. W. Doniphan volunteered as a private in Captain O. P. Moss's company, and upon the organization of the First Missouri Regiment was elected its Colonel. I do not think my uncle ever had any great desire for military glory, and had he been in perfect health at the time I have no thought that he ever would have entered the army. Indeed his attachment to his wife and two boys was so strong, his love of home and friends so great, that had he not been urged by his wife to make this great sacrifice for the sake of his health, I feel persuaded he never would have donned the soldier's uniform.

The remarkable march of the First Missouri Regiment, from the time it was mustered into service until it was mustered out on the 18th of June, 1847, at New Orleans, or rather till it was reported to General Taylor at Saltillo (for here its active duties ceased), reads more like a romance than a reality. Cut off from supplies in the rear, with an opposing army of vastly superior numbers in front, this little army of less than a thousand men marched boldly through the enemy's country, a portion of it thickly populated, winning three battles against armies outnumbering them three to one, capturing the towns through which they passed, and finally taking and holding for some time the old city of Chihuahua, with a population of 20,000 souls. My uncle told me that while at Chihuahua he walked out to the outposts every day, a distance of four or five miles; that the air was dry, balmy and exhilarating, with rains during the summer. He said the morals of the priests were very low. They not only had their Madonnas, but that he had seen them forgive sins and then join

with the person paying for it in betting at monte. This, he said, he had seen himself, and his officers oftener than he.

In leaving Santa Fe Colonel Doniphan's objective point was Chihuahua, but the Navajo Indians becoming troublesome, General Kearny ordered him to march into their country, and to take the necessary measures to bring them to terms. As there were no wagon roads over the mountains, and the transportation of supplies and baggage had to be done by mules and pack horses, the march was a very hard one, but was performed with alacrity and success. A council was appointed to be held at Bear Spring. Colonel Doniphan told me that he had ordered the greater body of his men to march by a certain route to that point, while he, with a few men, took another route. They were to meet at Bear Spring at a certain time; but when the Colonel and his handful of about thirty men made their appearance before the chiefs and their five hundred warriors, the main army had not come up. In this perilous condition they maintained a bold front for several hours until the army arrived. The Chief no doubt thought the Colonel had thus faced his army, not from accident, but for want of fear, and so admired the act, as well as the Colonel's tall and commanding figure, that he named his son that was to succeed him, Doniphan.

Doniphan's Expedition, written by Captain Hughes, a member of the regiment, gives an interesting history of the marches of the First Regiment from the time it was mustered in till the time it was mustered out of service. Without going into special details of the three battles fought on this wonderful expedition, we may mention that in the battle of Brazito, fought on the 25th of December, 1846, twenty-five miles from El Paso, the Mexican loss was 70 killed, not less than 150 wounded, and five taken prisoners. The American loss was eight wounded, none killed. At the battle of Sacramento the United States forces were all told, 924, with six pieces of artillery. The Mexican forces numbered 4,224, commanded by General Heredia. They had ten pieces of artillery and nine culverins. The Mexican loss was 320 killed, 560 wounded

and 72 taken prisoners. The loss on the United States side was one killed and eleven wounded, three mortally.

The New York Post of July —, 1847, in comparing Colonel Doniphan's expedition with that made by Xenophon in olden times, said: "The Greeks were led from near Babylon through Armenia to the Black Sea; thence to Chrysopolis, 3,465 English miles. It was accomplished in fifteen months, and a large part of it through a mountainous and an unknown hostile country, the Greeks losing everything except their lives and arms. Doniphan and the Missourians traveled over 6,000 miles in twelve months, neither receiving supplies nor money, but living exclusively on the country through which they passed, and supplying themselves with powder and ball by capturing them from the enemy, and victorious in all the engagements against greatly superior forces numerically. These are the two most remarkable expeditions that have ever occurred."

Colonel Doniphan, while being mustered out of service at New Orleans, met with a number of distinguished men, either known to him personally or by reputation. After his return home he resumed the practice of law, making money, and spending it just as freely as he made it. He kept an open house, and was ever ready to give to charitable objects. He seemed to have no desire for office, or indeed for any notoriety or applause; yet at the earnest solicitation of friends served three terms in the Legislature, and as one of the representatives in the Peace Conference of 1861.

In 1863 Colonel Doniphan moved to St. Louis, and engaged in the practice of his profession there till 1869, when he removed to Richmond, the county seat of Ray County. He was elected President of the bank at Richmond, and for a while gave most of his time to its management, having now virtually relinquished the practice of law. At one time Colonel Doniphan enjoyed the pleasure of a bright home, but first one and then another of his family were snatched from him. One of his sons, Thornton, was poisoned by mistake in giving him the wrong medicine, and the other, William, was drowned in Buffalo Creek, while a student

at Bethany College. Then in 1873 his wife was taken. Colonel Doniphan died at Richmond, Mo., August 8th, 1887, at the age of 79 years and 30 days, being the last of his own family, and the last of his father's immediate family. For some years before his death he was a devoted member of the Christian Church.

The St. Joseph Gazette of August 9th, 1887, said: "His name was mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1876, General Bela M. Hughes being a strong advocate in his favor. He had not engaged in the practice of law since 1875, his last speech at the bar being in this city, where he was counsel in the celebrated Roberts will case. He lived in an atmosphere inaccessible to temptation. Plain, earnest, constant and devoted, he possessed a soul so dignified and magnanimous that in the ordering of his life neither entreaty, temptation nor ambition ever held an instant's sway. In 1856 he refused a seat in the United States Senate because affixed to its acceptance was a demand that he pledge himself to sustain what are known to history as the "Jackson Resolutions." He refused to go to Jefferson City, and Henry S. Geyer, a Whig, was elected. In 1854, when Berton, Atchison and Doniphan were balloted for over sixty times, he was told by leading men of each party that if he would pledge himself to vote for or against the extension of slavery in the territories, he would be elected. His reply was that "if he went to the Senate he would esteem it a great honor, but would not creep in by intrigue; that if elected he must be free to obey the instructions of the people of his State."

Governor Hall often said he esteemed General Doniphan as the ablest man he had ever met on the rostrum.

General Atchison, a political opponent, often said of him that he had presided for many years in the Senate, and had heard all the great men of America, and in his opinion General Doniphan was the peer of any he had ever heard or seen.

General Bela M. Hughes, presenting his name for the Presidency in 1876, described him as the purest and grandest of American statesmen.

Governor Silas Woodson, in an address to the members of the St. Joseph bar, delivered in this city in 1878, said: "There is

another name that I can not pass over in silence, one that has been heard both in the field and in the forum, but whose home is at the bar. There he was more completely the master of the situation than any man I ever saw. I allude to Alexander W. Doniphan. He still lives among us in the enjoyment of a well-earned name, the fire of youth mellowed by time, but good, I hope, for many years yet to pass. I have heard Marshall, Clay, Breckinridge, and, indeed, most of the great orators in this country, yet I declare to you here in all candor that, for power of concentration or pathetic, passionate and magnetic eloquence before a jury, that General Doniphan is the peer of all the men I have ever seen."

Rev. Dr. H. B. Powell, of Richmond, being introduced, said among other things, that "General Doniphan was pre-eminently a modest man, and that kept him from reaching the highest official honors which the State could bestow. His confidence in men, his belief that the people would always be right when they came to understand a proposition, was the secret of his success at the bar, together with his unswerving professional integrity."

* * * * *

Lewis J. Frazee.—I was but a little over five years of age when we moved from Mayslick in the Autumn of 1824, yet I very clearly remember a few incidents which occurred previous to that time. One of these was an open air meeting west of town addressed by Alexander Campbell. I was taken out to the meeting, and if I remember right, was assigned a place on a cloth spread on the grass. As to what Mr. Campbell said, or even his appearance, I have not the slightest recollection. Another incident I call to mind was a visit to Tapp's large stable to see the elephant, Bet, which was being driven from town to town through the country for exhibition. From the best information I have been able to gather, this was the first elephant ever exhibited west of the Allegheny Mountains; and so great was the curiosity to see this huge animal, which constituted the show, that people came for miles and miles around to see it.

Another thing quite fresh in my memory is the fact that Levi VanCamp was our next door neighbor on the east, and David

Bassett our next door neighbor on the west. The first school I ever attended was in the primary department of Augusta College, which then had an A B C class for small boys and girls. Although some sixty years have passed since then, I have a faint recollection of a slender, quiet man, then a prominent professor in the college, who often filled the pulpit of the old Methodist Church, on Front Street. This was John P. Durbin, who afterwards became President of Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, and so well known as an educator, a preacher and a writer. All I recollect of his peculiar style in the pulpit was his low tone of voice at the outset of his discourse until the attention of his auditors was well secured; but those beautiful flights of eloquence which followed, and which so delighted the older persons, I was, of course, much too young to appreciate.

Some years ago I read with pleasure Dr. Durbin's *Observations in the East*, a work containing much information, and abounding in delightful passages.

After leaving the school in the college I attended a school taught in the Seminary building by John Vincent. Where we lived, between Germantown and Minerva, we had some pleasant neighbors, and perhaps none more so than the Grahams. Captain Richard Graham had moved west from Maryland, and opened here a recruiting station. He afterwards died, leaving a widow, three sons and a daughter, which constituted the family when we moved to the neighborhood. Mrs. Graham, whose maiden name was Winder, was a lady of education and refinement. She had a fair complexion, blue eyes, and a most kindly pleasant expression. For a short time I attended a private school taught by her at her own place. Charlotte Graham, a beautiful girl just budding into womanhood, afterwards married in the south. One of the schools I attended while living at this place was situated on the brow of a hill not far from the hamlet of Rofo. The schoolhouse, like many of the country schoolhouses of that day, was built of round logs, and chinked, and my recollection is, covered with clapboards. A considerable portion of one end of the room was occupied by an ample fireplace, while benches without backs were ranged around the sides for the accommodation of the children. Light was

admitted through one or two long low windows, made by removing a portion of two adjacent logs, and in which, if I mistake not, oil paper was used as a substitute for window glass. In front of one of these windows was a slanting board, used as a common writing desk. Near the pedagogue's chair was, of course, one or more well-trimmed switches, usually beech, showing that moral suasion was not the sole motive power in the institution. Pegs or nails were driven into the logs to hold hats, bonnets and dinner baskets. Overcoats and water-proofs were luxuries not in use among the pupils. The teacher heard the lessons recited, kept order during school hours, often set us copies to write by, and mended our goose quill pens, the steel pen having not yet found its way into the schools. Our text books were comparatively few, and seldom replaced by new authors or new editions of old ones. Webster's Spelling Book, illustrated with a few of Aesop's fables, Introduction to the English Reader, the English Reader, Walker's Dictionary, Kirkham's or Murray's Grammar and Pike's Arithmetic, many of the sums in which were calculated in pounds, shillings and pence, were the usual text books in the country schools of that day. Subsequently I studied geography, but a very different geography from that of the present day. We then had but twenty-four states: six New England, four Middle, eight Southern, and six Western, including Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The whole population was about fifteen millions, or about one-fourth of what it is now. I think the population of Louisville was put down in my geography at 10,000 and Lexington at about the same. Chicago had not yet been organized as a town; nor had Texas, New Mexico and California yet been annexed. I attended this school near Rofo two terms—one taught by a young man by the name of Abner Pepper, and the other taught by a young man of fair complexion and blue eyes, by the name of Richard Poe. At the noon hour, after eagerly emptying our dinner-baskets, we enjoyed our various sports and games, and none perhaps more than a well matched game of town ball, of which our great national game of baseball is a modification. We had then no reporters on the ground to give the result of the game to the newspapers; nor

could we, I imagine, have commanded a very large audience at fifty cents a head to witness the sport. When the fire went out, as it sometimes did by Monday morning, a boy was dispatched to some house in the neighborhood to get a chunk of fire with which to rekindle, as matches were not yet in general use. As I before said, this school was near the hamlet of Rofo, which consisted of three houses. The one on the west side of the road was occupied by James Mullican. The two on the east side of the road were occupied, the one by Zadoc Mullican, and the other by John Camel. The Mullicans, I believe, were plain farmers, but Camel had evidently been a worker in wood, as he still possessed a turning lathe run by hand. I think John had pretty much retired from active life, as I do not remember ever to have seen him exercise himself so vigorously at the lathe, or in any other way. In fact, I think the impression among the neighbors was that John was at times a little lazy.

The next school I attended was, I think, about a mile and a half from home, in the hewed log schoolhouse, which stood near the road leading from Washington to Germantown, and about a mile and a half from the latter place. Here we had the usual ample fire-place at one end of the room, but instead of oiled paper we had glass windows. This was quite a seat of learning, boys and girls, some of them nearly or quite grown, coming from different directions, and varying distances up to two miles or more. Among the families represented here I may mention those of Anderson, Adamson, Hughey, Lewis, Killgore, Pollock, Leachman, Dix, Coburn, Frazee, Savage, Graham, Mullican, Smith, Morrison, Fitzpatrick, Mannen, etc. One of my first teachers was John Fields, better known, perhaps, as Jack Fields. Fields, who was perhaps fifty years of age or thereabout, had, I believe, previously taught in Virginia, and so far as I know gave fair satisfaction, except when he would imbibe a little too freely. Another teacher here was Bayless Hodges, a rather handsome young man, with long, raven locks, resolute, active and quite fleet on foot. Everything went smooth enough, I believe, until one morning just before Christmas, when Hodges came to school and

found himself barred out, with some of the boys inside demanding the usual holiday. This Hodges positively refused, preferring to make the fight to determine who should be master of the situation. Retiring for a short while, he returned with some beech switches of formidable length, when some of the larger boys stood at the door ready to receive him. The savage lick he made at them with his switches, so far from intimidating them, brought on a sharp encounter, in which Hodges was thrown to the ground and held there as in a vise. For some time he refused to surrender, but after vainly trying to extricate himself finally concluded to do so, and in addition to granting a holiday gave a treat to apples and cider, which were hastily procured from a neighboring farmhouse. This, of course, was glory enough for one day. I was rather too young to take a part in this struggle between Hodges and some of the larger boys, but my older brother and a few others were eager in the fray. Among these I remember one whom I have recently met, who is now a venerable and respected minister of the Methodist Church. Our next teacher was John Vincent, the same I had gone to school to in Augusta. Vincent was an eastern man, and so far as I know, one of the first Yankee schoolmasters, afterwards common in Mason and the adjoining counties. He had had experience as a teacher, and seemed quite at home in the schoolroom. He was evidently proud of his penmanship, which indeed was quite good, and at that day, when the master set the copies, good penmanship was quite a recommendation to anyone proposing to open a school. Vincent managed to get along very well in the schoolroom, except when a difficult sum was presented to him for solution, when he might complain of a little confusion or a slight headache. But after recess the sum would be found all worked out satisfactorily and the proper answer obtained. This went on very well for a while, but in time it leaked out that Vincent had what is called a "key," in which all the difficult problems were worked out, so that, with the exception of a short time when the key could not be found (it was suspected that some of the bad boys had hid it) our teacher got along very well. After the "key" was discovered, however, I

don't think our master ever ranked so high with the boys as a profound mathematician. If I remember right some of the scholars objected to the peculiar way in which Vincent gave out words to his own children when we had our spelling matches, hissing the syllables out so distinctly as to almost spell the word. I don't think I ever heard our amiable teacher accused of being the least stubborn in giving the boys holiday, or of stickling as to the exact number of days the holiday should run. For a time I went to school at the Academy in Germantown, taught at the time by Hervey Holton, a self-willed man of just moderate capacity, whom the small boys, I think, rather feared than loved. The small boy had to come to time or get his drubbing, but I do not remember ever to have seen Holton punish any of the largest boys. With all his self-will and determination he seemed to have proper discretion in regard to the larger boys.

Whilst living at this place, between Germantown and Minerva, my mother, brother Joseph and myself made a memorable trip. It was a visit to Uncle and Aunt Hockaday, at their home just above Greenupsburg, stopping in Maysville to visit our friends and relatives, Dr. Nelson's, William Trueman's and Thomas Y. Payne's families.

This, my first trip on a steamboat, was of course one of great interest and excitement, the small boats with their narrow curtained berths, on which we went and returned, assuming wonderful proportions. We were entertained with great hospitality at Uncle Hockaday's, and with four boys in the house near the age of my brother and myself we had a very gay time. Whilst here we made a visit to an iron furnace, situated a few miles from the river, where we saw the process of making pig iron, and some of the preparations for molding hollowware, such as pots, kettles, and perhaps the old-time tin-plate wood stoves. These furnaces consumed a great deal of wood, or rather its direct product, charcoal: But wood was plenty, and the chopping of it cheap. I am informed by Mr. R. A. Howe that his relative, Joshua Owens, the owner of a furnace in the eastern part of Kentucky, had forty thousand cords of wood chopped at ten cents a cord, the choppers boarding

themselves. Board, however, must have been cheap, as my particular friend, J. M. Shreve, who once superintended a furnace in Greenup County, told me he had bought eggs at one dollar a barrel. While here I saw a box of "lucifers," the first matches I remember ever to have seen. I think they cost twenty-five cents for a box of two dozen or less, and were ignited not by friction but by dipping the match into a bottle of strong acid.

Whilst living at this same place we would sometimes attend Sunday preaching at Old Bracken Meetinghouse, near Minerva. If old Uncle Jesse Holton preached, you might expect an earnest discourse from this good man of an hour and a half to two hours' length. The service was plain and unostentatious, no choir, no organ—a thing indeed yet unknown in this section of the country—simply preaching, praying and congregational singing. The people came either on foot or horseback, not a single vehicle in sight. When David Burnet, of Cincinnati, then a young man of handsome appearance and a chaste, fluent speaker, had an appointment here a large audience might be looked for. At a later date I heard John Smith, John T. Johnson, Walter Scott and other prominent preachers of the Reformation. John Smith, often called "Raccoon" John Smith, having had few, if any, advantages of education in early life, became a close student of the Bible, and a preacher of wonderful power and great influence. He was a man of great originality of thought and of manner, and possessed a keen, ready wit, which he often used with powerful effect. He was an able teacher and a great proselyter. John T. Johnson was another prominent preacher of the Reformation, and, like John Smith, had a great deal to do with that movement in Kentucky. He was a striking exception to the general rule that "a prophet is not without honor except in his own country," for after his return home from the War of 1812, in which he gallantly served as a soldier, he was honored by a seat in Congress. And when again, having relinquished bright prospects both at the bar and in the political arena, he became a soldier of the cross, and an humble worker for the Master, he was still highly honored as a citizen and as a preacher of the gospel. He was a man of unwavering

faith, unusual zeal, and had a great heart full of sympathy and love. Making the good confession seemed in his eyes to be the noblest act of a man's life. When he would speak of accessions to the church, he would so often say so many "noble" young ladies, or so many "noble" young men had made the good confession. He seemed to feel the full force of the expression he so often used, that "Christianity is worth everything or it is worth nothing." I well remember the dark, expressive eye, the kindly face, the pleasant voice and earnest manner of this pure old man.

Walter Scott was another able advocate for a return to Apostolic teaching and practice. He was a Scotchman by birth, and received his education and early training in that country. I think he once mentioned to me that he was distantly related to Sir Walter Scott, being of the same clan. His fine face evidently bore a resemblance to that of Sir Walter, while he possessed to a large degree a like fluency of speech, and a true poetic genius. In some of his masterly sermons his flights of eloquence were grand. I have heard him with great pleasure in the pulpit, and enjoyed his company in the family circle. He was a classical scholar, a graceful writer, and a delightful conversationalist, being as unsophisticated as a child. He wrote with fluency and force, and his *Great Demonstration* shows a masterly power of generalization. His unbounded generosity is well exemplified by an anecdote, which I have reason to believe is true. It was said that on one occasion, when a collection was taken up for a poor widow, that some surprise was evinced at finding a ten-dollar bill in the hat. It was soon traced to Scott, and it is said that this ten-dollar bill had just been paid him for preaching, and was every dollar he had. The last time I remember to have seen this grand old man was in Louisville, when I had him to dine with me.

It is a great satisfaction to reflect that in days gone by I have had the pleasure of sitting down at my own table with such men as Walter Scott.



LUCIUS OLIVER HAMILTON I

HAMILTON

HAMILTON—"From Book on Surnames" by Susa Young Gates (1918): "Genealogical writers like Sir Robert Douglass and others affirm that the Hamiltons derive their origin from the Norman race of De Bello Monte, Earls of Leicester, through the Lords of the Manor of Hambleton. Hamilton County Lanark, from which many Scotsmen directly derive their surname, was Hamilton as early as 1290; previously it was Cadyow." (or Cadzow).

HAMILTON

Of all of the illustrious European families there is perhaps not one with a more enviable record than this old Scottish family of Hamilton. This ancestral line coming down with all its many auxiliaries, through not less than thirty generations, compares with, if it does not excel any other in either Europe or America for antiquity, dignity and personal achievement. As orators and statesmen they have had few equals, not a few of them were men of literary, artistic and poetical genius. The reliable, brilliant and sturdy Scotch characteristics have been handed down in the Hamilton family through many successive generations. There is scarcely a clan in all history that can point with more justifiable pride to so many titled and eminent members. The Hamilton noblemen are legion, ranking in all grades of titles: lords, dukes, peers, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons.

There are few families whose lineage can be authentically traced to a more remote origin, going back as far as the year 1000 the descent is carried down in an almost unbroken line to the present generation. This descent is authentically traced from the Duke of Normandy, father of William the Conqueror, down through

the Beaumonts, the three cinquefoils of the Beaumont crest being still used on the Hamilton coat of arms.

The Beaumonts were the earls of Leicestershire through the Lords of the Manor of Hamilton in the county of Leicester. They were the ancestors of Sir Walter Fitz Gilbert. This man was the first clearly authentic ancestor of the Hamiltons, he makes his first appearance on the pages of history as a witness to a charter. This Sir Gilbert de Hameldone was a favorite with Robert Bruce, then King of Scotland, was advanced by Bruce and became Baron of Cadzow, through Bruce he held lands and his descendants were made members of parliament; this Hameldone, or Hamilton, had the honor of delivering the funeral oration upon the death of Robert Bruce.

The charter above referred to, of which Sir Gilbert de Hameldone was a witness, was granted on Dec. 12, 1272, by one Thomas Cragyer to the monks of Paisley. In referring to a book entitled *Scot's Peerage*, by John Anderson, Vol. IV, page 340, we read that "In a charter of the 12th of December, 1272, by Thomas Cragyer (or Craigie) to the monks of Paisley of his church of Craigie in Kyle there appears as witness a certain Gilbert de Hameldun, clericus, whose name occurs along with the local clergy of Iverkip, Blackhall, Paisley and Dunoon. He was therefore also a cleric, probably of the same neighborhood, and it is significant that Walter Fitz Gilbert appears first in that district in 1294 and in 1296 is described as the son of Gilbert de Hameldone. The ancestral line is carried down through John, the son of Walter Fitz Gilbert, then this John's son Alexander, then Alexander's son Thomas, then through the grandson of this Thomas who was in favor with Queen Mary and became Lord Priestfield. Lord Priestfield's eldest son, Thomas, became "lord of session" as early as 1592 and was afterward made Earl of Haddington. The *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Vol. 12, page 878, says: "It is interesting to note that the fifth Earl of Haddington, by his marriage with Lady Margaret Lestie, brought for a time the earldom of Rothes to the Hamiltons to be added to their already numerous titles."

The through line of Hamiltons was carried down by Sir David

Fitz Walter Fitz Gilbert. He was a baron in parliament in 1371-1373, then his son, another Sir David, carried the line down in the family. This last Sir David Hamilton, who was Lord of Cadzow, left four sons, the descent comes down through his eldest son, Sir John Hamilton of Cadzow, through Sir John's eldest son, Sir James Hamilton, of Cadzow, then through the eldest son of James, Sir Thomas Hamilton of Cadzow. This Sir Thomas was Lord Hamilton, having inherited his title which was confirmed in 1445. Through this Sir Thomas there was made an alliance of the Hamilton and Douglass families by his marriage with Euphemia, widow of the fifth earl of Douglass. Sir Thomas later married, in 1474, Mary, sister of King James III; she was the widow of Thomas Boyd, earl of Arran. Elsewhere in this volume will be found an illustration of the coat of arms of the allied families of Hamilton and Arran. This Sir Thomas Hamilton and his royal wife, Mary, had a son James who was the second Lord Hamilton who received the earldom of Arran on the 8th of August, 1503. Sir James Hamilton, the second earl of Arran, was the son of the above Lord Hamilton and his second wife, Janet Beaton. Sir James held this earldom until 1554, but previous to this, in 1549, he was granted the duchy of Chatellernault, in France. His third son, Claude, Duke of Abercorn, was male heir of the house of Hamilton. Sir Claude was made a lord of parliament as Lord Paisley in 1587.

He had five sons, three of whom settled in Ireland and became the progenitors of the Scotch-Irish Hamiltons, thus it will be seen that Sir Claude Hamilton, Lord Paisley, was the ancestor of the Hamiltons who migrated from Ireland to America more than a hundred years later than the time of Sir Claude of Scotland.

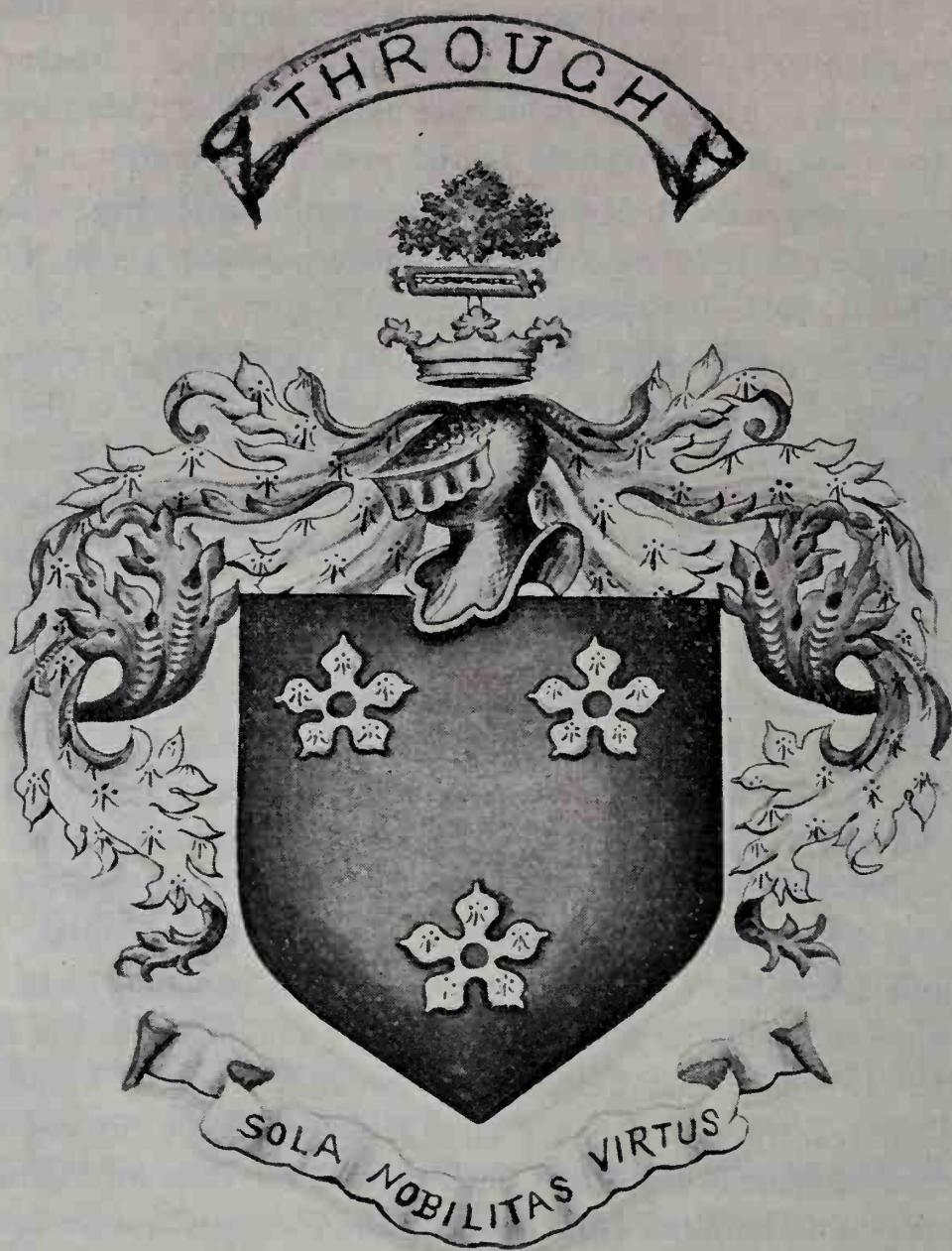
The different Hamilton families in America some generations back were of pure Scottish blood, but came to this country from divers British localities. Several regions of Scotland supplying representatives by that name and their cousins coming from northern Ireland representing the sturdy, dependable, Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock. Many of the Hamiltons in America, therefore, must go back beyond the Atlantic to connect their relation-

ship. Pages could be written on the achievements of the different illustrious men by the name of Hamilton, both in America and Great Britain. However, the above is sufficient to connect the line from the earliest records to the present generation.

Transcript from a letter written from the Hotel Great Central, London, July 2, 1926, by the writer to her husband, Lucius Oliver Hamilton I, of Indianapolis:

"I learned much about the Hamilton clan while in Edinburgh. The Royal Palace there, Hollyrood Palace, which was the residence of Scottish royalty as long as Scotland had royalty and is still the stopping place of England's King and Queen whenever they are in Edinburgh, is most interesting. The Duke of Hamilton has a very elegant room in the Palace containing a most luxuriant old canopied bed of such height and massiveness one wonders a ceiling could be high enough to accommodate such a stately piece of furniture. The rich velvet hangings on this bed are marvels of elegance. On the walls are hung interesting old paintings and most beautiful Flemish tapestries. Our guide gave us some very interesting information concerning this room and how it was acquired by a Duke of Hamilton,—an honor won in 1633 by a Duke of Hamilton (James) in payment of a gambling debt, as a consequence of his large winnings when gambling with the King, Charles I. Since that time the Hamiltons have been keepers of the Palace, coming and going at will, not even the present king, after this agreement made by Charles I with the Duke of Hamilton, can prevent a Hamilton from entering the Palace whenever he may choose to do so. Had I known all this prior to our visit to the Palace I should have asserted my legal rights and not have permitted myself to stand impatiently waiting at the entrance until ten o'clock when the doorkeeper appeared at the stroke of the hour to admit us."

Well aware that some things told by guides may be taken with a grain of salt and wishing to be accurate in my statements I wrote, in August, 1927, to D. G. Jones of Edinburgh, warden of Hollyrood Palace, for correct information. His reply, written September 13, 1927, confirmed the facts as I have them here.



Hamilton

HAMILTON COAT OF ARMS

Three cinquefoils, pierced ermine, on escutcheon, a hand apaumee.
 Crest: Out of a coronet or, an oak tree penetrated transversely
 is the main stem by a frame saw proper and the word "Through."

HAMILTON

In the early part of the eighteenth century there lived in northern Ireland a family of Hamiltons of Scotch-Irish blood, descendants of Sir Claude Hamilton of Scotland. In this family there were two sons, John and William (?), perhaps other children. One of these boys, having plucked a rose from the King's garden, incurred the displeasure of the King, causing his banishment from England. As a result of this banishment the brothers took ship for America. On shipboard they met a young miss named Elizabeth. John became enamored with this Elizabeth and after landing at Baltimore, these two were married. This is the same John and Elizabeth who are the ancestors of the Hamilton family whose lineage is partially traced in this volume, and this same John became a sergeant in the Revolutionary War under Captain Isaac Seeley. His war record will be found elsewhere in the list of war records in this volume.

In the spring of the year 1795 four sons of Sergeant John Hamilton, John, Jr., Edward, Samuel, and David left their homes in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, came down the Ohio River on a flatboat and landed on the northern bank of the river at Fort Washington, later a town called Losantville on this site, on ground where Cincinnati is now located.

These brothers and their companions built, in connection with Fort Washington, a large stockade which covered about five acres of ground, enclosing between fifteen and twenty cabins, in which to protect themselves and their families against the Indians. In December of the same year the wives and children of these Hamilton brothers made a similar trip down the Ohio in a flatboat, arriving at Fort Washington Dec. 14, 1795. The wife of Edward Hamilton brought with her a little two-year-old son, named John Cornelius, born in Pennsylvania, Jan. 5, 1794. Three days after the arrival of the wives and children at Fort Washington, the wife of Edward gave birth to another son, Dec. 17, naming him Samuel, who was afterward known as "Samuel born in the stockade," a fact which brought him local notoriety.

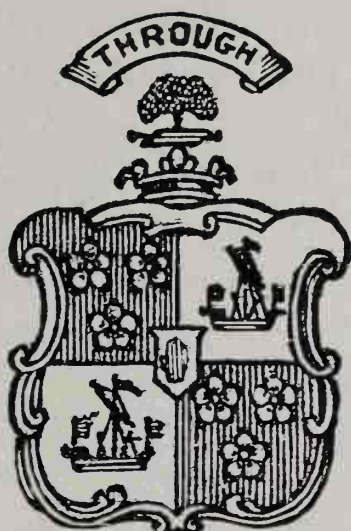
John Cornelius was the father of Oliver Theodore Hamilton I, and the grandfather of Lucius Oliver Hamilton I.

The baby brother Samuel was the first child born in the stockade and the first white child born in that locality, so his father and mother claimed. He was, so far as their information extended.

Edward Hamilton, father of John Cornelius, owned one hundred and sixty acres of land where the city of Cincinnati now stands. On this land he built a cabin back next to the hill, at the location of what is now the head of Central Avenue. He lived in this cabin eleven years. He then sold his farm for a wagon, a team of horses and two hundred dollars in money, and then moved from there up on the Little Miami River, near where Loveland is now located. He remained at this place only two years when he sold the land he owned there and moved to Bracken County, Kentucky. He had heard many wonderful stories from his father and Philip Buckner of Bracken County, of the pure water, fine springs, healthful climate, fine hunting of deer and wild turkeys and the fertility of the soil, and decided to move his family thither.

Before Edward Hamilton moved to Kentucky from Ohio he went back north about twenty-five miles, accompanied by other surveyors, and laid out the town of Hamilton, now the city of Hamilton, in Butler County. This city was named for him and not for Alexander Hamilton, as later some historians claim. Hamilton County, Ohio, was also named for these Hamilton brothers. They were influential pioneers in this locality, enduring the hardships and privations of such as were the leading influence in pioneer work and to them should go the credit due them, the naming for them of the city and county of Hamilton. It is a matter of deep regret that records of all these things were burned in Cincinnati when the old courthouse was destroyed by fire.

Before leaving Ohio, Edward Hamilton's eldest son, John Cornelius, carried the United States mail on horseback through the forest from Cincinnati to Dayton. At that time he was a lad of about thirteen years. Only four years later, when scarcely seven-



Hamilton

The following transcript is from the pen of Frances E. Smith (Eleanor Lexington) and is used by her permission:

"The Hamilton armorial herewith shown quarters the arms of the house of Arran. The full blazon is:

Quarterly: first and fourth, gules, three cinquefoils, pierced ermine (for Hamilton); second and third, argent, a ship with sails furled and oars, sable (for Arran); on an escutcheon, a hand *apaumee*.

Crest: Out of a coronet or, an oak tree penetrated transversely in the main stem by a frame saw proper, the frame or. The word "Through" tells a tale.

One Sir Walter Hamilton, after killing a man, fled from Scotland to England. Closely pursued, he and his attendant changed clothes with two woodcutters, and, taking their saws, were in the act of cutting through an oak tree when the pursuers passed by. At this Sir Walter called out to his servant, "through!" The word, with oak tree and saw, were from that time emblazoned as his crest. *Sola nobilitis virtus*, is a Hamilton motto.

If at this end of the story we begin at the beginning we can lose ourselves in recounting glories of the past—the past of Hamilton records. Hamilton is the name of manors in Yorkshire, Hampshire and Leicestershire. Scotland, however, is the great stronghold of this historic family. Near Glasgow is Hamilton Palace, the seat of the Dukes of Hamilton. A close connection exists with another historic family of Scotland, that of Douglas, and from quartering of the Arran arms we know the families were united by marriage—the lineage is that of the Earl of Arran."

Our branch of Hamiltons is entitled to use this Hamilton coat of arms quartered with the House of Arran, as James Hamilton, second son of Sir Thomas Hamilton, through whom the line descends, was second Earl of Arran. This same is shown elsewhere quartered again with the Douglas Arms, where the Douglas emblem, a human heart, is imperially crowned.

teen years of age, he married Elizabeth Black in Kentucky. His oldest child was born just before the father was eighteen years of age.

Some years before these four sons of John Hamilton left Pennsylvania, their father and Philip Buckner made a trip on horseback from the Shenandoah Valley into Kentucky. These two were the first white men to set foot on Bracken County soil. They came to look over Buckner's land grant of twenty-eight thousand acres on the south side of the Ohio River, and eleven thousand acres on the north side of the river. Bracken County records say Hamilton and Buckner were fast friends. Deed Book A, page 6, Bracken County Records, states that John Hamilton, Sr., came to Bracken County before 1797 in a wagon from the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia. Although he was in Kentucky previous to this time, this must have been the time when he moved his family to Kentucky. This date, 1797, is given because it is the first date given in the records where he signed a deed.

After coming to Kentucky, both Buckner and Hamilton built cabins about six miles back from the Ohio River near the center of the land grant. The cabins were built about one mile east of the present site of Chatham, and northeast of Germantown, Mason County.

It was about 1806 when Edward Hamilton came to Bracken County to live. At one time there were between seven and eight hundred people by the name of Hamilton living in Bracken County, those of each generation marrying and usually rearing large families.

In migrating to Kentucky these Hamilton men selected the garden spot of Bracken County for their home, not that they were looking especially for good land, but rather because of the good springs of water and abundant game. They located about thirty miles from the Blue Lick Springs, whither they went each year during the slack season of farming for the purpose of making salt. They made the trip to and from Blue Licks on foot, where they would spend two weeks boiling down the water from the springs. At the end of that time each would have a small sack

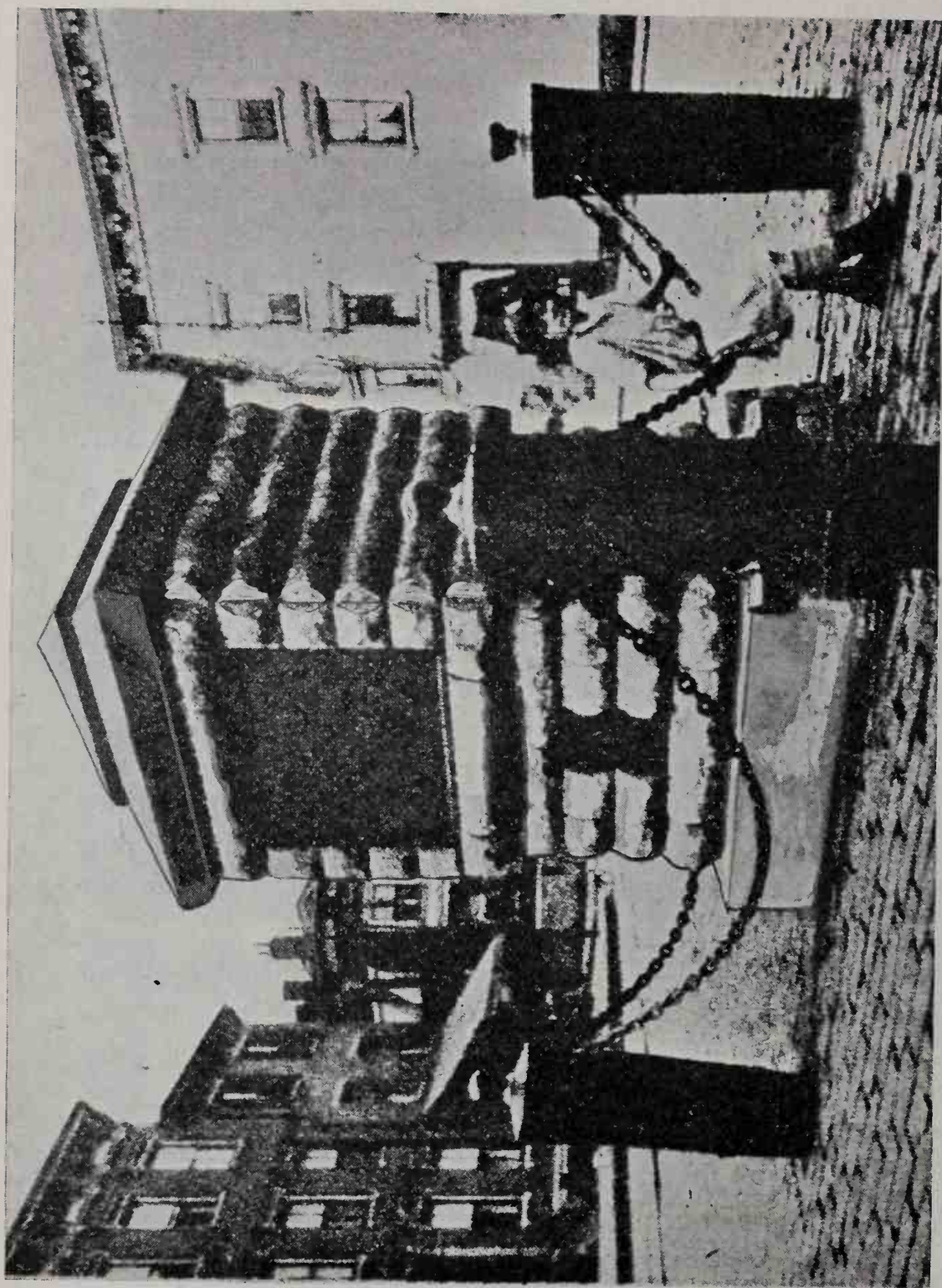
of salt to carry home on his shoulder, enough to supply the family for one year.

At the springs there were large iron kettles in which the water was boiled down into salt, these kettles were free for the use of any one needing them. Who it was originally supplied these kettles for public use I am unable to say, but any and all were to use them, "first come, first served."

These Hamilton brothers, born in Pennsylvania, sojourned in Ohio and finally settling in Kentucky were in every sense sturdy pioneers. Their first achievement after reaching Kentucky was to cut logs and build homes for their families. In their earlier days their families were supported largely by hunting. The skins of all animals killed were carefully preserved and tanned, making leather for moccasins, gloves, caps, hunting jackets, leggings, indeed were put to every imaginable use. The caps worn by the men were usually of coon skin, with the tail of the animal hanging from the back of the cap. Sometimes caps were made from the skins of other animals but the coon skin was most commonly used for that purpose. The white men learned from the Indians how to care for and tan animal skins. A hide to be made into leather was laid out flat with the fur side up, it was then covered with an inch thickness of ashes, the ashes were then moistened, after a time the hair would be eaten loose, could be easily rubbed off and the hide was ready for tanning.

Groundhog hide, properly tanned, made stronger leather strings and laces than the hide of any other animal, for this reason harness laces, shoe strings, and strings for any purpose, including those used to tie the iron wedges into the hominy pounder were made from groundhog hide. It was such strings the Indians used on their bows to shoot the arrows.

One of the instruments used in their homes that was characteristic of the early days was the "hominy block." These were made from an oak log about three feet in length. It was first sheltered from the weather for at least a year until it was thoroughly seasoned and became almost as hard as flint, then a hopper was made in the upper end by burning it out with hot coals, then scraping it



MONUMENT ON SITE OF FORT WASHINGTON
Cincinnati, Ohio

Inside the old fort was where the Hamilton brothers and their families lived when first coming to Ohio from Pennsylvania.

out. This process was repeated until a circular hole in the form of a basin was made large enough to pound a half of a bushel of corn into hominy. A seasoned hickory pounder was made about three feet long similar to the modern baseball bat minus the knob on the end. This was large at the base, with the top smoothed into a handle and was used as we use a potato masher. With this the corn was pounded into the desired coarseness for hominy. In later years when the men possessed iron wedges for splitting wood the lower end of this pounder was split and the sharp end of an iron wedge was inserted, it was then securely tied with leather strings made from groundhog hide and held securely in place so the wedge would not be further imbedded into the handle. The heavy flat end of the iron wedge was then the instrument used to crack the corn. This all sounds easy enough, but the cracking of this corn was a laborious job; many a person has suffered a severe backache as a result of such labor.

The primitive method for making corn meal was done in the same way. A sieve was made of leather stretched tightly over a hoop, the leather being first perforated full of tiny holes, usually made with an awl; through these holes the meal was sifted and then used for making hoe cake. All meal too coarse to shake through the sieve was repounded until it was of necessary fineness to sift through.

Would it interest readers to learn what constituted a "hoe cake?" Meal was mixed with water to the desired consistency of a thick batter, then seasoned with salt. A hoe was brought in and the long handle removed. The hoe was then greased with bear grease; on top of this grease the thick batter was spread evenly entirely over the outer surface of the hoe. The hoe with the batter on it was then placed before the fire, propping it up at a slant. As soon as the outside of the cake was done it was turned over and the other side was cooked in the same manner. When once a person was fond of this variety of bread none other ever tasted so rich and sweet, and best of all it was very healthful.

Johnnycake was made in this same fashion except it was baked

on a "Johnnycake board," a wooden slab an inch or more thick, made and kept for this special purpose.

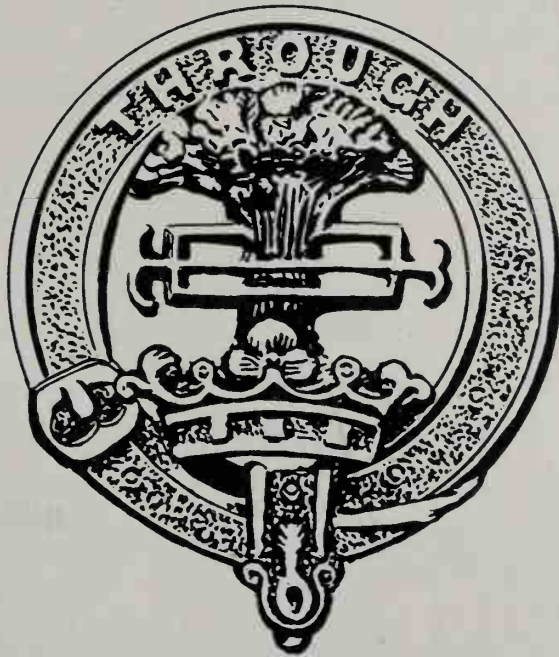
The rendered fat of bear meat was used in cooking, as we of today use hog lard. Only the hind quarters of bear and deer were used for food as such game was so plentiful that only the more tender parts of the animal were eaten. If the pair of hind quarters of a deer were sold they brought twenty-five cents in silver money. Deer meat was much more plentiful than money.

As the forests were gradually felled and the land put under cultivation the water springs, which had been one of the alluring factors in inducing immigration to that section, slowly dried up until today there is not a spring to be found in some localities and only a few remain in all that vast region.

Our Hamilton ancestors and their companion pioneers looked upon the battle with the forest as never ending; they cleared the trees away ruthlessly and were very extravagant with all kinds of timber and very wasteful of fire-wood which they burned in the immense old fireplace. Many of the fireplaces were seven feet wide and five or more feet high, capable of devouring quantities of wood, burning huge logs of beautiful timber which no one man could lift, making a big blazing fire which was a charming sight. These pioneers little dreamed that before a century could pass the day would come when such acts of wastefulness would impoverish the countryside and would be sorely regretted by posterity. As recent as only fifty years ago wood was burned as brush, to clear the land, that today we do not see one stick as good. Only the very best timber was cut into rails and firewood—the rest was burned in bonfires as trash. Every farm had brush piles ready for burning which consisted of all but the best of the felled timber.

We should not forget the struggles of these ancestors whose hardships, through making homes in the virgin forests, never safe from prowling Indians and wild animals, whose industry, perseverance and bravery were traits that laid the foundation for our country as it is today. To them we owe much more honor than

we give, nor is the present generation, now living in ease and luxury, worthy of such a heritage.



HAMILTON CREST

HAMILTON

JOHN HAMILTON, Sr., and his brother whose name is supposed to have been William, came from northern Ireland and landed at Baltimore about 1763 or 1764. John m. Elizabeth whom he met on shipboard.

c. John Jr., b. Nov. 1, 1765, in Baltimore County, Maryland.

The family moved thence into Bedford County, Pennsylvania, where the son John at thirteen years of age enlisted in the Revolutionary War. The father was already an army sergeant.

The children of Sergeant John Hamilton were:

1. John, b. Nov. 1, 1765, Baltimore County, Maryland.
2. Edward, b. 176-.
3. Samuel, b. 1774.
4. David, b. —.
5. Sarae.
6. Elizabeth.

The order of the births of these children is unknown. Order here given is the same as given in the will written in 1802. The names of the girls are mentioned last as was the custom at that time, but the length of time between the ages of Edward and Samuel suggests there were births between them. As in many other records there may have been unrecorded deaths among their children.

JOHN, b. Nov. 1, 1765, d. July 11, 1849; m. Deborah Perkins, June 30, 1788.

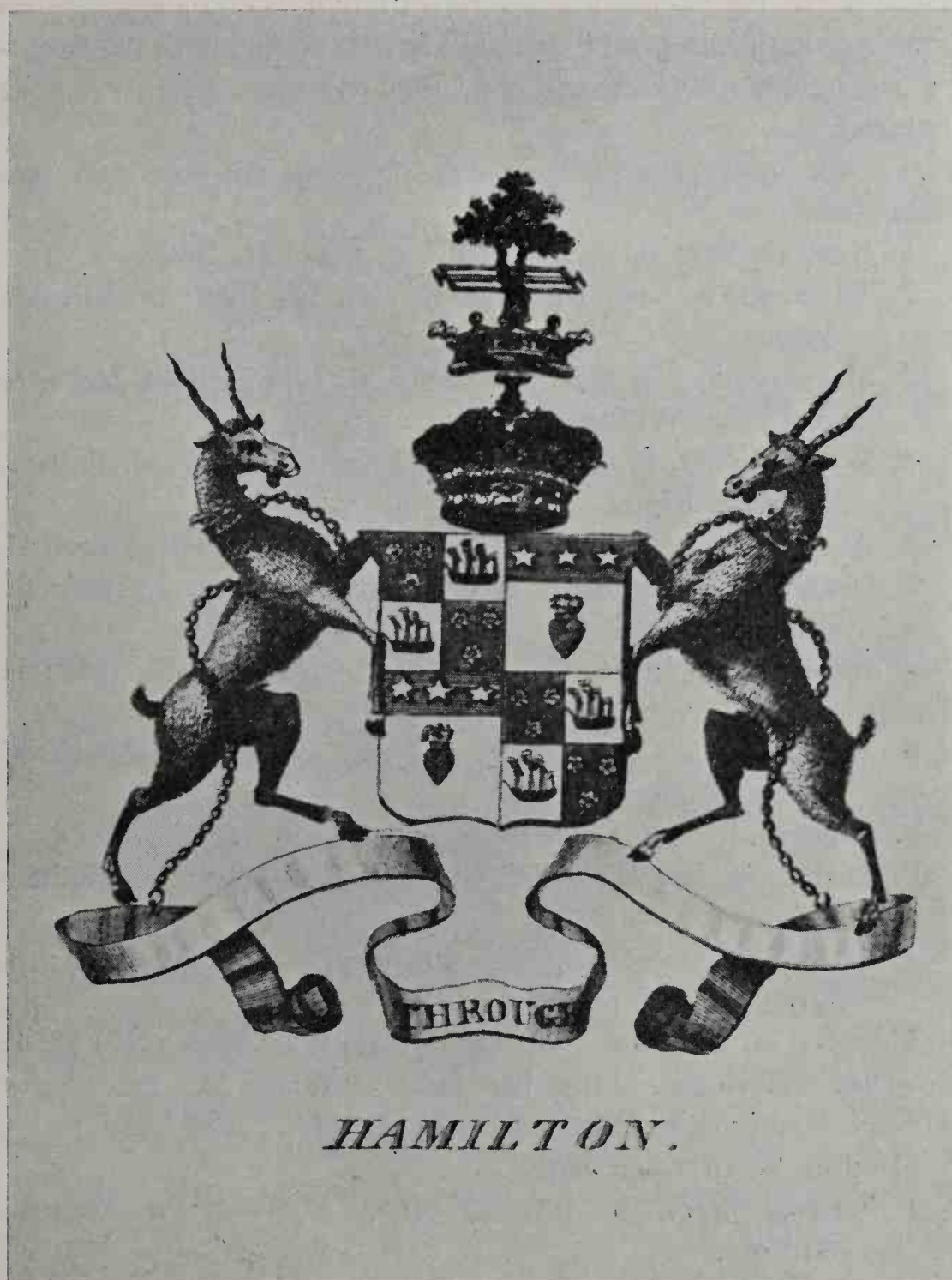
- c. 1. Elizabeth, b. August 16, 1790.
2. William, b. March 16, 1792.
3. John, b. August 25, 1794.
4. Polly, b. March 6, 1798.
5. Jean, b. October 6, 1799.
6. Samuel, b. October 15, 1801.
7. Joel, b. July 20, 1805.

EDWARD, second son of Sergeant John Hamilton, was b. in Pennsylvania 176-; m. 1st wife, Elizabeth; m. 2nd wife, Mary Hutchison.

Children by first marriage:

1. John Cornelius, b. January 5, 1794, d. October 4, 1874; m. December 19, 1811, Elizabeth Black, b. March, 1793, d. November 10, 1882.

JOHN CORNELIUS HAMILTON, oldest child of Edward Hamilton, b. Jan. 5, 1794, d. Oct. 4, 1874, m. Dec. 1811, Elizabeth Black, b. March, 1793, d. Nov. 10, 1882. He lacked one month of being seventeen years of age. His wife was not quite nineteen at the time of their marriage. Their oldest child, John Buckner, was born before the father was eighteen years of age. They entered land one and one-half miles south of Brooksville, Bracken County, Kentucky. Brooksville is now the countyseat but at that time there were only crossroads, called Brooks Crossroads where a man named Brooks had his home. On this farm "Johnny C," as he was commonly called, built a cabin to which at different times additions were made until it became quite commodious. He lived here until the time of his death, at which time he owned nearly five



ARMS QUARTERED WITH ARRAN AND DOUGLAS

hundred acres of land. In religious faith they were formerly members of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, but as there was no Presbyterian Church near, he and his wife united with the Methodist Church, of which one son, John Buckner, later became a minister.

To this union were born eleven children, six sons and five daughters.

1. John Buckner, b. Oct. 9, 1812, d. Sept. 22, 1895.
2. Thornton, b. Nov. 16, 1813, d. Oct. 17, 1863; m. Amanda Adams.
3. Mary (Polly) b. March 24, 1815, d. July 7 1887; 2nd wife of Darius Williams.
4. William Riley, b. July 23, 1817, d. Feb. 22, 1886; m. Frances Elizabeth King.
5. Ahab A., b. Feb. 26, 1819, d. April 29, 1906; never married.
6. George Washington, b. Oct. 26, 1820, d. Jan. 5, 1865; m. Betty Haviland.
7. Elizabeth (Betty) b. Dec. 4, 1822, d. November 10, 1882; m. John Weaver.
8. Martha A., b. Oct. 1, 1824, d. March 30, 1854; 1st wife of Darius Williams.
9. Minerva, b. May 13, 1826; m. John Reed.
10. Rachel, b. July 12, 1828, d. Sept. 15, 1865; m. William Williams.
11. Oliver Theodore I, b. Aug. 20, 1832, d. Dec. 19, 1913; m. Sarah Jane Ginn.

MARTHA A. HAMILTON, b. Oct. 1, 1824, d. March 30, 1854; m. Darius Williams; after her death Williams m. 2nd, Mary (Polly) Hamilton, b. March 24, 1815, d. July 7, 1887.

Children by first marriage:

- 1 Ermina Grace, b. July 27, 1847, d. —; m. Samuel Whisner.
- c. 1. Grace.
2. Pearl.
3. Mae.
4. Laura.
5. Silas.

2. John Thomas, b. April 12, 1849, d. March 15, 1918; m. Laura Hamilton; no children.
3. Ora Ellen, b. March 28, 1852, d. March 11, 1923; m. Oct. 30, 1876, Benjamin Metcalf, b. —, d. Feb. 1, 1912.
 - c. 1. Katie Ben, b. Nov. 11, 1877, d. Sept. 6, 1878.
 2. Mattie Harbeson, b. Jan. 2, 1879; m. Feb. 27, 1902, George Bradford Kinney.
 - c. 1. Alma Loraine, b. Dec. 10, 1902.
 2. Audrey, b. March 15, 1904.
3. Jessie May, b. Sept. 15, 1880.
4. William Corlis, b. May 22, 1882; m. April 15, 1908, Alma Thomas.
 - c. 1. Louise Fennell, b. March 3, 1913.
5. George Poage, b. Feb. 4, 1885; m. March 30, 1907, Kemper Hancock.
 - c. 1. Helen Katherine, b. 1917.
6. Herbert Harrison, b. May 23, 1887; m. May 15, 1913, May McClauhan.
 - c. 1. Herbert McClauhan, b. May 24, 1914.
 2. William Allen, b. Feb. 23, 1921.
7. John Williams b. April 23, 1890; m. Dec. 25, 1918, Zora Margaret Hanson.
 - c. 1. John Williams, Jr., b. Dec. 17, 1920.

The youngest child, Oliver Theodore I, our paternal ancestor, married Sarah Jane Ginn, Dec. 31, 1860. On the following day, which was the coldest New Year's Day Kentucky has ever known, his brother, George Washington, married Bettie Haveland.

Oliver Theodore Hamilton I and his wife, Sarah Jane Ginn, had three children, Lucius Oliver I, Beulah and Essie May.

Lucius Oliver Hamilton I, son of Oliver Theodore Hamilton I, son of John Cornelius Hamilton, son of Edward Hamilton, who was the second son of Sergeant John Hamilton of the Revolutionary War, who died in 1810.

1. Lucius Oliver I, b. Jan. 29, 1862; m. Frances Frazee, b. July 12, 1866.
 - c. 1. Francis Frazee, b. Feb. 21, 1891; m. 1st Lera Ruth Crane, Sept. 15, 1916, d. Oct. 18, 1918; m. 2nd,



ELIZABETH BLACK HAMILTON
Wife of John Cornelius Hamilton

Catharyn Miller, July 22, 1920, b. May 11, 1903.

c. 1. Jack Miller, b. Dec. 16, 1921.

2. Francis Frazee, Jr., b. Aug. 9, 1923.

2. Oliver Theodore II, b. April 9, 1894; m. Miriam Wilson, May 21, 1921, b. July 27, 1895.

c. 1. Frances, b. Jan. 21, 1923.

2. Oliver Theodore III, b. May 19, 1924.

3. Miriam, b. Aug. 27, 1928.

3. Lucius Vachel, b. May 25, 1897; m. Harriett Shute, Oct. 18, 1919, b. Feb. 14, 1899.

b. Feb. 14, 1899.

c. 1. Lucius Oliver II, b. Oct. 19, 1920.

2. Linda, b. Sept. 25, 1925.

2. Beulah, b. June 6, 1866; m. Lewis Anderson Frazee.

c. 1. Samuel Oliver, b. June 27, 1889, d. Sept. 12, 1889.

2. Paul Anderson, b. June 15, 1891, d. April 17, 1909.

3. Essie May, b. May 6, 1894; m. Jo Charles Johnston, b. July 29, 1886.

c. 1. Lewis Anderson, b. Oct. 11, 1921.

2. Charles Henry, b. Oct. 14, 1924.

3. Sarah Josephine, b. July 25, 1926.

3. Essie May, b. Nov. 1, 1876, Bracken County, Kentucky; m. Aug. 26, 1897, Benjamin Franklin Croxton, b. Oct. 7, 1877, Paris, Kentucky.

c. 1. Chester Hamilton, b. Chicago, Feb. 2, 1902; m. June 27, 1925, Ruth Jetter, California.

c. 1. Charlotte Essie, b. Jan. 12, 1926.

2. John Crosser, b. April 27, 1903, Chicago, Illinois; m. Aug. 15, 1925, Fay Williams, El Paso, Texas.

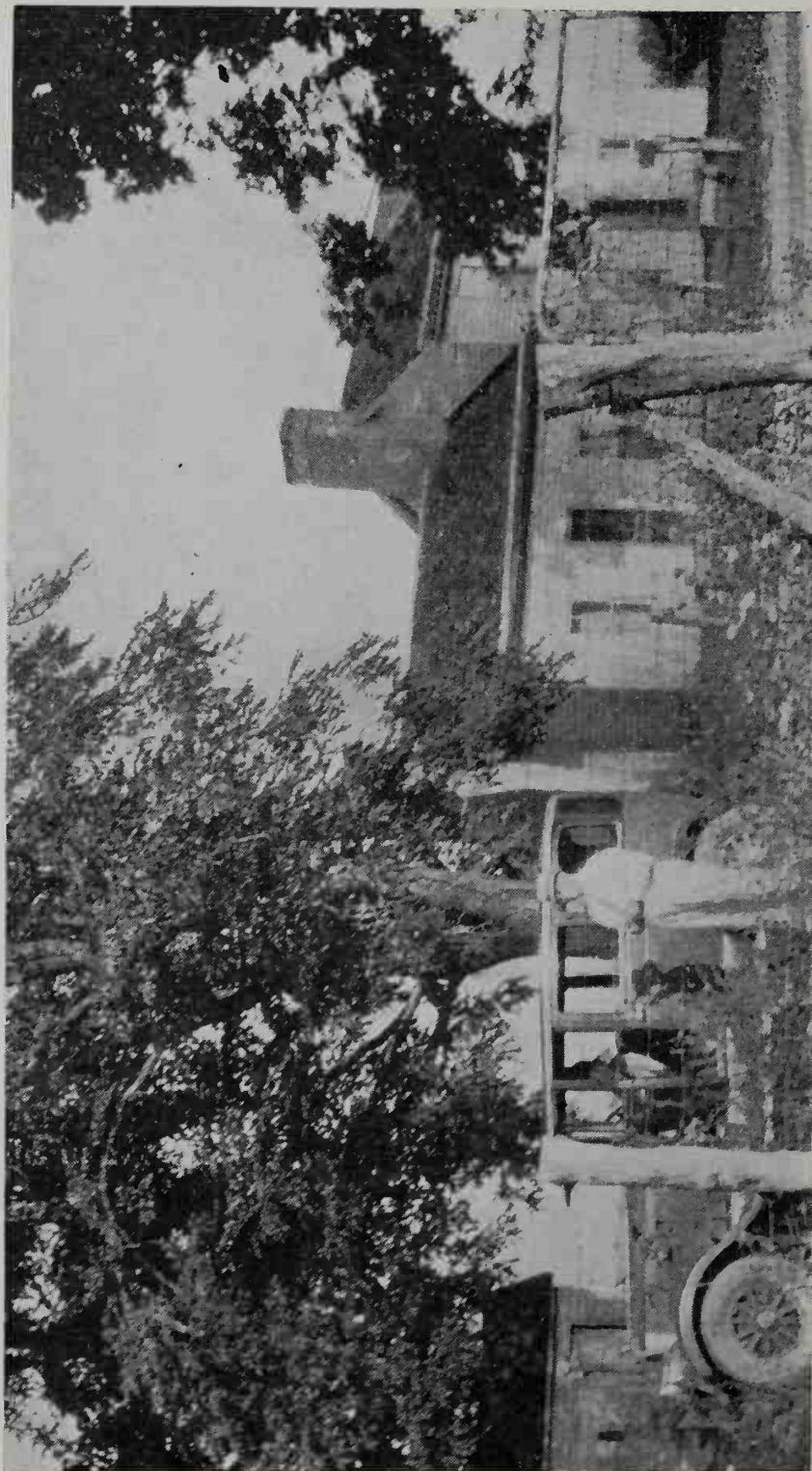
c. 1. Robert Franklin, b. Jan. 14, 1927.

3. Franklin, b. Wehaugan, New York, Feb. 9, 1905.

4. Lucius Oliver, b. Mt. Vernon, New York, Feb. 14, 1908.

SAMUEL, third son of Sergeant John Hamilton, b. in Pennsylvania, 1774, d. in Bracken County, Kentucky, 1832; m. Dilly Donovan, from Havre de Grace, Maryland, b. 1779, d. 1845.

c. 1. Matilda, m. Joseph Gregg.



JOHN CORNELIUS HAMILTON HOME
Bracken County, Kentucky
Built 1810

2. Melvina, m. John M. Gregg.
3. Vincent, b. March 12, 1799, d. 1879; m. Elizabeth Gregg.
4. Julia, second wife of John M. Gregg.
5. Theodore, first mayor of Augusta, Kentucky; married twice; son by first wife, Courtney; son of second wife, Darwin, of St. Louis, Missouri, now in Florida.
6. Patrick Henry (Dr.); m. twice, lived in Mississippi, daughter Lulu, d.; m. Miss Taylor, teacher of Augusta, Kentucky, had a large family.
7. Oscar, b. 1817, d. 1853; m. Catharine Power.
8. Lemuel, never married.
9. Minerva, m. Capt. Samuel Keene.
10. John O., m. Oct. 20, 1817, Hannah Gregg, b. May 8, 1795, d. Dec. 20, 1836.
 - c. 1. Amanda, m. 1st Mr. Roberts; 2nd, George Humlong.
 2. Sallie, m. Rev. Tiller.
 3. Molly, m. George Garvey.
 4. John O., Jr. (Dr.), m. —.

DAVID, fourth son of Sergeant John Hamilton.

SARAE and ELIZABETH were daughters of Sergeant John Hamilton.

SAMUEL ("Tow-head"), second son of Edward Hamilton and his first wife, Elizabeth, was b. Dec. 17, 1795, d. July 2, 1865; m. Nellie Black, sister of Elizabeth, wife of John Cornelius.

- c. 1. Edward (Ned).
2. Samuel.
3. Cassius.
4. Riley.
5. Ahab.

Several daughters.

This is the Samuel born in the stockade at Fort Washington. Because of his very light colored hair he was nicknamed "Tow-head." He was in the War of 1812, and as a soldier went shoeless and hatless during his entire service. He was in the battle of Toledo under Richard M. Johnson. The two noted Indians, Tecumseh and his twin brother, "The Prophet," were in this bat-



OLIVER THEODORE HAMILTON I
1832-1913

Bracken County, Kentucky



SARAH JANE GINN HAMILTON
Wife of Oliver Theodore Hamilton I

tle. He was in Poages Regiment, organized August 13, 1813, for the Themes Campaign and was in the battle near Detroit where Tecumseh was killed.

RACHEL, daughter of Edward Hamilton; m. Mr. Maines.

WILLIAM (third son of Edward Hamilton and his first wife, Elizabeth); m. Clemency Molton, 1819.

c. 1. Mariah, b. 1820, d. 1915; m. Hamilton Maines.

2. Emma, b. 1822, d. 1915; m. Charles Adams.

3. George, b. 1824, d. Aug. 15, 1893; m. Deborah Owens, Feb. 22, 1850.

c. 1. Margaret, b. Dec. 7, —; m. James D. Farris.

2. William Hanson, b. Sept. 15, 1852; m. Tennessee Baldwin.

3. Laura, b. June 10, 1854, d. July 18, 1917; m. John Tom Williams, d. March 15, 1918.

4. Mary, b. Dec. 8, 1855, never married.

5. James Buckner, b. Nov. 29, 1857; m. Adeline Baldwin.

6. Edward S., b. Sept. 29, 1859; m. 1st, Nancy Ken-
non.

c. 1. Eula.

m. 2nd, Elizabeth Doggett.

c. 1. George.

2. Margaret.

3. Lewis.

7. Emma, b. Nov. 11, 1861; m. George Parsons.

8. Teressa, b. Nov., 1863; never married.

9. John Lewie, b. May 3, 1867; m. 1st, Elizabeth
Logan.

c. 1. Lura May.

m. 2nd, Lucretia Doggett.

c. 1. Albert Edward.

2. Margara Lois.

4. Nancy, b. 1826, d. 1912; m. Alexander Munson.

5. William, b. 1828; never married.

6. Rachel, b. 1830, d. 1915; m. Louis Glascock.

7. Samuel, b. 1832, d. 1917; m. Sallie Nesbit.

VINCENT HAMILTON, son of Samuel Hamilton and Dilly Donovan, b. March 12, 1799, d. 1879; m. Elizabeth Gregg, b. April 11, 1804.

- c. 1. Minerva, m. John Mannen.
- 2. Matilda, b. May 24, 1824, d. April 7, 1895; m. John G. Fee.
- 3. Mary, m. Lewis Elliott.
- 4. Laura Pace, b. Feb. 24, 1832, d. Feb. 29, 1908; m. Lewis Griffith.
- 5. Edwin Stanton, died in young manhood.

OSCAR HAMILTON, b. 1817, d. 1853, fourth son of Samuel Hamilton and his wife, Dilly Donovan, m. 1843.

- c. 1. Theodore Samuel, m. Eliza Reynolds, 1870.

- c. 1. Ada, b. —, d. 1922; m. William M. Clark.

- c. 1. Carter.
 - 2. William.
 - 3. Frances.
 - 4. Jane.

- 2. Margarite, m. Charles Doerman.

- 2. Robert Power, b. 1848, d. 1928; m. 1870, Carrie May Blades, b. 1850.

- c. 1. May, b. 1871; m. 1900, Mark P. Helm, b. 1870.

- c. 1. Elizabeth, b. 1902; m. John Cox, 1925.

- 2. Birdie, b. 1873; m. Maurice Hook, 1910.

- c. 1. Nancy.

- 3. Lily, b. 1876; m. George S. Weimer, 1898.

- c. 1. Katherine.

- 2. George.

- 3. Helen, m. Ropha Jordon.

- 4. Lucy, b. 1875; m. Don Smith.

- 5. Henry Blades, deceased.

- 6. Robert Power, Jr.; m. 1910, Alma Keller.

- c. 1. Margaret.

FROM KENTUCKY STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

JOHN HAMILTON

"Report of Secretary of War, 1835," Page 75.

“John Hamilton, Jr. private, Penn. line, aged 69 pensioned under Act of 1832—living in Bracken County, Kentucky.”

Old tax books Bracken Co. Ky.—Beginning with 1799-1838 John Hamilton, Sr. was a taxpayer. In 1700 he owned 160 acres of land on Locust Creek. In 1838 he paid taxes on 537 acres of land, had 9 slaves, and 10 horses.

March 1828 deed between Herod Hamilton and his wife Maria to John C. Hamilton. \$18.00

Deed Book A. Page 6, Bracken Co. Ky. Records.

Aug. 7, 1797 deed from

Philipp Buckner and Tabie, his wife

to John Hamilton Sr. for 72 acres of land on Bracken and Locust Creeks—for sum 220 lbs. good and lawful money.

his mark, and her mark.

Neither could write their names.

Page 141

In year 1803 John Hamilton Sr. and wife Elizabeth deeded 60 acres of land, sum of 60£ 15 s.

On Bracken and Turtle Creeks, Bracken Co. Ky.

his mark. her mark.

Sold in 1815 to John Black for \$105.00.

Edward Hamilton and wife Elizabeth to their son John C. (Cornelius) Hamilton—Deed in 1816 Headwaters on Locust Willow Creeks, Bracken Co. Ky. 75 acres for \$20.00.

This is the old homestead one and one-half miles from Brooksville on the Powersville pike.

From *Pennsylvania in the Revolution* by Luin. pg. 549.

“Sergeant John Hamilton died in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, Dec. 1, 1818, age 63.” This Sergeant John Hamilton must not be confused with Sergeant John Hamilton of Bracken County, Kentucky, who died in 1810.

From *Revolutionary Records of Maryland*, by Brumfaugh pg.

24, “—— a certain John Hamilton took the oath of fidel-

ity and support, March 5, 1778." We infer he was an immigrant. [F. H.]

Pg. 32—"John Hamilton and Sarah Hamilton are given in the census of 1776." Perhaps the same as the above who two years later made oath of allegiance. [F. H.]

JOHN HAMILTON

Revolutionary Soldier Sergeant; b. 174-, d. 1810.

Will written 1802.

The following paragraph was copied Nov. 11, 1927, from the records in the War Department at Washington, D. C., by General Lutz Wahl for United States Senator James Eli Watson, of Indiana.

"The records show that one John Hamilton served as sergeant in Captain Isaac Seeley's Company, Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Colonel Francis Johnson, Revolutionary War. His name appears on the rolls of the above named organization from May, 1777, to August, 1780. He is reported as appointed May 8, 177- for the war. (Refer to A. G. 201)."

(Signed)

LUTZ WAHL, Major General.

The Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
WASHINGTON

November 11, 1927.

Honorable James E. Watson,
United States Senate.

My dear Senator Watson:

I have your letter of November 9, in which you request the Revolutionary War record of John Hamilton, said to have served as a Sergeant in Captain Isaac Seely's Company's 5th Pennsylvania Regiment.

The records show that one John Hamilton served as a Sergeant in Captain Isaac Seely's Company, 5th Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Colonel Francis Johnson, Revolutionary War. His name appears on the rolls of the above named organization from May, 1777, to August, 1780. He is reported as appointed May 8, 17—, for the war. No further record of him has been found.

Very respectfully,

LUTZ WAHL, Major General.

The Adjutant General.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF PENSIONS
WASHINGTON

May 21, 1928.

Mrs. Lucius O. Hamilton,
2011 N. Alabama St.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Madam:

I advise you from the papers in the Revolutionary War pension claim W. 1759, it appears that John Hamilton was born November 1, 1765, in Baltimore County, Maryland.

While residing in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, he enlisted "about three years before the surrender of Cornwallis" and served at various times as a private with the Pennsylvania Troops, under Captains George Enslow, McIntire, Paxton, McDaniel, and Colonels Martin and Boyd. He was out to protect and guard the frontier settlements, was in several scouting parties, and in an engagement with the Indians at Frankstown, served in all sixteen months, no dates of service stated.

He was allowed pension on his application executed October 21, 1833, while a resident of Bracken County, Kentucky. He died July 11, 1849.

The soldier married June 30, 1788, in Sherman's Valley, Perry County, Pennsylvania, Deborah Perkins.

She was allowed pension on her application executed December 22, 1849, while a resident of Bracken County, Kentucky, aged eighty-seven years.

Their children:

Elizabeth, born August 16, 1790.

William, born March 16, 1792.

John, born August 25, 1794.

Polly, born March 6, 1798.

Jean, born October 6, 1799.

Samuel, born October 15, 1801.

Joel, born September 14, 1803.

Armstrong, born July 20, 1805.

Respectfully,

WINFIELD SCOTT,
Commissioner.

(She must have been three years older than her husband. Cornwallis surrendered Oct, 19, 1781, making the year 1778 the year John Hamilton, Jr., volunteered for service which bears out the statement that he volunteered when only thirteen years of age.)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
PENNSYLVANIA STATE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM
FREDERIC A. GODCHARLES, DIRECTOR
HARRISBURG

Division of Archives and History.

HIRAM H. SHENK, Archivist.

JESSICA C. FERGUSON, Genealogist.

November 15, 1927.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I hereby certify that the name of JOHN HAMILTON appears on Report of the Secretary of War, Senate Documents, Pension Roll, 1st Sess. 23d Cong., from Bracken County, Kentucky:

"JOHN HAMILTON, Private, Annual Allowance of \$53.33; Received \$159.99; Pennsylvania Line; Placed on the Pension Roll January 8, 1834; Commencement of Pension March 4, 1831; Age 69."

See page 75, Report of the Secretary of War, Senate Document 514, Act of Congress June 7, 1832, Kentucky Pension Roll.

H. H. SHENK, Archivist.

In testimony Whereof

I hereby Affix the

(Seal)

Seal of this Department.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
PENSION BUREAU

Washington, D. C., October 6, 1927.

I, WINFIELD SCOTT, Commissioner of Pensions, hereby certify that the attached ten pages are true photostatic copies of the original thereof, on file in the Pension Bureau, in the Revolutionary War claims for pension of John Hamilton, Pennsylvania Troops, and his widow, Deborah Hamilton, Widow File No. 1759.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the Pension Bureau to be affixed, the day and year above written.

WINFIELD SCOTT,
Commissioner of Pensions.

State of Kentucky,
County of Bracken, SS:

On the 21st day of October, 1833, personally appeared in open court before the justice of the county, county now sitting in and for the county aforesaid, John Hamilton, a resident of said county, age sixty-eight years next November, who being first duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the act of congress passed June the 7th, 1832.

That he entered the service of the United States as a volunteer militia man, under the following named officers and served as herein after stated. He entered the services of the United States as a volunteer militia man in the county of Bedford and state of Pennsylvania to protect and guard the frontier settlements against the invasion of the Indians early in the spring of the year, about

three years before the surrender of Cornwallis, and continued to serve at least four months during that year under the command of George Enslow and William Boyd, what rank they or either of them then held as officers he does not recollect. They commanded alternately during that period of service and in the summer season, Hannahstown was taken by the Indians, he ranged or scouted with the company to which he belonged near a place called the Painted Post and on the waters of Deerfield Creek and in the neighboring county. The next spring following and the early part thereof, he again volunteered in the like service aforesaid in said county of Bedford for an indefinite period and continued to serve for two years next following. The first three months of the said two years he was commanded by said George Enslow who then acted as Captain, said Boyd then acted and commanded as Lieutenant, Col. Martin (his given name not recollected) commanded as Colonel the company were stationed at the house of said Martin in said county of Bedford the first summer from whence he was frequently sent out with scouting parties; during the summer, George Peck and family thirteen in number were killed by Indians in said county, the company was for a short time commanded by one McIntire whose given name or whether a commissioned officer, not recollected, the company was next commanded by Captain Paxton, whose given name is not recollected. After Captain Paxton, Capt. Enslow again resumed the command as captain of the company, who was succeeded by Capt. McDaniel, (given name not recollected) Charles Dugan, Lieutenant, the above named Boyd commanded as Colonel and one Dunlap as Major. He was in the battle fought at Frankstown in said county of Bedford at the gap of the Allegheny mountains where we were defeated by the Indians, at which time and in said battle, said McDaniel and Dugan were taken prisoners, and Col. Boyd and Maj. Dunlap were slain. He knows of no person now living whose testimony he can procure of his service as above stated. He knows John King of Bracken County aforesaid who served in the same company with this affiant for part of the term of service by him. This affiant towit for the period of sixty days.

He has no documentary evidence of his service. Hutson Rice and Samuel Hamilton who reside in said county of Bracken to whom he is known, and who are his neighbors, he expects will testify as to his character for truth and veracity, the neighborhood belief of his having served in the Revolutionary War and their belief on the subject, neither of whom is a clergyman, that there is no clergyman in the immediate neighborhood of this affiant, nor does he know of any whose testimony he can procure, who knows the neighborhood belief of his having served in the Revolutionary War. The following questions were propounded by the Court and the answers thereto annexed given by the affiant, to wit: First, when and in what year were you born? Answer, I was born in Baltimore County in the state of Maryland on the 1st day of November, 1765, as informed by my parents. Second, have you any record of your age and if so where is it? Answer: I have no record of my age. Third, where were you living when called into service, where have you lived since the Revolutionary War, and where do you live now? Answer, I lived when called into service, in Bedford County, state of Pennsylvania, since the Revolutionary War I lived part of the time in said county of Bedford, part in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, part in Marion County and part in Bracken County, state of Kentucky, and in the latter county now live. Fourth, how were you called into service, were you drafted, did you volunteer, or were you a substitute, and if a substitute, for whom? Answer, I entered the service and served altogether as a volunteer, never was drafted or served as a substitute. Fifth, State the names of some of the regular officers who were with the troops where you served, such Continental and Militia Regiments as you recollect and the general circumstances of your service.

Answer: The general circumstances attending my service, as far as recollected, are as above stated, the names of officers under whom I served, as far as recollected, were as above given. I have no recollection of any of the regular officers unless said Boyd and Dunlap were. Do not recollect any of the regiments. Sixth, did you receive a discharge from the service and if so, by whom was

it given? Answer, to the best of my recollection, I never received any written discharge. If I did, I have lost it. Seventh, state the names of the persons to whom you are known in your present neighborhood, and who can certify as to your character for veracity, and their belief of your services as a soldier of the Revolution. Answer, the above named John King, Hutson Rice and Samuel Hamilton. He hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or annuity except the present, and declares that his name is not on the pension roll of the agency of any state.

Sworn to and subscribed the day and year aforesaid.

JOHN HAMILTON.

We, Hutson Rice and Samuel Hamilton, residing in the county of Bracken and State of Kentucky, hereby certify that we are well acquainted with John Hamilton who has subscribed and sworn to the above declaration, that we believe him to be sixty-eight years of age next November, that he is reputed and believed, in the neighborhood where he resides, to have been a soldier of the Revolution and that we concur in that opinion.

Sworn and subscribed the day and year aforesaid.

HUDSON H. RICE,

SAMUEL P. HAMILTON.

John King of lawful age, being duly sworn in open court, deposeth and saith he is now seventy-two years old, that he now resides in Bracken County, Kentucky, and is well acquainted with John Hamilton who has made, sworn to, and subscribed the above declaration, that he the affiant served with said John Hamilton in the Revolutionary War as a volunteer and in the same company for a part of the term of service mentioned in said Hamilton declaration towit sixty days—that when he this affiant entered the services he found said Hamilton then engaged in the service and when this affiant was discharged from, and quit said service, he left said Hamilton still engaged therein.

Sworn to and subscribed the day and year aforesaid.

JOHN KING.

And the said Court do certify hereby declare their opinion, after the investigation of the matter, and after putting the interrogations prescribed by the War Department, that the above named applicant was a Revolutionary Soldier and served as he states, and the Court further certifies that it appears to them that Hutson Rice and Samuel Hamilton who has signed the preceeding certificate and John King who has signed the foregoing affidavit are residents of the County of Bracken and State of Kentucky and are credible persons and that their statements are entitled to credit.

JOHN BURHILL, Presiding Justice.

I, John Payne, Clerk of the County Court, in and for the County of Bracken in the State of Kentucky do hereby certify that the foregoing contains the original proceedings of said Court in the matter of the application of John Hamilton for a pension. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office this 22nd day of October 1833.

JOHN PAYNE, Clk.

(Seal)

By N. R. REEDER, D. C.

State of Kentucky, Bracken County, towit :

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace, acting in and for said County of Bracken, the within named John Hamilton, who being duly sworn deposeth and saith, that by reason of old age and consequent lapse of memory, together with the lapse of time, and the multifarious terms of duty which he served during the Revolutionary War, he cannot positively swear as to the precise length of time he was engaged in actual service, but according to the best of his recollection he served not less than four months first named, and as named in this his written declaration, and also within the two years within stated, he was in actual service at least twelve months, having within said two years engaged early in the spring of each year in actual service and continued in said actual service until the winter set in, all his services were as a volunteer and as a private, amounting in the whole to one year and four months, and for such service I claim a pension. John Hamilton.

Sworn to and subscribed this 16th day of Dec. 1833.

DANIEL COLEMAN, P. B. C.

State of Kentucky, Bracken County, towit,

I, John Payne, Clerk of the County Court of said County, do certify that Daniel Coleman, who has subscribed the above affidavit, is now and was at the time of subscribing and certifying the same a Justice of the Peace in and for said county duly commissioned and sworn, and that full faith and merit is due to all his official acts as such.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set hand and affixed my official seal this 17th day of December 1833.

JOHN PAYNE.

27-889

John Hamilton's
Declaration for
Pension

Oct. 1833

25419

KENTUCKY

John Hamilton of Bracken in the State of Kentucky who was a private in the company commanded by Captain Enslow of the regiment commanded by Col. Martin in the Pennsylvania line for 1 year and four months.

Inscribed on the Roll of Kentucky at the rate of 53 Dollars 33 Cents per annum to commence on the 4th day of March, 1831.

Certificate of Pension issued the 8th day of January 1834 and Martin Marshall Augusta.

Arrears to the 4th of Sept.	\$133.33
Semi-anl. allowance ending March 4th	26.67
	<hr/>
	\$160.00

Revolutionary Claim,
Act June 7, 1832.

Recorded by Dan Boyd, Clerk,
Book E, Vol. 7, Page 21.

State of Kentucky,
County of Bracken, SS:

On this 22nd day of December, 1849, personally appeared before me, John Schoolfield, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County duly commissioned and qualified to administer oaths, Deborah Hamilton, a resident of said county aged Eighty-seven years, who being first duly sworn according to law makes the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the act of the 2nd of February 1848.

This declarant states that she is the lawful widow of John Hamilton deceased late of said county a revolutionary pensioner of the United States at the rate of \$53 33/100 per annum, and who died on the eleventh (11th) day of July last past (1849).

This declarant further states that her maiden name was Deborah Perkins, that she was married to the aforesaid John Hamilton on the 30th day of June in the year seventeen hundred and eighty-eight in Shurman's Valley, County of Perry, State of Pennsylvania, by a Methodist minister named Linn, and that she had five children born to the said John Hamilton, as the fruits of said marriage, prior to the year 1800, whose names are Elizabeth, William, John, Polly and Jean Hamilton; that the record hereunto annexed is her said husband's original family record and gives a true and correct account of the time of the births of their children that the entries therein made are in the hand writing of her said

husband, and were recorded at the time of the respective births of their children, whose names are thereon written, and that said record since it was made has remained in the possession of herself and husband.

This declarant further states that from the time of her aforesaid marriage up to the period of the death of the said John Hamilton she lived with him in lawful wedlock as his wife, and that she has not again married, but remains a widow.

And further saith not.

Sworn to and subscribed
before me on the day and
year first above written.

her
Deborah X Hamilton
mark

JOHN SCHOOLFIELD, J. P.

I hereby certify, from old age and bodily infirmities the above named Deborah Hamilton is unable to appear in Open Court and make her declaration, and further certify that it was satisfactorily proven before me this 22nd day of December, 1849, that John Hamilton deceased the husband of the above named Deborah, a revolutionary pensioner of the United States at the rate of \$53 33/100 per annum, died, on the eleventh (11th) day of July in the year eighteen hundred and forty-nine (1849) and this his aforesaid widow has not again intermarried.

JOHN SCHOOLFIELD, J. P.

Elizabeth Hamilton was born the 16 Day of August 1790.

William Hamilton was born the 16 Day of March 1792.

John Hamilton was born the 25th Day of August 1794.

Polly Hamilton was born the 6th Day of March 1798.

Jean Hamilton was born the 6th Day of October 1799.

Samuel Hamilton was born the 15th Day of October 1801.

Joel Hamilton was born the 14th Day of September 1803.

State of Kentucky,
County of Bracken, SS:

I, John Payne, Clerk of said county do hereby certify that John Schoolfield Esquire is now and was at the time of the date of the foregoing declaration a Justice of the Peace duly commissioned and qualified to administer oaths in and for the county aforesaid, to all whose official acts as such full faith may and ought to be had.

And that his signature above written is genuine.

(Seal)

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and official seal this 22nd day of December, 1849.

JOHN PAYNE.

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K E N T U C K Y

Deborah Hamilton

widow of John Hamilton who served in the Revolutionary war, as a Private.

Penn. Mil.

Inscribed on the Roll at the rate of 53 Dollars 33 cents per annum, to commence on the 11th day of July, 1849.

Certificate of Pension issued the 17th day of April 1850 and sent to

Morris Owen,
Pittsburgh, Penna.

Recorded on Roll of Pensioners under act July 29, 1848, Page 171, Vol. 1. Book A.

Recorded in County Clerk's Office, County of Bracken, State of Kentucky, Aug. 7, 1797.

Deed Book "A," Page 6—To Deed

Philip Buckner & ux.

John Hamilton, Sr.

This Indenture made the Seventh of August in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety Seven, Between Philip Buckner of Bracken County and State of Kentucky and Tabie, his wife, of the one part and John Hamilton, Sr. of the County and State aforesaid of the other part, Witnesseth: That the said Philip Buckner and Tabie, his wife, for and in consideration of the sum of Two Hundred and Twenty Pounds, good and lawful money of the aforesaid State well and truly paid the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, they the said Philip Buckner and Tabie, his wife, have granted, bargained and sold and by these presents grant, bargain and sell unto the said, John Hamilton, Sr. his heirs and assigns a certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in County and State aforesaid on the waters of Bracken and Locust:

Beginning at a red elm and Locust and white walnut, being a corner of William Carter's land, thence South 45 degrees, West 201 perches to a large ash and hickory, thence south 45 degrees, East 174 perches and $7/10$ of a perch to a stake, thence North 45 degrees, East 201 perches to another stake, thence North 45 degrees, West 174 perches to the first mentioned place of beginning. Containing 220 acres.

With all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining and the ———, remainder and remainders and profits of said premises and every part and parcel thereof and all rights, title claim and demand whatsoever of them, the said Philip Buckner and Tabie, his wife, of, in and to the said premises and every part thereof with the appurtenances unto the said John Hamilton, Sr., his heirs and assigns to the only proper use and behoof of the said John Hamilton, Sr., his heirs and assigns forever and the said Philip Buckner and Tabie.

his wife, for themselves and their heirs and assigns shall and will warrant and forever defend by these presents.

In Witness Whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals the day and year above written.

PHILIP BUCKNER (Seal)

TABIE BUCKNER (Seal)

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

John Fee

John Blanchard

Nathaniel Patterson

At a Court of Quarter ——— held for Bracken County, the Seventh day of August, 1797.

This Indenture of Bargain and Sale from Philip Buckner and wife to John Hamilton, Sr., was acknowledged by the said Philip Buckner, a party thereto and ordered to be recorded.

A Copy

Recorded in County Clerk's Office, County of Bracken, State of Kentucky, Aug. 10, 1802.

Will Book "A," Page 202.

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF JOHN HAMILTON

In the Name of God Amen.

I, John Hamilton, Sr. of the County of Bracken and State of Kentucky, am in perfect health in body and in perfect mind and memory thanks be to God. But knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die, I do make, ordain this my last will and testimony, that is to say principally and first, after paying my debts, I will to my beloved wife, Elizabeth, all my lands and personal estate during her life and at her death I will, after making a deed to my son, John, for sixty acres adjoining William Carter's line, the balance being 160 acres to be equally divided in value between my son, John and my son, Edward and my son, Samuel and my son, David, my son, Edward, is to take his part where Jesse Fields and Samuel Woods now lives, my son, Samuel is to take his part adjoining his lands, my son, John, is to take

his part between Edward's and Samuel's parts to have and to hold the said lands for ever and I will that my personal estate is to be equally divided between my son, John and my son, Edward and my son, Samuel and my son David and my daughter, Sarah and my daughter, Eliza ——— of this my last will and testament.

Whereof I set my hand affixed my seal this 10th. day of August, Anno Domini One Thousand Eight Hundred and Two.

his
JOHN X HAMILTON (Seal)
mark

Signed, sealed and delivered
in the presence of
——— Colglazer
Adam McFerran

his
Jesse X Fields
mark

Bracken County,
June Court, 1810

This instrument of writing purporting to be the last will and testament of John Hamilton, deceased, was produced in Court and with the consent of the children and heirs of said decedent, personally given is ordered to be recorded.

Attest: JOHN PAYNE, Clerk.

A Copy

Recorded in County Clerk's Office, County of Bracken, State
of Kentucky, April 11, 1803.

Deed Book "C," Page 260—To Deed

Philip Buckner & ux.

Edward Hamilton

This Indenture made the Eleventh day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Three, between Philip Buckner and Tabie, his wife, of the State of Kentucky and County of Bracken, of the one part and Edward Hamilton of the

same State and County of the other part, Witnesseth: That the said Philip Buckner and Tabie, his wife, for and in consideration of the sum of One Hundred and Twenty Pounds current money of this State to them in hand paid. Before the sealing and delivering of these presents the Receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge, have granted, bargained, sold and delivered and do by these presents grant, bargain, sell and deliver unto the said Edward Hamilton, his heirs and assigns forever, one certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County aforesaid on the waters of Locust creek, containing One Hundred and Twenty Two Acres and bounded as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at the mouth of Morford fork of Louis Colglazer's corner, three sugar trees from then North 20 degrees east 240 poles to Black's line, two beech's, thence with said line south 83 degrees east 50 poles to a beech Mastin's corner, thence south 2 degrees east 176 poles to a beech and sugar tree, thence south $73\frac{1}{2}$ degrees west 138 poles to the beginning.

Including all woods, ways, waters and improvements thereon, standing, growing and being and likewise all the right, title, interest, claim and demand whatsoever of them, the said Philip Buckner and Tabie, his wife, of, in and to the premises or any part thereof.

To have and to hold the aforesaid land and premises unto the said Edward Hamilton, his heirs and assigns forever and the said Philip Buckner and Tabie, his wife, for themselves and for their heirs and the aforesaid land and premises unto the said Edward Hamilton, his heirs and assigns will warrant and forever defend fee simple against the claim or claims of all and every other person or persons whatsoever.

In Witness Whereof the said Philip Buckner and Tabie, his wife, have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and date above written.

PHILIP BUCKNER (Seal)
TABIE BUCKNER (Seal)

Attest :

Nath'l Patterson

Deck Morris

Robert Schoolfield

Bracken County, To-wit :

7th. August, 1803

This Deed of Bargain and Sale from Philip Buckner and Tabie, his wife to Edward Hamilton was brought before me, acknowledged by the said Philip, a party thereto and agreeability to an act of the General Assembly of Kentucky in such can made provided is Duly Recorded.

Attest : Jesse B. Thomas, C. B. C.

A Copy

Recorded in County Clerk's Office, County of Bracken, State
of Kentucky, Nov. 13, 1813.

Deed Book "D," Page 415—To Deed

Philip Buckner & ux.

Edward Hamilton

This Indenture made this 13th day of November in the year of our Lord 1813 between Philip Buckner and Tabie, his wife, of the County of Bracken and State of Kentucky of the one part and Edward Hamilton of the same County and State of the other part, Witnesseth: That the said Philip Buckner and Tabie, his wife, for and in consideration of the sum of Two Hundred Dollars to them in hand paid, the receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge, have granted, bargained, sold and delivered and do by these presence give, grant, bargain, sell and deliver unto the said Edward Hamilton, his heirs and assigns one certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County and State aforesaid on the waters of Locust and Willow Creeks, containing One Hundred Fifty Eighth Acres and bounded as follows, to-wit:—

Beginning at Benjamin and William Taylor's corner
a red oak and hickory, thence north 50 degrees west 80
poles, thence south 40 degrees west 100 poles to two

black gums and hickory, thence south 50 degrees east 74 poles to two white oaks by the state road, thence south 28 degrees east 128 poles to a white oak and poplar, thence north 45 degrees east 102 poles to two sugar trees and two poplars, thence south 50 degrees east 35 poles to a white oak, thence south 40 degrees east 50 poles to a black oak in Benjamin Taylor's line, thence north 50 degrees west 160 poles to said place of beginning.

Including all woods, ways, waters, water courses and improvements thereon standing growing and being likewise all the right, title, interest, claim and demand whatsoever of them the said Philip Buckner and Tabie, his wife, of, in and to the premises or any part thereof to have and to hold the aforesaid land and premises unto the said Edward Hamilton, his heirs and assigns forever to the only proper use, benefit and behoof of him the said Edward Hamilton, his heirs and assigns and they, the said Philip Buckner and Tabie, his wife for themselves and for their heirs and the aforesaid land and premises unto the said, Edward Hamilton, his heirs and assigns will warrant and forever defend the aforesaid in fee simple against the claim or claims of all and every other person or persons whatsoever.

In Witness Whereof they the said Philip Buckner and Tabie, his wife, have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals the day and year first above written.

PHILIP BUCKNER (Seal)

TABIE BUCKNER (Seal)

Bracken County, Sct.

13th November, 1813

This Indenture of Bargain and sale from Philip Buckner and Tabie, his wife to Edward Hamilton, was this day acknowledged before me by the said Philip and Tabie, she being examined privately and apart from her said husband, freely and voluntarily relinquished her right of dower to the within premises conveyed

without the threats or persuasions of said husband and desired the same to be recorded, which is duly done in my office.

Attest: ROB SMITH, D. C. B. C. Ct.

A Copy

Recorded in County Clerk's Office, County of Bracken, State of Kentucky, March, 1816.

Deed Book "E," Page 374—To Deed

Edward Hamilton & ux.

John Hamilton

This Indenture made this First day of March in the year of our Lord Eighteen Hundred and Sixteen between Edward Hamilton and Elizabeth, his wife, of the County of Bracken and State of Kentucky, of the one part and John Hamilton (son of the said Edward) of County and State aforesaid of the other part. Witnesseth: That the said Edward Hamilton and Elizabeth, his wife, for and in consideration of the sum of Twenty dollars to them in hand paid the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged have granted and sold and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said John C. Hamilton, his heirs and ——— forever a certain tract or parcel of land lying in the County of Bracken and State aforesaid and on the waters of Locust Creek and Willow and bounded as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a red oak and hickory, Ben and William Taylor's corner on the head of Locust Creek from thence north 50 degrees west 80 poles to two ash saplings thence south 40 degrees west 32 poles to poplar, ash and walnut sapling Samuel Hamilton H. W., thence with said Samuel's south 25 degrees and 30 minutes east 86 poles to a stone and two white oaks (dead), thence south 50 east 118 poles to hickory, white walnut and sugar tree, thence north 40 degrees east 68 poles hickory and elm in Ben Taylor's line and with the same north 50 degrees west 118 poles to the beginning, being laid off for and containing 75 acres of land.

Together with all and singular the appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining to the only benefit, use and behoof of him, the said John Hamilton, his heirs &c. forever and the said Edward Hamilton and Elizabeth, his wife, for themselves and their heirs do covenant and agree to and with the said John Hamilton, his heirs &c. to warrant and forever defend the aforesaid tract of land from all manner of persons whomsoever claiming or to claim by, through or under them.

In Testimony Whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals the day and date first above written.

his
EDWARD X HAMILTON (Seal)
mark

Bracken County,
December 30th. 1816

This deed of Bargain and Sale from Edward Hamilton and Elizabeth to John C. Hamilton (son of said Edward) was acknowledged by said Edward in my office and ordered to be recorded, which is duly done.

Attest: John Payne, Clerk B. C.

A Copy

Recorded in County Clerk's Office, County of Bracken, State of
Kentucky, April 23, 1826.

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF EDWARD HAMILTON

Will Book "C," Page 129.

In the Name of God Amen.

I, Edward Hamilton of the County of Bracken and State of Kentucky, am in a low state of health, but perfect in mind, memory and understanding, knowing it is appointed once for all men to die, I do make, constitute and confirm this my last will and testament.

1st. of all, after my funeral expenses and lawful debts are paid, I will my well beloved wife, Mary, one third part of all my real and personal estate, so long as she liveth.

Second, I will that my son, Herod, have the sum of One Hundred Dollars more to his share than any one of the rest of my hereafter mentioned children.

Thirdly, I will that the balance of my estate to be equally divided between my son, Samuel and my son, William, and my son Herod, and my daughter, Rachel Mains and my daughter, Esther Mains, as before stated, I will that after the One Hundred Dollars to my son, Herod, that an equal division be made with him, as well as the above named children, of all my real as well as personal estate, after the deduction of that sum of my widow's third as above stated.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this Twenty Third day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty Six.

his
EDWARD X HAMILTON (Seal)
mark

Witness :

Isaac Day, Jr.

John Hamilton

Bracken County,
April 16th, 1827.

The last will and testament of Edward Hamilton, deceased, was this day proven in open Court by the oaths of Isaac Day, Jr. and John Hamilton, subscribing witnesses thereto and ordered to be recorded, which is duly done.

Attest: John Payne, Clerk.

A Copy

Recorded in County Clerk's Office, County of Bracken, State
of Kentucky, May, 1828.

EDWARD HAMILTON—SETTLEMENT

Will Book "C," Page 191.

We, the undersigned Commissioners appointed by the Bracken County Court at their May Term, 1828, to settle with John Ham-

ilton, Administrator of Edward Hamilton, deceased, being first duly sworn have proceeded to examine the amount of assets in the said Administrator's hands and these the disbursements, viz:—

First, we find in the hands of John C. Hamilton, Administrator, the following items:

By cash that came to his hands.....	\$ 15.62½	
Do. Commonwealth's Paper	3.40	
The amount as per sale bill	560.65	
By cash received of John H. Rudd, Sheriff, in part of an ———— against Reuben Bartlett & others..	117.16	
Sharp & Larew's receipt for 26 bu. wheat; Straube & Whalen's receipt for 106 bu. wheat; Joseph Wright's order on William Jacobs.....	3.62½	
		<hr/>
Total		\$679.86

Secondly, Disbursements

Cash paid Davis Brooks as per rect. marked A	\$ 2.00
Cash paid John Hamilton, Sr. as per rect. marked C	36.00
Do. John Hamilton, as per rect. D...	5.00
Cash paid Silas Woodward as per rect. F	2.00
Cash paid John Payne as per rect. E...	7.66½
Cash paid B. S. Morris as per rect. G..	2.50
Cash paid William Ellis as per rect. marked H	3.65
Cash paid Abel T. Dean as per rect. marked I	2.50
*Cash paid A. Doniphan as per rect. marked J	29.50
Cash paid John Hamilton, Sr. as per rect. marked K	129.01

*See pg. 513.

Do. Sheriff for Taxes as per rect. marked L	1.63
Cash paid Sheriff for Taxes as per rect. marked M.	2.87½
Cash paid John H. Rudd per fee bill marked N	2.66
Cash paid James C. Best as Appraiser marked O	2.00
Cash paid Beatty ——— per rect. marked P	2.50
Cash paid John Hamilton, Sr. as per rect. marked Q	3.06¼
Cash paid Enos Woodward as per fee bill marked R50
Cash paid Sol Carter, Appraiser, as per rect. marked S	2.00
Cash paid Abijah Florer for coffin as per rect. marked T	6.00
Cash paid Herod Hamilton as per two rects. marked U & V, one for \$63.93¾ and the other for \$36.06¼, in all	100.00
This \$100.00 is a specific legacy de- vised by the last will and testament of the said Edward Hamilton, de- ceased, over and above the other devisees or heirs	
Cash paid Laban Mains as per rect. marked W	26.00
This is a general legacy left to the said Laban Mains or his wife	
Cash paid Levi Mains as per rect. marked X	26.00
This is also a general legacy	
Cash paid William Hamilton as per rect. marked Y	26.00

Which is also a general legacy
 Cash paid Herod Hamilton, as per
 rect. marked Z 26.00

Also a general legacy
 Cash paid Samuel Hamilton as per
 rect. marked B 26.00

Also a general legacy as far as as-
 sets have come to the hands of the
 Administrator

Allowed the Administrator for his
 services 50.00

John Thomson's services as Commr. 1.00

Silas Woodward's services as Commr. 1.00

Total	522.65 $\frac{1}{4}$
	679.84

The amount in his hands....	\$157.38 $\frac{3}{4}$
-----------------------------	------------------------

We find the above sum of One Hundred and Fifty Seven Dol-
 lars and 38 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents in the hands of the Administrator, John C.
 Hamilton.

Given under our hands this 19th. day of July, 1928.

JOHN C. HAMILTON
 B. S. Morris
 John Thomson
 Silas Woodward
 Commissioners

Bracken County.

October Court, 1928

This Settlement with the administrator of the estate of Edward
 Hamilton, deceased, was this day presented to the Court, and
 having been examined, was approved and ordered to be recorded.
 which is duly done.

Attest: John Payne, Clerk

A Copy

Recorded in County Clerk's Office, County of Bracken, State of Kentucky, Dec. 14, 1887.

Deed Book 25, Page 146—To Deed

B. F. Ginn & ux.

L. O. Hamilton & O. T. Hamilton

Know All Men by These Presents: That B. F. Ginn and Tillie Ginn, his wife, of the County of Bracken and State of Kentucky, for and in consideration of Fifteen Hundred and Seventy Five Dollars, as follows: Nine Hundred and Seventy Five cash paid and a note for \$600.00 this day executed, due in four months, by L. O. Hamilton and O. T. Hamilton of the County and State aforesaid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby Bargain, Sell and Convey to the said L. O. Hamilton and O. T. Hamilton, their heirs and assigns forever the following described real estate, to-wit:—

The grantor's, B. F. Ginn's entire undivided interests, being $\frac{7}{9}$ in and to a certain tract or tracts of land of which his father, Benjamin Ginn, died seized and possessed. Situate, lying and being in the County of Bracken and State of Kentucky on the waters of Willow Creek, east of the Brooksville and Claysville Turnpike Road and being the same land upon which the said Benjamin Ginn (now deceased) lived and where he died, and the same having been conveyed to him in his lifetime by deeds from Thornton Hamilton and wife, Samuel L. Marshall and wife, Geo. Hamilton and wife, O. T. Hamilton and wife, and Minerva J. Reed and husband and recorded in the Bracken Court Clerk's office and the whole of said tracts containing about 100 acres, be the same more or less.

The grantor, B. F. Ginn having inherited the $\frac{1}{9}$ interest hereby conveyed as one of the children and heirs-at-law of said Benj. Ginn, deceased, and having purchased and has conveyed to him the other $\frac{6}{9}$ interests from other children and heirs-at-law of said decedent, which deeds of conveyance are of record in the

Bracken County Court Clerk's office. Together with all the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging, including all homestead exemption and all other rights and interest.

To have and to hold the same to the said L. O. Hamilton and O. T. Hamilton, their heirs and assigns forever, the grantors their heirs, executors, and administrators hereby covenanting with the grantors their heirs and assigns that the title so conveyed to said interests is clear, free and unincumbered and that they will warrant and defend the same against all legal claims whatsoever.

A lien is retained on the land herein conveyed to secure the note of \$600.00 executed by said L. O. Hamilton and O. T. Hamilton to B. F. Ginn.

In Witness Whereof, the said Grantors, B. F. Ginn and Tillie Ginn, his wife, who include, release and transfer to said Grantees all homestead exemptions, dower and other right to said property hereunto set their hands this 14th day of December in the year 1887.

B. F. GINN

TILLIE GINN

Commonwealth of Kentucky,
Bracken County, Sct.

I, J. A. McCane, Clerk of the County Court for the County aforesaid, do hereby certify that this instrument of writing from B. F. Ginn and Tillie Ginn, his wife, to L. O. Hamilton and O. T. Hamilton, was, on the 2nd. day of January, 1888, presented to me in my office, by said Grantors and acknowledged by them to be their act and deed, and the same was this day lodged for record.

Whereupon said instrument of writing and this certificate are duly admitted to record in my office.

Given under my hand this 5th day of January in the year 1888.

J. A. McCANE, CLERK.

BY T. H. ARMSTRONG, D C.

A Copy

WILLIAM RILEY HAMILTON, b. July 24, 1817, d. February 22, 1886; m. September 28, 1847, Frances Elizabeth King, b. January 30, 1830, d. December 5, 1907.

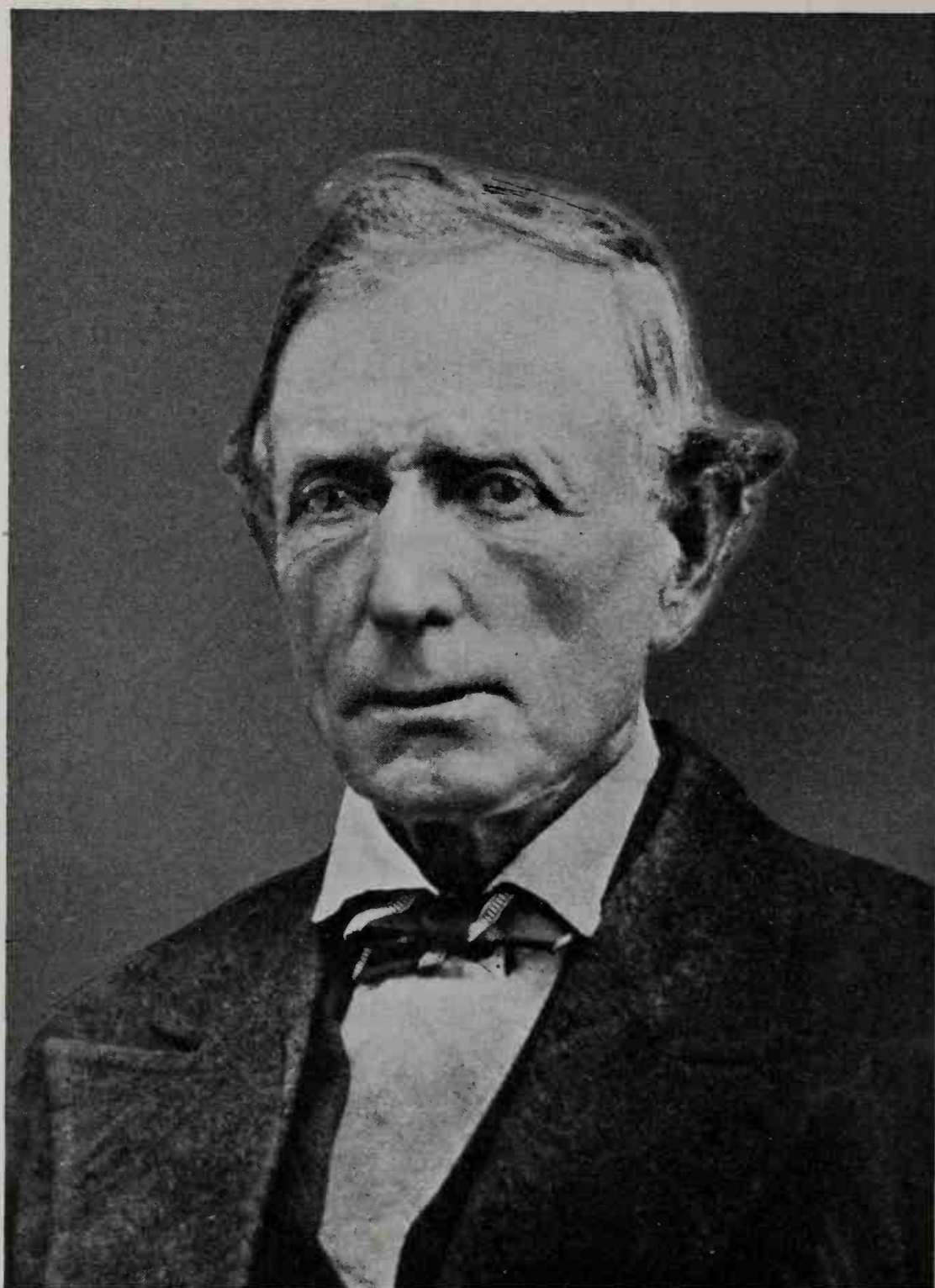
- c. 1. Frances Elizabeth.
 - 2. William Dudley.
 - 3. Minerva Jane.
 - 4. John Cornelius.
 - 5. Martha Washington.
 - 6. Addison Theodore.
- 1. FRANCES ELIZABETH HAMILTON, b. August 7, 1848, d. August 28, 1925; m. October 27, 1870, John B. Applegate, b. April 14, 1844, d. November 16, 1885.
 - c. 1. Eugene, b. March 14, 1872, d. April 1, 1892.
 - 2. Maude, b. January 18, 1875.
 - 3. Grace Hamilton, b. March 25, 1880.
- 2. WILLIAM DUDLEY HAMILTON, b. May 16, 1850, d. January 13, 1887; m. May 19, 1870, Mary E. Rainey, b. March 3, 1850.
 - c. 1. Harry.
 - 2. Lillie, m. July 29, 1896, David B. LeViness.
 - c. 1. Marie.
 - 2. Hamilton.
 - 3. John.
 - 4. Cornelius Clark, m. Ella Yarnish.
 - c. 1. Mary Kay.
 - 2. Helen Boon.
 - 5. William Dudley.
- 3. MINERVA JANE HAMILTON, b. August 1, 1852; m. July 31, 1879, John J. Hobday, b. November 15, 1848, d. December 7, 1927.
- 4. JOHN CORNELIUS HAMILTON, b. August 2, 1854, d. February 9, 1920; m. November 18, 1880, Sallie K. Mullins, b. May 20, 1855.
 - c. 1. Helen, b. October 15, 1888; m. March 1909, M. D. Martin.
 - c. 1. Jennie, b. January 6, 1911.
 - 2. John, b. May 1916.
 - 2. Ann T., b. June 22, 1890; m. March 17, 1926, Herman Denning.

3. Mary Katherine, b. September 1894; m. October 5, 1922, Linus L. Lebus.
 - c. 1. John Hamilton, b. October 20, 1926.
5. MARTHA WASHINGTON HAMILTON, b. November 26, 1856; m. April 15, 1875, John M. Struve, b. March 10, 1855.
 - c. 1. Lillie C., b. October 11, 1875, d. October 17, 1875.
 2. Fannie May, b. October 18, 1876; m. Ed. Browning.
 - c. 1. Robert.
 2. John.
 3. Newton.
 3. Hall H., b. January 18, 1879; m. Jean De Monte.
 - c. 1. De Monte.
 4. Myrtle Dallas, b. August 30, 1881.
 5. Amanda E., b. August 18, 1883, d. February 12, 1886.
 6. Hallie M., b. February 9, 1887; m. July 7, 1909, Henry Clay Hume, d. November 9, 1925.
 - c. 1. Joe Clay, b. September 3, 1915.
 2. Margaret Eleanor, b. October 28, 1917.
 3. Mary Elizabeth, b. August 9, 1921.
 7. Mary Jane, b. February 25, 1890; m. August 9, 1920, John L. Hosea.
 8. John M., b. June 25, 1893, d. April 14, 1894.
 9. Charles Hickman, b. October 22, 1895.
6. ADDISON THEODORE HAMILTON, b. March 31, 1859, d. December 9, 1919; m. February 27, 1877, Nancy Ann Casey, b. May 18, 1860, d. October 3, 1926.
 - c. 1. Mary Elizabeth, b. January 8, 1878; m. February 20, 1901, Charles Wiggins, b. August 21, 1878.
 - c. 1. Leon Shelby, b. December 28, 1901; m. May 18, 1924, Pauline McDowell.
 - c. 1. Alberta Fay, b. May 15, 1926.
 2. Ernest Hamilton, b. June 14, 1903.
 3. Paul Gordon, b. March 4, 1906.
 4. Ann Hildreth Odella, b. June 27, 1918.
 2. William D., b. October 15, 1879, d. January 14, 1883.

3. David J., b. August 11, 1881; m. December 26, 1899,
Grace Eckler.
 - c. 1. Edward, b. August 1900.
 2. Clyde, b. May 1903.
 3. Thurman, b. —.
4. Maude, b. July 28, 1883, d. July 20, 1883.
5. Fannie Hobday, b. February 18, 1885; m. Edd Wyatt.
 - c. 1. Louise.
 2. Earl.
6. Eugene, b. May 30, 1887; m. Flossie Simpson.
 - c. 1. Ruth Katherine.
 2. Charles.
 3. Leonard.
7. John Cornelius, b. November 1, 1893; m. September
4, 1919, Ethel Wright.
 - c. 1. Norma, b. September 24, 1920.
 2. Carl Cornelius, b. June 18, 1928.
8. Ruth, b. January 30, 1904; m. Arlie Wyatt.
 - c. 1. Ruby Pauline.
 2. Arlie, Jr.
 3. Addison Thomas.

GINN

- THOMAS GINN, b. 1768, d. 1768, d. July 4, 1841; m. 1st, —.
- c. 1. Ezekial.
 2. James.
 - m. 2nd. Hester Dix.
 - c. 1. Benjamin Ginn, b. 182-, d. Dec. 11, 1878; m. Elizabeth Gill, b. Feb. 14, 1823, d. April 11, 1881.
 - c. 1. Sarah Jane, b. Nov. 5, 1841, d. Nov. 27, 1910;
m. Oliver Theodore Hamilton.
 2. John T., b. March 30, 1843; d. —; m. Susan Munson.
 3. Martha E., b. Sept. 20, 1845, d. Feb. 21, 1920;
m. Wm. Gillespie.



BENJAMIN GINN

182- -1878

Father of Sarah Jane Ginn, wife of O. T. Hamilton I



ELIZABETH GILL GINN

1823-1881

Mother of Sarah Jane Ginn, wife of O. T. Hamilton I

4. Benjamin F., b. Nov. 30, 1847, d. —; m. Tilly Gibson.
5. Matilda A., b. Dec. 29, 1849, d. —; m. 1st, John Gillespie; m. 2nd, Archie Blades.
6. William George, b. Oct. 25, 1851, d. —; m. Katie Michaels.
7. Harriett E., b. August 4, 1854, d. May 15, 1924; m. John McKibben.
8. Adaliza, b. June 24, 1856, d. March 11, 1857.
9. Mary Lucy, b. Sept. 15, 1862, m. Charles Lockhart.
10. Frances R., b. March 5, 1866, d. —; m. Hal W. Staton.

Children of John and Frances Ware Gill:

Elizabeth Gill, b. Feb. 14, 1823, d. April 11, 1881.

William Gill, b. Oct. 21, 1824.

Reuben Gill, b. Oct. 7, 1826.

Matilda Gill, b. Sept. 15, 1830; m. Wilson Buckler.

Moses Gill, b. Oct. 15, 1831, d. Dec. 24, 1854.

Mary E. Gill, b. Nov. 3, 1833.

The above Benjamin Ginn, b. 182-, d. Dec. 11, 1878, had brothers, Jessie, George, Samuel, John and sister, Jane.

This group of children lost both of their parents when the children were quite young. According to the custom of the times they were then "bound out" to different families. I am unable to trace the lineage of this family, although they must have been of Revolutionary ancestry.

Sarah Jane Ginn, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Gill Ginn, was born in Bracken County, Kentucky, two miles south of Brooksville, on the Powersville turnpike in the old Ginn homestead, Nov. 27, 1841. She was the wife of Oliver Theodore Hamilton I.

WEAVER

JOHN T. WEAVER, b. Nov. 4, 1823, d. Feb. 5, 1909; m. August 21, 1845, Elizabeth Frances Hamilton, b. Dec. 14 1822, d. Aug. 14, 1907.

- c. 1. Ann Mary, b. June 4, 1846, d. Oct. 1, 1846.
- 2. Celona, b. Feb. 2, 1848, d. March 12, 1925; m. Isaac Orlando Pickering, b. Feb. 18, 1842, d. May 6, 1923.
- 3. Cornelius Scott, b. Feb. 10, 1850; m., two sons.
- 4. Amy, b. Aug. 13, 1852; m. March 2, 1875, Charles Sprague, who died March, 1916.
 - c. 1. Iona Pearl, b. Nov. 4, 1877; m. J. Frank Martin, 1 daughter.
- 5. John Cornelius, b. April 18, 1858, d. June 27, 1859.

PICKERING

ISAAC ORLANDO PICKERING; m. Celona Weaver; parents of six children.

- c. 1. Grace, b. Sept. 7, 1867; m. April 14, 1887, Toren Wade Snepp.
- 2. Frederick Scott, b. Jan. 7, 1869; m. Kate McFarland, April 15, 1896, b. Oct. 9, 1870.
- 3. Frances; m. Frederick Holmes Bowersock.
 - c. 1. ———, deceased.
- 4. Jessie Amy, b. Aug. 26, 1874; m. James Albert Evans, Dec. 19, 1894.
 - c. 1. ———.
- 5. George Bernleigh, b. Nov. 25, 1882; m. Grace Smith, May 17, 1908.
 - c. 1. ———.
- 6. Harold Weaver, b. May 24, 1886; m. Margaret Cummock, April 18, 1917.

TOREN WADE SNEPP, m. April 14, 1887, Grace Weaver, b. Sept. 7, 1867.

- c. 1. Edna Lucille, b. Feb. 28, 1890; m. James Harold Hershey.
 - c. 1. Lora Elizabeth, b. July 16, 1910.
 - 2. John Harold, b. June 10, 1918.
- 2. John Howard, b. Aug. 31, 1896; m. Marie Virginia Heck.
 - c. 1. Constance Linda, b. March 19, 1922.

CORNELIUS SCOTT WEAVER, b. Feb. 10, 1849, d. Sept. 25, 1922; m. May 4, 1874, Charlotte Eugene Patrick, b. July 7, 1855, d. Jan. 24, 1915.

c. 1. John Holmes Weaver, b. Aug. 10, 1875; m. Dec. 22, 1900, Gertrude Lawrene Pennock, b. Oct. 18, 1879, d. July 24, 1910.

c. 1. Gertrude Lawrene.

2. Della Cornelia.

m. 2nd, June 17, 1912, Bertha Elizabeth Moreley, b. Oct. 15, 1882.

c. 1. John Scott Weaver, b. Jan. 31, 1914.

2. Richard Holmes Weaver, b. Aug. 18, 1917.

2. Leo Eugene Weaver, b. July 18, 1886; m. Sept. 13, 1910, Nell Josephine Forrester, b. Aug. 23, 1887.

c. 1. William.

2. Nell, b. Nov. 9, 1914.

WILLIAM DUDLEY HAMILTON, b. May 16, 1850, d. Jan. 13, 1887; m. May 19, 1870, Mary E. Rainey, b. March 3, 1850.

c. 1. Lucy, b. July 19, 1873, d. July 19, 1873.

2. Henry Haveland, b. Oct. 3, 1874, d. Aug. 16, 1877.

3. Lillie B., b. June 23, 1878; m. July 29, 1896, David Le Viness.

c. 1. Marie, b. Sept. 30, 1898.

2. Hamilton, b. Sept. 16, 1903.

4. John G., b. Nov. 5, 1880, d. May 2, 1887.

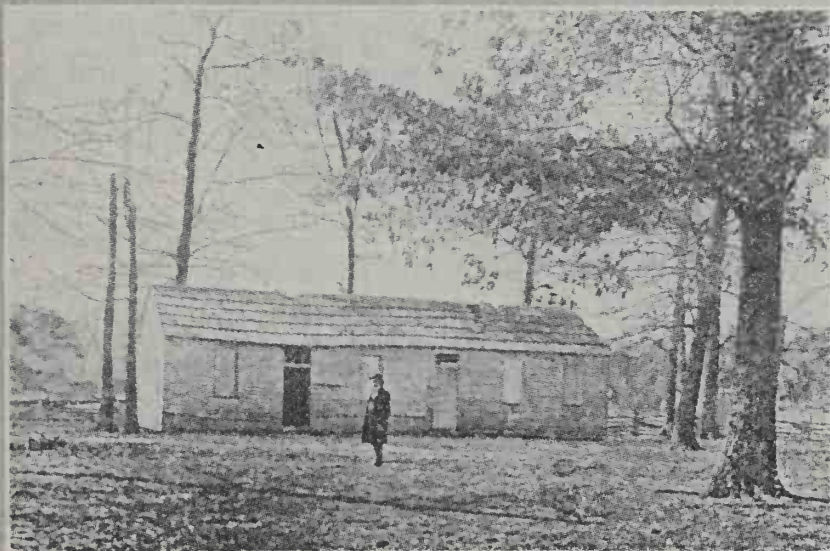
5. Cornelius Clark, b. Feb. 12, 1883; m. June 28, 1911, Ella Janusch.

c. 1. Mary Kay, b. Dec. 9, 1912.

2. Helen, b. Sept. 16, 1914.

6. William Dudley, b. Aug. 14, 1887; m. 1914, Ruth Campbell.

c. 1. Mary Elizabeth, b. April 25, 1917.



REV. AND MRS. JOHN G. FEE
FIRST BEREA SCHOOLHOUSE
Berea College in Embryo

JOHN G. FEE

Minister, Educator, Abolitionist.

JOHN G. FEE was born in Bracken County, Kentucky, Sept. 9, 1816. He was the oldest of four children. His parents were John Fee, Jr., and Sarah Fee. His father owned slaves and was a prosperous farmer for that day and time. He was educated in Augusta, Kentucky, and Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and took his theological course in Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio. Early in life, he saw the evils of human slavery and decided it was a sin. While preparing for the ministry, he felt the urgent call to preach the gospel of impartial love to all mankind in his native state, Kentucky. One day while on his knees in prayer in a grove at Lane Seminary he said, "Oh Lord, if needs be, make me an Abolitionist," and as he arose from that prayer he never doubted that it was his duty to take a decided stand against the prevailing evil at that time. He returned to Kentucky and argued with his father to give up his slaves, but to no avail. John Fee, Jr., believed it was right and disinherited his son, John G., and left him in his will one dollar out of a large estate.

On Sept. 26, 1844, he was married to Matilda Hamilton, daughter of Vincent and Elizabeth Gregg Hamilton of Bracken County, Kentucky. They began their ministry in Lewis County, and served a church there and in Bracken County some eight years. During that time he preached against slavery and published anti-slavery manuals. Upon request of Cassius M. Clay he sent a number of the manuals which Clay distributed through Madison County and accepted an invitation from Clay and others interested to come and preach there. He went in 1853 and after preaching nine sermons had thirteen conversions and organized the Union Church which is now the main church of Berea and the College. A new church building has been erected at a cost of over

one hundred thousand dollars and was dedicated as a memorial to John G. Fee, September, 1922. In 1854 he and his wife and three small children, Laura, Burritt, and Howard, moved to the place in Madison County which he named Berea. During this period he was moved thirteen times and was driven from the state many times, but after each time returned and pursued his work. In 1855 the first school was started, which was the beginning of Berea College. The school seemed to progress well until in 1859, while John G. Fee was in the north raising money. An organized band of sixty men ordered the workers of the new school to leave the state. The Civil War came on and all was disbanded until 1866, when Fee and the workers returned, reopened the college for all persons of good moral character irrespective of race or color who wished a Christian education at the least possible cost. He succeeded in raising money to purchase lands and erect college buildings. He was pastor of the Union church for forty-two years, taught *Evidences of Christianity* in the College and gave many Bible lectures and was president of the board of trustees of the College for over thirty years. After they moved to Berea there were three more children born, Tappen, Edwin, and Bessie. In 1895 the mother passed away and the father survived until January 11, 1901, after having lived a devoted life of service until the age of eighty-four. They both gave devoted lives for the good of man and bravely met persecution; and the fruits of their labors are still following them.

The above was written by Edwin S. Fee of Clarksburg, Indiana, son of the late John G. Fee.—F. H.

VINCENT HAMILTON, b. 1799, d. 1879, son of Samuel Hamilton and his wife, Dilly Donovan, m. March 27, 1821, Elizabeth Gregg, b. April 1804, d. June 1872, daughter of Captain Aaron Gregg and his wife, Mary Demoss Gregg.

c. 1. Minerva, b. Feb. 23, 1822, d. Sept. 13, 1869.

2. Matilda, b. Bracken County, Kentucky, May 24, 1824, d. Berea, Kentucky, April 7, 1895.

3. Laura P., b. Feb. 24, 1834, d. 1908.

4. Mary, b. —, d. —.

- 5. Edwin S., b. Sept. 11, 1837, d. March 8, 1857.
- MATILDA HAMILTON, m. John G. Fee, Feb. 26, 1844.
- c. 1. Laura Ann, b. Sept. 15, 1845, d. July 1902.
- 2. Burritt, b. May 1, 1849, d. Oct. 1, 1878.
- 3. Howard Samuel, b. Aug. 25, 1851, d. Oct. 15, 1904.
- 4. Tappen, b. May 14, 1856, d. April 29, 1860.
- 5. Edwin Sumner, b. March 17, 1863, at Park's Academy, Clermont County, Ohio.
- 6. Bessie, b. April 30, 1865, d. Jan. 9, 1886.

EDWIN SUMNER FEE, m. Sept. 11, 1883, Enrie J. Hamilton, Clarksburg, Indiana.

- c. 1. Burritt, b. June 26, 1884.
- 2. William Howard, b. July 4, 1886; m. Nov. 17, 1915, Christine Kelly.
- c. 1. Harriet Ann, b. Aug. 17, 1916.
- 2. Robert Howard, b. April 27, 1918.
- 3. Mary Evangeline, b. Feb. 24, 1889; m. Sept. 30, 1916, Dr. W. J. Palmer.
- c. 1. John Fee, b. Nov. 5, 1917, d. Feb. 14, 1920.
- 2. Thomas Richard, b. Aug. 24, 1921.
- 4. Nellie Matilda, b. Aug. 4, 1891; m. Dec. 6, 1920, Martin Z. Donnell.
- 5. Bessie, b. July 16, 1894; m. May 11, 1918, Major Delevan B. Hardin.
- c. 1. Everett, b. May 11, 1925.

Howard Samuel Fee (son of John Gregg Fee), born in Lewis County, Kentucky, Aug. 25, 1851, died in Whittier, California, Oct. 15, 1904.

Charlotte Elizabeth Chittenden, born near Flint, Michigan, Sept. 17, 1853, married to Howard S. Fee, Aug. 25, 1875.

Emma Matilda Fee (daughter of Howard S. and Elizabeth Fee), born in Berea, Kentucky, May 18, 1876, died in Berea, Kentucky, Dec. 24, 1876.

John Gregg Fee (son of Howard S. and Elizabeth Fee), born in Niles, California, August 31, 1893, died in Whittier, California, March 18, 1908.

Other descendants of John G. Fee and Matilda Hamilton Fee:

LAURA ANN, b. Sept. 15, 1845; m. William N. Embree, b. West Chester, Pa., March 1844.

- c. 1. Nellie Matilda, b. Berea, Kentucky, July 15, 1868; m. 1st Rathbun; m. 2nd, Hill.
2. Eliza Lewis, b. Berea, Sept. 20, 1870; m. Miles.
3. Sallie, b. Berea, Aug. 19, 1872, d. May 1927.
4. William Dean, b. Oct. 14, 1874, Humboldt, Kansas.
5. Raymond Burritt b. Sept. 22, 1878, White Cloud, Kansas.
6. Royal Howard, b. Sept. 20, 1880, White Cloud, Kansas.
7. Edwin Rogers, b. July 31, 1884, Osceola, Nebraska.

Children of Nellie Rathbun-Hill:

1. Bessie Belle Rathbun, b. Aug. 24, 1890; m. Carroll, Fontenelle, Wyoming.
2. Edith Rathbun, b. July 3, 1892; m. Wilson-Nott, Fontenelle, Wyoming.
3. Olive May Rathbun, b. Dec. 20, 1895; m. Wilcox, Fontenelle, Wyoming.
4. Stella Rathbun, b. Dec. 10, 1903, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Grandchildren of Nellie Rathbun-Hill:

- Mary Jane Wilson (daughter of Edith), b. Nov. 3, 1912.
Robert Rathbun Wilson (son of Edith), b. March 4, 1914.
Alice May Carroll (daughter of Bessie), b. Jan. 1920, San Francisco.

Children of Eliza Embree Miles:

- George E. Miles, b. Opal, Wyoming, Sept. 1894.
Helen Dean Miles, b. Salt Lake City, May 1897.
Mabel Miles Fraser, b. Salt Lake City, Sept. 1900.
Raymond E. Miles, b. Salt Lake City, May 1902.

Grandchild of Eliza Embree Miles:

- Wallace Fraser (son of Mabel), b. Denver, Colorado, Jan. 1925.

Children of William Dean Embree:

- Catherine, b. 1913.
William, b. 1915.

Children of Royal Howard Embree:

Norris Dean Embree, b. 1911.

Ralph Embree, b. 1914.

Raymond Embree, b. 1920.

Nancy Nell Embree, b. 1925.

Children of Edwin Embree:

John Fee Embree, b. New Haven, Connecticut, 1909.

Edwina Embree, b. New Haven, Connecticut, 1911.

Catherine Embree, b. New Haven, Connecticut, 1919.

BEREA COLLEGE—"BEREA THE BELOVED"

Location and Field of Service.

The home of Berea College is in Berea, Madison County, Eastern Kentucky. The campus extends along a picturesque ridge between the Blue Grass and the foothills of the Cumberlands, the mountains which with the Blue Ridge, give character to Appalachian America. The altitude is 1,070 feet.

Berea is on the main line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, 131 miles south of Cincinnati, and 153 miles north of Knoxville. The Dixie Highway, direct route between northern Michigan and Florida, passes through the campus. Three miles south is Boone's Gap, through which the pioneer passed on his expedition from North Carolina to Kentucky. The Boone Trail, merging in this section with the Dixie Highway, has been marked by the memorials placed upon the campus by the Kentucky Daughters of the American Revolution and by the Boone Trail and Memorial Association. The name of Boone is also commemorated in the Tavern, controlled and operated by the College as a convenience for tourists and college guests.

Berea College exists primarily for the people of the Southern mountains. Each year approximately 2,500 students, 93 per cent. of them mountaineers, seek "learning" in its halls. The opportunities of Christian culture are offered to boys and girls over sixteen years of age, who may desire almost any course of study, from the A B C's of the Foundation School to the A. B. or B. S. degree of the College Department. As this Department, number-

ing 450 students, is a member of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States, the degree of Berea College is accepted by the graduate schools of the North and South.

The visitor finds in Berea a new, yet old world, new in the freshness and simplicity of its life, old in its preservation of the virtues and the arts of pioneer days. Every student is a producer as well as pupil, earning all or part of his or her education in field or forest, factory or shop, office or kitchen. No tuition is charged in any school. Excellent board at 11 cents a meal, room rent at 65 cents a week, incidentals bringing the total necessary cost of a year's schooling to \$146 make the year at Berea "cheaper than staying at home."

Berea receives no subsidy from state or sect. Though non-sectarian, its purpose and atmosphere are distinctly religious.

FOUNDERS AND HISTORY

The village and college of Berea grew out of an anti-slavery Union Church, organized in 1853 by John G. Fee, son of a slaveholder in northern Kentucky.

General Cassius M. Clay, a leader in the emancipation movement, had noted that the people of the southern mountains were the natural supporters of freedom. They owned land but did not own slaves. He invited Mr. Fee to lead in founding on the edge of the mountains a settlement where free speech might be maintained.

The school began in 1855 as a district and subscription school. In 1858 Rev. John A. R. Rogers, Oberlin graduate, became the first principal. In the next year the school was forcibly suspended. Again in 1862 the Battle of Richmond, fought in the vicinity of Berea, drove the teachers into exile. They continued to make payments for the college land even during the time in which they could not set foot on it.

The school resumed in 1865. Mr. Rogers continued as principal until 1869, remaining on the faculty until 1878 and as a trustee until his death in 1906.

The first president of the College was Professor Edward H. Fairchild, who took office in 1869. Following his death in 1889, Dr. William B. Stewart served for two years.

Professor William Goodell Frost, also of Oberlin, whose administration was to continue for twenty-eight years, became President in 1892. During that period the student body grew from 354 to 2,675, the material equipment and resources were largely expanded, and Berea attained national influence as a servant and interpreter of the people of the southern mountains.

President William J. Hutchins, Yale, A. B., after eleven years of service in the pastorate in Brooklyn, New York, and thirteen years of teaching in the Graduate School of Oberlin, was inaugurated in 1920.

Berea College and Allied Schools now owns some seventy-five buildings in use as class rooms, dormitories and shops. The campus area contains approximately 140 acres. Land used for instruction in farming, dairying and animal husbandry embraces about 550 acres, the forest 5,600 acres. The institution owns and operates its own system of heat and power, light and water supply.

Copied from the 1928 College Circular.



LINCOLN HALL



LIBRARY HALL

BEREA COLLEGE BUILDINGS

Berea, Kentucky

Two of a group of seventy-five buildings now occupied by
Berea College (1928)

WAR RECORDS

AUSTEN

JOHN AUSTEN: b. 1795, killed in War of 1812, age seventeen years.

DONIPHAN

ANDERSON DONIPHAN: volunteered while very young for the War of the Revolution, was surgeon and physician for one campaign in War of 1812, 3rd Kentucky Regiment, Poage's Regiment.

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER DONIPHAN: March 6, 1704-5. William Tayloe, Colonel and Commander-in-Chief of Richmond County in behalf of himself and the Militia within said County, sheweth several charges for services in August and September . . . amongst them Captain Alexander Doniphan, Captain of a troop of horse in the upper part of Richmond County, Virginia County Records, Colonial Militia, Richmond County, Order Book 2, pages 100-1651-1776.

COLONEL ALEXANDER WILLIAM DONIPHAN: Colonel in Mexican War, battles of El Paso and Chihauhau. Brigadier General in Army of West. Enlisted as private in Clay County, Missouri. "On the 18th of June, 1847, the full complement of companies having arrived which were to compose the First Regiment, an election was holden, superintended by General Ward of Platte, which resulted in the selection of Alexander William Doniphan, a private in the Company from Clay County, an eminent lawyer, a man who had distinguished himself as a Brigadier General in the campaign of 1838 against the Mormons at Far West, and who had honorably served his countrymen as a legislator, for Colonel of the Regiment. The opposing candidate was John W. Price of

Howard County. This first regiment was composed of eight companies, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H.”—W. E. Connelley’s *Doniphan’s Expedition*, page 133. Colonel Doniphan is known in history as the “Hero of the Mexican War” (*Harper’s Weekly*, Jan. 1896).

GEORGE DONIPHAN: 3rd Va. Regiment, killed at Brandywine.

GERRARD DONIPHAN: age 20, native and resident of King George County. Enlisted as private in Captain Weldis (?) Company 1777, honorably discharged in 1780 (War 5-58, Vol. 5, p. 11, Revolutionary).

JUDGE JAMES DONIPHAN, Col. John’s brother, saw service in Confederate Army under Longstreet, was at Gettysburg and Chickamauga. Enlisted in Arkansas.

JOSEPH DONIPHAN: 3rd Va. Regiment, was with his brother, George, at Brandywine when George was killed. They served under Chief Justice John Marshall. There were three brothers, George and Joseph, and William, much older. Joseph was at Yorktown with Gen. Washington. In a sketch of the Doniphans by Hon. D. C. Allen of Liberty, Mo., a life-long friend of Gen. A. W. Doniphan, we read that “prior to the siege at Yorktown Joseph Doniphan entered the Continental Army and remained in it until the conclusion of the Revolutionary struggle.”—Transcript from an article by Mr. Allen printed January, 1896, in that month’s issue of the *Kansas City Bar Monthly*.

COLONEL JOHN DONIPHAN was officer in Missouri State Militia, saw service in Civil War.

CAPTAIN THOMAS SMITH DONIPHAN was physician and surgeon of the 3rd Kentucky Regiment, Poage’s Regiment, War of 1812. Served one campaign just prior to that of Dr. Anderson Doniphan.

WILLIAM DONIPHAN: wounded at Brandywine, enlisted from Virginia, was with his brothers, George and Joseph.

JOHN FERGUSON, of Blandford, Captain of a company of Minute Men, Col. Danielson’s regiment, which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775, service 10 days; also with the Eight Months’ army stationed around Boston in 1775; also in Col.

Brewer's regiment, as appears by a pay abstract for mileage from place of discharge home; company raised to reinforce the Continental Army at Ticonderoga in 1776.

Very truly yours,

F. W. Cook,

Secretary of The Commonwealth,

Boston, Oct. 18, 1928.

State of Massachusetts.

FRAZEE

ABRAHAM FRAZEE: Served as private in Captain Hoagland's troop, Sheldon's Regiment, Light Dragoons in Continental Army, Revolutionary War.—(Stryker, *Jersey Men in Revolution*, p. 196.)

BENJAMIN FRAZY (FRAZEE): Private in Captain Jedediah Swan's Company of Colonel Philip Van Cortlandt.—(Cortlandt's Regiment, Revolutionary War.) (*New Jersey History*, Soc. Proc. New Series, II, 36.)

BENJAMIN FRAZEE: (son of Samuel) Served in Essex County Militia in Captain Jedediah Swan's Company, Revolutionary War.—(Stryker, *N. J. H. S.*, p. 196, 597) (*New Jersey H. S. Proceedings*, New Series, II, p. 36.)

BENJAMIN FRAZEE: Essex County, New Jersey. Private Captain Hoagland's Troop, Sheldon's Regiment, Light Dragoons.—(*New Jersey Official Register of Officers and Men of Revolutionary War*, p. 196.) This is supposed to be the same Benjamin as he who is listed above.

MAJOR BENJAMIN FRAZEE: Served in Middlesex County Militia during War of Revolution.—(Stryker, p. 598.)

BENONI FRAZEE: Middlesex County. Was a member of the Middlesex County Militia in the Revolution.—(Stryker and also *N. J. Official Register of Revolutionary War*, p. 597.)

DAVID CUSHMAN FRAZEE: Served three years in Confederate Army, Civil War, under Gen. John Morgan.

CAPTAIN EDWARD FRAZEE: Elizabethtowne, New Jersey. Died 1733.—(*New Jersey Archives*, Vol. 30, p. 186.)

Will of CAPTAIN EDWARD FRAZEE of Elizabethtowne, New Jersey, dated Jan. 7, 1731, proved June 6, 1733.—(New Jersey Archives XXX, 186.)

EPHRAIM FRAZEE, JR.: Was a soldier in Colonial Wars. Borough of Elizabeth, New Jersey, Essex County. On June 19, 1759, Administration on the estate of Ephraim Frazee, Jr.

EPHRAIM FRAZEE: Private, War of 1812.—(Kentucky State House. "Roll of Field and Staff of Poage's Regiment, Kentucky Volunteers of War of 1812," p. 132-3.)

CAPTAIN JAMES HENRY FRAZEE: b. Jan. 5, 1827. Civil War veteran. Enlisted at Rushville, Indiana, as private, Company H, 52nd Indiana Infantry. Was commissioned First Lieutenant. Later Captain of Company M, 121st Regiment of 9th Indiana Cavalry, a company which he recruited. Company completed March 4, 1864.

JAMES FRAZEE: Joined British Army.—(New Jersey Archives, Series II, Volume III, p. 384, 508.)

CAPTAIN JOHN FRAZEE: b. Dec. 24, 1778, d. June 4, 1846, War of 1812.

JOHN PAUL FRAZEE: Enlisted Indiana. Four years, Civil War. Private, Second Indiana Cavalry, los. B. F. (Union).

JOHN MORRIS FRAZEE: Major Confederate Army, Civil War. Four years service as physician and surgeon, under General Sterling Price.

JONAS FRAZEE: Private Essex County Militia. Name appears on monument in Cincinnati to Revolutionary soldiers buried in Hamilton County, Ohio.—(Stryker, p. 597.)

JONAS FRAZEE:

"Dear Madam: I have to advise you that from the papers in the pension claim 10038, it appears that JONAS FRAZEE* was born August 4, 1759, at Westfield, Essex County, New Jersey. While living there he enlisted and served as a private and minute-man in the New Jersey troops as follows:

"From April, 1877, for one year, in Capt. John Scudder's Com-

*Annual allowance was \$80.00.

pany, Colonel Samuel Potter's Regiment, and was in the skirmishes at Elizabethtown Point and Short Hills.

"From June 25, 1779, for six months, in Capt. Craig's Company, after which he was attached to Capt. Benjamin Crane's Company, Colonel Jacques' Regiment, served twelve months and was in the battle of Springfield.

"From January 1781 to Dec. 25, 1781, in Capt. John Scudder's Company.

"From January 1782 to Dec. 1782, in Capt. Craig's Co. under Major Hayes and was in several skirmishes with the refugees.

"He was allowed pension on his application executed May 21, 1833, while living in Miami Township, Hamilton County, Ohio.

"He married in Hamilton County, Ohio, Aug. 26, 1824, Sarah Ackley and he died there Oct. 5, or 7, 1858. She was allowed pension on her application executed May 22, 1860, while living in Hamilton County, Ohio, aged 62 years. It is not stated whether they had children.

Respectfully,

WINFIELD SCOTT,
Commissioner, Bureau of Pensions,
Department of the Interior.

Feb. 2, 1927.

To Miss Anna I. Frazee, Peoria, Illinois.

JOSIAH FRAZEE: b. 1740-53, Westfield, New Jersey. Wife, Elizabeth Rogers. Private in Captain Jedediah Swan's Company in Colonel Philip Van Cortlandt's Regiment, Revolutionary War. (New Jersey History Soc. Proc. New Series, 2-36.)

LOUIS JACOB FRAZEE: Soldier, Confederate Army, Civil War.

MATTHIAS FRAZEE: b. near Westfield, New Jersey, 1763. Son of Moses and Susanna Winans Frazee. Was Revolutionary soldier. Private, Essex County, was pensioned 1833.—(Stryker, p. 597, also Essex County Pension List.)

MORRIS FRAZEE: b. Oct. 30, 1753, d. Dec. 17, 1839. Served as

private in Middlesex County Militia in Revolutionary War.—(Stryker, p. 598.)

REUBEN FRAZEE: Was private in Somerset troops, Revolutionary War.—(Official Register of Officers and Men of New Jersey in Revolutionary War, p. 597.)

REUBEN FRAZEE: Was a private in Somerset County, New Jersey. Married March 8, 1722, to Jane Brookfield at Westfield. Buried at Rahway.—(Littell, p. 339, 481, 482.)

CAPTAIN SAMUEL FRAZEE: m. Abigail Flagg, d. 1821. Served in Revolutionary War.

SAMUEL FRAZEE: Served as private in First Battalion Sussex County troops, New Jersey, and also in the Continental Army during the Revolution.—(Stryker, p. 597.)

SAMUEL FRAZEE: Mason County, Kentucky. Prior to Oct. 10, 1774, served as picket and frontier vedette. On the above date he was appointed scout for General Lewis. Was scout on one of the expeditions with George Rogers Clark. Carried a message from Harrodsburg, Kentucky, to General Clark at Louisville, Kentucky. Was in the expedition of General Bowman. Was in Captain Harrod's Company when he acted as guide to one of the attacking parties. Took part in four regular Indian battles. The first was Point Pleasant, Oct. 7, 1774, and the last, Todd's Fork, April, 1792, near the creek by that name which empties into the Little Miami in Warren County, Ohio.—(Collins History of Kentucky, p. 438-40 and notes by his grandson, Dr. L. J. Frazee of Louisville, Kentucky.) Corporal, 3rd. Sergeant. See pg. 374:

WILLIAM DONIPHAN FRAZEE: 1841-1912. Soldier, Confederate Army, Civil War.

WILLIAM FRAZEE: Son of John Frazee and Eliza Ross of Somerville, Ohio, was a soldier in the Civil War.

ZEBEDEE FRAZEE: b. 1742, d. Jan. 8, 1827. Was private in the New Jersey Line in the Revolutionary War. He was 76 years old in 1818 when he applied for a pension. This is shown in New Jersey Pension Records and in a private list of deaths of Connecticut Farms Union, Vol. II, New Jersey Pensions, p. 24. He was pensioned under law of 1818. (Several pensions were granted

before the Bureau of Pensions was established in Washington, D. C., 1832.)

RALPH MAYOR: of Peoria, Illinois. World War veteran. Son of Richard Mayor and Retta Frazee, b. Jan. 24, 1892, m. Cora Bradshaw, Nov. 15, 1920. Sergeant, World War, Company E, 312 Supply Train. Discharged at Fort Sheridan Hospital, July 19, 1919.

GOODMAN THOMAS OSBORNE: Whose daughter, Mary, married "Joseph Frazee, one of the associates of Elizabethtowne," New Jersey. Served in the Pequot War in Connecticut in 1637. (History Elizabethtowne, New Jersey, by Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, p. 987.)

HAMILTON

JOHN HAMILTON, SR.: Sergeant in Revolutionary War, War Department, Washington, D. C., AG. 201. (See pgs. 570, 575).

The records show that one John Hamilton served as Sergeant in Captain Isaac Seely's Company, 5th Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Colonel Francis Johnson, Revolutionary War. His name appears on the rolls of the above named organization from May, 1777, to August, 1780. He is reported as appointed May 8, 177— for the War.

Date, Nov. 11, 1927. Signed, Lutz Wahl, Major General; The Adjutant General.

JOHN HAMILTON, JR.: Private Revolutionary War, son of the above, enlisted when but thirteen years of age. Refer to Bureau of Pensions, Washington, D. C., Revolutionary and 1812 War Sections.

John Hamilton was born Nov. 1, 1765, in Baltimore County, Maryland. While residing in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, he enlisted "about three years before the surrender of Cornwallis," and served at various times as a private with the Pennsylvania Troops under Captain Martin and Boyd. He was out to protect and guard the frontier settlements, was in several scouting parties and in an engagement with the Indians at Frankstown. served in all sixteen months. No dates of service stated. He was allowed

pension on his application executed Oct. 21, 1833, while a resident of Bracken County, Kentucky. He died July 11, 1849. The soldier married Deborah Perkins June 30, 1788, in Sherman's Valley, Perry County, Pennsylvania. She was allowed pension on her application executed Dec. 22, 1849, while a resident of Bracken County, Kentucky, aged eighty-seven years.

SAMUEL HAMILTON of Bracken County, Kentucky, "Tow Head," was in Poage's Regiment, 3rd Kentucky. Roll of Field and Staff of Poage's Regiment, Kentucky Volunteers, Pg. 131, 132, 133. Was in battle where Tecumseh was killed.

OLIVER THEODORE HAMILTON, I.: 1832-1913. Private Civil War. Member Bracken County, Kentucky Home Guards, under Captain Ratcliff. In service for the Union at the time of the John Morgan raid, when, under the leadership of Colonel Bazel Duke, Morgan's men burned the town of Augusta. Colonel Duke had seven hundred men. There were one hundred of the Mounted Home Guards.

SERGEANT OLIVER THEODORE HAMILTON, II.: World War Veteran. Enlisted Indianapolis, Indiana, Dec. 13, 1917. Sent to barracks, Columbus, Ohio, Camp Meigs, Washington, D. C., and Camp Holabird, Maryland. Private Q. M. C., M. R. S. W. 306. Advanced to Corporal May, 1918, to First Sergeant M. T. C. Sept., 1918. Arrived Cherbourg, France, Oct. 1918. Served in Meuse Argonne offensive. First Army Troops. Discharged July 29, 1919, Camp Zachary Taylor, 1st Sergeant M. T. C.

SEC. LIEUT. LUCIUS VACHEL HAMILTON, World War Veteran, enlisted June 3, 1918, Fort Sheridan, Illinois, as private. Commissioned Second Lieutenant, Sept. 16, 1918. Service: Commanding Officer and Personnel Adjutant at College of Medicine and Surgery at Detroit, Michigan. Discharged, Detroit, Jan. 2, 1919.

JOHNSTON

JO CHARLES JOHNSTON: World War Veteran; born Greensburg, Indiana, July 29, 1896; enlisted Fort Harrison, Indiana, May 11, 1917. Three months' training O. T. C.; sailed for France from Hoboken, August 30, 1918; arrived in France at Le

Havre; First Lieutenant 1 Pounder Platoon, 364th Infantry, 91st Division. Major General William H. Johnston commanded the division; awarded a Victory Medal with battle clasps for Ypres-Lys offensive, Meuse-Argonne offensive, and defensive sector; awarded 1 Gold War Service chevron. Sailed from France from Brest, March 16, 1919; arrived in New York, March 27, 1919; discharged Camp Sherman, Ohio, April 17, 1919.

MILLER

Charles Thomas Miller, Vet. Civil War. See pg. 627.

SMITH

WILLIAM SMITH, father of Ann Smith, the mother of Colonel Alexander Doniphan, was in General Green's Army, Virginia Troops, 1st Virginia Regiment, Revolutionary War, took active part in several campaigns. Was wounded Oct. 1757, while defending a fort. He served in the first Company organized in Fauquier County, mustered in 1761. (Col. John Doniphan's record).

COLONEL AUSTIN SMITH, Lieut. County King George, Virginia, 1813, Record in Virginia Roll Call of the War of 1812, page 13, Field and Staff of Twenty-fifth Regiment of Virginia Militia, King George County.—Commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Austin Smith.

WILSON

CAPTAIN JOHN WILSON and brother James saw four years service in the British Navy. Were in battle of Port Royal. See pg. 634.

SUPPLEMENT

The following section is intended for the exclusive benefit of the descendants of Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Oliver Hamilton:

LUCIUS OLIVER HAMILTON I

Wholesale Tobacco Merchant, Indianapolis, Indiana.

LUCIUS OLIVER HAMILTON, I: son of Oliver Theodore Hamilton I, and his wife, Sarah Jane Ginn Hamilton, was born January 29, 1862, in Bracken County, Kentucky. He spent his early life on the farm, taking advantage of all the schooling available in Brooksville, the county seat. When a young man of twenty-three years he entered the mercantile business at the little town of Petra, Bracken County, where he was proprietor and manager of a general store, supplying the surrounding farmers with necessities, usually taking his pay in produce—eggs, butter, chickens, tobacco, or mortgages on their crops. In 1887 besides running the store he became a tobacco buyer, buying and prizing tobacco which he shipped to the tobacco markets in Cincinnati. He was quite successful in this business. In 1889 he married Miss Frances Frazee, of Rush County, Indiana. They resided in Brooksville, Kentucky, for one year after their marriage; then removed to Rush County, Indiana, where Mr. Hamilton managed the estate of his father-in-law, Reverend Ephraim Samuel Frazee. In the following summer he removed his general store from Petra, Kentucky, to the little town of Orange, Indiana. He remained on the Frazee farm for seven years, until after the death of Mr. Frazee. On this farm his three sons were born, Francis Frazee in the manor house, while Oliver Theodore and Lucius Vachel were born in the original cottage home, built for Susan Doniphan Frazee.

After Mr. Frazee's death Mr. Hamilton accepted a position as traveling salesman for the Lovell and Buffington Tobacco Company of Covington, Kentucky. In the autumn of the same year, 1896, he moved his family into Rushville, the county seat, leaving the general store still in Orange in charge of a hired manager. For three years the family lived in Rushville, Mr. Hamilton returning home only of week-ends. At the end of three years Mr. Hamilton was promoted to General Manager of the Lovell and Buffington Company. He then removed his family in the autumn of 1894 to Covington, Kentucky. He remained as General Manager only one and one-half years when he was persuaded by Mr. Will Collins and Dr. Bradford to give up his position, move to Indianapolis, Indiana, where the three were to be partners in the tobacco manufacturing business, Dr. Bradford remaining in Covington as buyer, Mr. Hamilton managing the manufacturing in Indianapolis. After a six months' trial this business proved unsuccessful. Mr. Hamilton's health broke down. They closed up the business and Mr. Hamilton moved with his family back to the Frazee farm in Rush County. One year was spent in the regaining of his health. At the end of that time he accepted a position with the Nall and Williams Tobacco Company of Louisville, Kentucky, as manager of the Indiana territory with headquarters at Indianapolis. Mr. Hamilton remained with this company almost three years, in the meantime visiting his family over the week-ends the family still living on the Rush County farm.

Mr. Hamilton carried on a very profitable business and was quite contented with his work until an opportunity presented itself whereby he was able to go in business for himself. In January, 1906, he and Mr. Edward Wesley Harris established their wholesale tobacco business, organizing the firm of Hamilton Harris and Company. Mr. Hamilton was made President of the firm and Mr. Harris the Secretary-Treasurer. This business has proved successful and is still running (1928).

Mr. Hamilton has always been a public-spirited man and took an active part in subduing the Teamsters Strike in 1913, a strike

which did much damage and struck terror in the hearts of the people. A brave, fearless leader was needed and Mr. Hamilton proved to be the man. This fearless effort to help the city brought him before the public eye and it was not long until, February 10, 1915, he was elected President of the Columbia Club, one of the city's prominent men's clubs, having six hundred members.

After being elected President of the Columbia Club, Mr. Hamilton soon realized that the club's finances were in a deplorable condition, something drastic had to be done and done immediately. Mr. Hamilton lost no time putting on a membership campaign. In a few months the membership, which had been extended to out-state residents, had grown to thirty-three hundred and the club was saved. By the end of his term of office of two years he left the club in splendid financial condition and had laid the foundation for his successors to carry on and eventually build their beautiful new club home located on the original site, on the northeast segment of Monument Circle.

Mr. Hamilton has also been President of the Associated Employers Association, the membership of which consists of the manufacturers, wholesalers and larger retailers of the city. He was also one time President of the Greater Indianapolis Industrial Association.

He and his entire family are members of the Central Christian Church of Indianapolis. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, a Shriner, Murat Temple, and a member of most of the prominent organizations of the city, including the Highland Golf and Country Club.

FRANCIS FRAZEE HAMILTON

b. Rush County, Indiana, 1891; Electrical Engineer, Manufacturer, Author, Inventor. B. S. E. E. 1914-E. E. 1919 Purdue University.

FRANCIS HAMILTON as a boy lived on the Frazee farm in Rush County, Indiana. Did all kinds of farm work, particularly caring for stock and gardening and attended the grade school at Orange. The family had previously lived three years in Rushville, Indiana,

and almost two years in Covington, Kentucky. In both of these cities Francis attended the grade school. In 1902 when Francis was a little more than ten years of age the family returned to the home farm in Rush County, Indiana.

When he was ready for high school his father moved the family to Indianapolis where Francis entered the Shortridge High School, graduating June, 1910. In the autumn of the same year he entered Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, where after a four years' course he graduated in the School of Electrical Engineering, June, 1914. While a pupil in the grade school he showed talent for all kinds of constructive work and as a student in high school he did some very commendable scientific radio work, which branch was then in its infancy. After entering Purdue he continued his research and scientific work which resulted in his Senior year to his being elected to membership in Sigma Zi, an invitational scientific fraternal organization. After leaving college he engaged in the manufacturing business but all the while keeping up his interest in radio telephony, manufacturing both sending and receiving instruments of unusual merit and advanced type, and constructing radio station 9ZJ-WLK, now out of existence, but at the time was a marvel and the most powerful amateur station in the middle west. While operating this station he was writing the "Jimmy and Dad" syndicated stories for the daily press, and writing scientific articles on radio telephony for the radio magazines. He was styled by the press, "The Daddy of Radio in Indiana" and "Indiana's Radio Rajah."

On September 15, 1916, he was married in the city of Lafayette to Miss Lera Ruth Crane, also a graduate of Purdue, 1914, whose death occurred two years later during the World War while she and Mr. Hamilton were in Lafayette, he having been called there as radio instructor in the University of the R. O. T. C. His wife was stricken with the "German Influenza" which so suddenly made its appearance. She was one of the first victims.

Mr. Hamilton returned to Indianapolis and continued in the manufacturing business, keeping up his interest all the while in

radio. In 1919 he went on his own responsibility to Washington, D. C., where he appeared before the Congressional Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to discuss a bill before Congress concerning the regulations of amateur radio, where he spent both time and means in the interest of the amateur operator. His testimony before this committee covers fourteen pages of the Congressional Record Radio Bill of that year.

In July, 1920, he was married to Miss Cathryn Miller of Indianapolis. In 1922 he was appointed by the Mayor of Indianapolis as City Building Commissioner, a position he held for four years. During these four years he faithfully studied the city ordinances of all the leading cities of the United States and by the time his appointment was over he had written for Indianapolis a new building code which is pronounced by experts to be second to none in the country. From the annual publication of Purdue University, *The Debris*, 1926, we quote the following transcript:

"Mr. Francis F. Hamilton has written for Indianapolis a new Building Code along entirely new lines, for the protection of human life and second to this the fire prevention of buildings. It is considered by authorities to be the latest and one of the finest building codes in the United States. Mr. Hamilton has said that it would have been impossible for him to write this new building code, which is of legal and technical nature, without his training at Purdue University."

In *History of Indiana* by Esarey, 1924 Edition, Volume IV, section on Marion County by William Herschell, we have the following:

"Francis Frazee Hamilton, whose research work and intelligent experimentation in radio telegraphy made his name widely known while yet a schoolboy, has perfected many inventions and has served his country ably in this connection, both in war and peace. Since the close of the World War he has been in the cigar box and miniature cedar chest manufacturing business at Indianapolis, and another evidence of his diversified talents is found in his able administration of the office of Building Commissioner of this city. He was born in Rush County, Indiana, February 21,

1891, son of Lucius O. and Fannie (Frazee) Hamilton, the latter of whom was born in Rush County, and the former in Bracken County, Kentucky. He is a member of the prominent firm of Hamilton Harris & Company, jobbers of cigars and tobacco, Indianapolis. Francis F. Hamilton attended school in Rush County for six years, at Covington, Kentucky, for two years and after graduating from Shortridge High School entered Purdue University at Lafayette, Indiana, where he spent four years, and subsequently completed a commercial course in a business college in Chicago, Illinois. Always an apt student, he early became intensely interested in radio and completed his first radio set in 1907, when he was a freshman in the Shortridge High School, a somewhat remarkable accomplishment, considering how little yet had become real knowledge along this line. He kept up his interest and in 1914 after graduating from Purdue with his engineering degree, applied himself particularly to the study of radio telegraphy, in which he received his master's degree in 1919. Almost immediately after receiving his E. E. Degree at Purdue he was called into the service of the government and throughout the latter part of the World War served as instructor in radio for the United States Army at Purdue University. After the signing of the Armistice, he worked hard in an effort to have proper radio legislation passed at Washington. In the summer of 1921 he perfected a radio telephone, and as an engineer, contracted and completed the 150 foot towers, at Fort Benjamin Harrison, ordered by the government. Mr. Hamilton hopes to see the time come when Indianapolis will have one of the greatest broadcasting stations in the country. Mr. Hamilton has numerous business interests, including manufacturing, and is one of the city's most clear-headed young business men. July 22, 1920, he married Miss Cathryn Miller; they have two sons, Jack Miller Hamilton and Francis F. Hamilton, Jr. He is a Mason and belongs also to a number of professional and social organizations in Indianapolis and elsewhere, and is a deacon in the Central Christian Church.

Mr. Hamilton in 1928 invented the Hamilton automobile muff-

fler which is protected by basic patents and which is pronounced by experts to be the best muffler ever developed. Entirely new in principle and design, it will give a marked increase in automobile performance and efficiency over older designs. Mr. Hamilton's muffler development is a direct result of his radio experience. The muffler operates on the sound reflection, absorption, and tuning method so well known in radio. The muffler has a very low back pressure or gas restriction. The noise is reflected and tuned out of the exhaust gases.

MILLER

Ancestral line of Cathryn Miller Hamilton.

WILLIAM SMITH, b. North Carolina, Aug. 13, 1790; m. July 12, 1816, ——— Roby, b. Dec. 10, 1798, d. Oct. 3, 1818.

c. 1. John Forrest, b. Oct. 3, 1818, d. Aug. 5, 1902.

WILLIAM HODGIN, b. Jan. 23, 1798; m. Mary O'Dell, b. Feb. 3, 1793.

c. 1. Elizabeth, b. Oct. 24, 1818.

2. Katharine, b. April 20, 1821.

3. Martha Matilda, b. June 17, 1823, d. March 16, 1916.

4. Reuben C., b. April 7, 1825.

5. Margaret, b. March 22, 1827.

6. Mary Jane, b. May 24, 1829.

7. Juliana, b. Aug. 30, 1832.

8. Tabitha Ellen, b. May 29, 1834.

JOHN FORREST SMITH, b. Oct. 3, 1818, d. Aug. 5, 1902, Mattoon, Illinois; m. Jan. 16, 1845, Martha Matilda Hodgin, b. June 17, 1823, d. March 16, 1916, Mattoon, Illinois.

c. 1. Thomas Allen, b. Dec. 9, 1845, d. Jan. 9, 1919, Terre Haute, Ind.

2. William Roby, b. April 21, 1848.

3. Mary Elizabeth, b. Jan. 19, 1851, d. Oct. 19, 1925.

4. Martha Ann, b. Nov. 4, 1855, d. Nov. 21, 1922, Mattoon, Illinois.

5. Ella Belle, b. Aug. 27, 1862, d. Dec. 15, 1923.

JOHN MILLER, b. July 10, 1815, Pennsylvania; m. Sidney Ann Phillips, b. Oct. 3, 1819, d. July 17, 1852.

- c. 1. Lydia, b. April 11, 1847.
- 2. Delilia, b. Jan. 6, 1849.
- 3. Charles Thomas, b. March 5, 1852, d. July 15, 1925.

WILLIAM BARR, b. Williamson Co., Illinois, April 9, 1797, d. —; m. Sept. 23, 1819, Rachel Benson, b. March 3, 1801,

- c. 1. Nancy, b. Jan. 24, 1821, d. —.
- 2. David, b. Dec. 2, 1822, d. Sept. 5, 1823.
- 3. Martha, b. Dec. 18, 1823.
- 4. Patsy, b. Dec. 18, 1823, d. Aug. 31, 1824.
- 5. Jemima, b. Feb. 15, 1825, d. —.
- 6. Rebecca, b. Oct. 22, 1828, d. —.
- 7. Surila, b. June 29, 1832, d. —.
- 8. William, b. Jan. 21, 1835, d. Feb. 27, 1835.

JACOB ROULET GRANT, b. Williamson Co., Illinois, March 2, 1829, d. July 14, 1896; m. Jemima Barr, b. Feb. 15, 1825, d. March 24, 1911.

- c. 1. William Jackson, b. March 19, 1848, d. Sept. 10, 1850.
- 2. Martha Ann, b. Nov. 8, 1849.
- 3. Rachel Viola, b. May 16, 1851.
- 4. Joseph Lane, b. Sept. 11, 1854.
- 5. Edward Allen, b. July 12, 1856.
- 6. Esther Jane, b. April 10, 1858.
- 7. Mary Alice, b. July 26, 1860.
- 8. George Washington, b. May 31, 1862.
- 9. Nancy Arminda, b. May 19, 1865, d. Aug. 7, 1917.
- 10. Ulysses Simson, b. March 23, 1867.

LEONARD CARROL FULLER, b. Williamson Co., Illinois, May 16, 1837, d. June 27, 1894; m. Catherine Cunningham, b. March 6, 1839, d. Nov. 30, 1892.

- c. 1. Minnie, b. —.
- 2. Isham Carrol, b. July 16, 1860, d. Nov. 19, 1897.
- 3. Arthur, b. —.

ISHAM CARROL FULLER, b. July 16, 1860, d. Nov. 19, 1897; m.

Aug. 11, 1879, Nancy Arminda Grant, b. May 19, 1865, d. Aug. 7, 1917.

- c. 1. Oscar Roulet, b. June 24, 1880.
- 2. Ora Minnie, b. Feb. 13, 1882.
- 3. Bertha Emma, b. Aug. 25, 1884, d. March 25, 1909.

CHARLES THOMAS MILLER, b. March 5, 1852, d. July 15, 1925, Mattoon, Illinois; m. July 3, 1876, Martha Ann Smith, b. Nov. 4, 1855, d. Nov. 21, 1922, Mattoon, Illinois.

- c. 1. Fred Forrest, b. March 26, 1878.
- 2. Gertrude, b. Dec. 23, 1879, d. April 20, 1880.
- 3. Logan Charles, b. Jan. 7, 1887.
- 4. Lillian Martha, b. Nov. 27, 1889.
- 5. Lucile, b. Feb. 10, 1895, d. Aug. 14, 1900.

FRED FORREST MILLER, b. March 26, 1878, Paris, Illinois; m. Feb. 11, 1902, Ora Fuller, b. Feb. 13, 1882.

- c. 1. Cathryn Howard, b. May 11, 1903; m. Francis Frazee Hamilton, July 22, 1920, Detroit.
- 2. Donald Charles, b. Sept. 28, 1907.

CHARLES THOMAS MILLER

Civil War Veteran and Master Mechanic.

CHARLES THOMAS MILLER was born March 5, 1852, at Morrow, Ohio. His father and grandfather were both blacksmiths. When Charles was ten years of age he used to help his father by standing upon a box and pumping the bellows of the forge.

Charles' grandfather Miller was a drummer for a company of local soldiers during the Civil War. In the year 1864 his business at his shop became so urgent that he presented his drum to his youthful grandson Charles, then a lad of but twelve years who was unusually large for his age. The grandfather told Charles to take the drum and "take my place in the company." Each day after that Charles played for the drilling soldiers. Charles had previously learned under his grandfather's tutoring the art of playing the drum. Years afterward Mr. Miller would relate that he had the greatest thrill of his life when he strapped the drum around his waist and stepped out with the soldiers.

The day arrived when his company was to go into camp. Charles' father and mother could not consent to their young son going with the company, but the soldiers wanted their drummer boy and when the troop train pulled out of Rochester, Ohio, the captain lifted the drummer boy to the coach and carried him off to camp. The company went to Camp Nelson where it remained eighteen months. When the war was over Charles returned to his home in Rochester.

In 1868 many families who had imbibed the western fever were moving "West." The romance that is hidden in all such pilgrimages usually appeals strongest to the young, those of Rochester were not immune and were affected just as much as thousands of others. The highway already had a stream of wagons of immigrants going "West." Charles Miller, then but sixteen years of age, joined with twenty-seven of his friends in planning the trip west. They obtained nine wagons and started their horses toward the setting sun without any definite plans regarding a destination. For miles along the road many wagons moved slowly and close together. Mr. Miller used to relate that occasionally one wagon would drop out of line and move off into a field where a camp could be made. As the travelers from Rochester were in no particular hurry, they would frequently make camp for two or three days at a time when a good place for a camp was found. After the breaking up of each camp their nine wagons had to wedge their way back into the continuous column on the road.

At Arcola, Illinois, the travelers from Rochester came to a halt. Many farm hands were needed there and there was an abundance of land that could be obtained almost for the asking. The farmers around Arcola told the new arrivals to select a piece of land and start farming.

Mr. Miller remained at Arcola and farmed for three years. At the end of that time he had five hundred bushels of corn which he sold for ten cents per bushel. We have his word for the statement that a man could have, free of charge, all the potatoes he chose to carry away. When young Mr. Miller disposed of his crop he had just enough money to pay for an overcoat.

When twenty-four years of age he married Martha Ann Smith of Arcola. By this time he was a man of commanding and handsome appearance. Mr. and Mrs. Miller were the parents of five children, Fred Forrest, Gertrude, Logan Charles, Lillian Martha and Lucille.

Because of Mr. Miller's early training as a blacksmith he was employed in the construction shops of the Illinois Central Railroad located at Mattoon, Illinois. In these shops the railroad engines were made and repaired. Mr. Miller's excellent work and capabilities soon enabled him to reach the top and he became foreman of the shops, a position he held for many years.

Mr. Miller was truly a "skilled mechanic." Throughout his many years of experience he was constantly on the lookout for improvements and inventions. As new power was devised he employed it in the shops. When oil welding was first brought into use he went to Pittsburgh to learn of the application. He brought the information back, constructed a similar apparatus and began oil welding. Mr. Miller was in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad from 1888 until his death.

Mr. Miller was a giant in physique and a Hercules in strength. His height was six feet and four inches without shoes. His frame was so enormous he measured thirty-one inches across the back at the shoulders. Many wonderful true stories the family tell of his physical prowess.

Once a neighbor who owned a cow which was a vicious kicker, thought maybe Mr. Miller might be able to manage this cow, so she was made a present to Mr. Miller. Thinking it best to begin by playing safe, Mr. Miller backed the cow into the corner of an old-time rail fence; he then fastened her tight by placing a fence rail between her udder and her hind legs during milking time. This plan worked well for a while but the time came one evening when Mrs. Miller was milking that the cow kicked herself free, gave Mrs. Miller a wicked kick, sending her sprawling on the ground fifteen feet away, then the cow ran down the lane with Mr. Miller in pursuit. Mr. Miller was so enraged being thus outdone by a kicking cow that he picked the cow up bodily, threw

her over the fence and then called to his neighbor, "There is your —cow, keep her!"

Another illustration of his great strength was shown while he was foreman of the railroad shops at Mattoon, Illinois. The hands about the shops were testing their strength by lifting a fifty-six pound railroad scale weight straight up into the air, lifting it straight-armed from the shoulder. One man could lift it twelve times successively, one fifteen and the strongest of them lifted the weight twenty-seven times without a stop. These men kept bantering Mr. Miller to prove his strength. He took little interest, replying that the thing they were doing was but boy's play. Finally he became annoyed at their persistence and taking up the weight lifted it up from the shoulder, straight-armed, for seventy-five consecutive times without intermission. Then just to demonstrate his strength to the men lifted it before a pause ten more times for good measure.

In justice to Mr. Miller, this sketch must not close without telling something of his character. Back in the seventeenth century Alexander Pope wrote, "An honest man is the noblest work of God." That saying is still true. Mr. Miller was a living example of that truth. Honesty and truthfulness were two outstanding traits of his character and were his standards in the rearing of his children, who live today to call him "blessed."

OLIVER THEODORE HAMILTON

OLIVER THEODORE HAMILTON II, b. Rush County, Indiana, April 9, 1894. B. S. Columbia University, New York City, 1917. Veteran World War, Serial No. 699951. 32nd Degree Mason, Shriner, Hadi Temple.

Grammar school education in Rushville, Ind., Covington, Ky., Orange, Ind., and Indianapolis, Ind., where he graduated from School No. 32, in 1908. He attended Shortridge High School, Indianapolis, for four years, graduating in the class of 1912. He was on the Honor Roll, standing thirteenth in a class of 269. In his Junior year he was offered the full editorship of the Friday issue of Shortridge Daily Echo without having had pre-

vious experience on the paper. He was one of the editors of the Annual for 1912. He also received a leather bound Annual for having won first prize in the Annual sales contest.

Following a six weeks illness in the spring of 1912 he spent the following autumn in Prescott, Arizona. He then worked for several months in Indianapolis, leaving in the late summer for Boulder, Colorado, where he entered the School of Engineering at the University of Colorado. Although he accepted no financial aid from his family during this year he made a very good record in all classes. The next school year he spent at Purdue University, continuing in the study of Mechanical Engineering. Here also he made exceptionally good grades. The next two years he spent at Columbia University, from which he graduated in 1917.

In 1916 and 1917 the Columbia debating team had toured the country advocating peace. Peace sentiment was very active at Columbia although the war fever was running high in different places. The President called a mass meeting about March first 1917, presumably to discuss Columbia's attitude toward the entrance of the United States into war. Speeches prepared by members of the debating team and other campus leaders and all in favor of peace were never spoken, as the President railroaded his own program through and adjourned the meeting before any campus sentiment could be expressed. He immediately wired President Wilson that Columbia had pledged herself to the cause, in spite of the fact that only some two hundred pledge cards had been signed out of about four thousand issued. The wire was quoted all over the country to show that Columbia had finally been converted to war, which was quite opposite to the truth. Oliver assumed leadership of the students who were angered at the President's betrayal of their sentiments and wrote a letter to the President in which he criticised him for his action. Through the Dean an apology was asked for and expulsion intimated as a possible disciplinary measure. Oliver stood by his guns in a fight between himself and the President which is still remembered by those who were there at the time. He replied that he would apologize just as soon as the President apologized for his own betrayal of the true sentiments of the

student body. Several New York papers, in particular those who were not friends of the President, were anxious to print the full details of the fight. Oliver's good record as a student and his threat to let these papers have the story probably were responsible for the fact that Oliver was not refused his diploma. When war was declared Oliver dropped the fight but it was carried on by others with the result that two of Columbia's most prominent professors resigned. A certain instructor who had been very emphatic in his views was also slated for removal; but he, like Oliver, voluntarily entered the service and went to France while many of those who were so strongly in favor of war remained in the security of their homes. This same instructor made a splendid record and later brought honor upon Columbia by becoming very prominent in the carrying out of the Dawes Plan.

Because his eyesight was considerably below Army standards Oliver had difficulty in gaining admission; but finally in December, 1917 because of his knowledge of automobiles he was accepted by Q. M. C. Repair Shop Unit 306. After a few weeks at Columbus Barracks he went for a few more to Camp Meigs, Washington, D. C. In the spring of 1918 the unit moved to Baltimore and built Camp Holabird. Later he was transferred into Motor Transport Corps Water Tank Train No. 301 and sailed for France on the Orontes, September 23, 1918, landing at Liverpool thirteen days later after passing through a terrific storm in which the convoy became scattered, and the flagship, the Otronto, was dashed on the rocks and over two hundred lives lost. News of this disaster was censored and not allowed to reach the United States. It was not until after the boys returned home that the truth became known. Many died on the Orontes from flu and had to be buried at sea. Across England to Southampton by rail, across the channel in the dead of night on a fast boat which escaped the submarines, and across France by rail in box cars the unit was soon stationed at the front at Clermont-en-Argonne. Here the unit saw service in the Meuse Argonne offensive, being attached to the 26th Engineers, who in turn were attached directly to the Headquarters of the First Army.

Oliver had been promoted to the highest non-commissioned office in the Corps, that of First Sergeant, M. T. C. His duties were those of battalion Supply Sergeant. His application as a First Lieutenant for a commission had been approved by his own immediate officers before leaving the United States but it was turned back by someone higher up. After the armistice he attended the University of Montpellier, at Montpellier, Harault, France, for four months and then returned home as first sergeant of a casual company sailing from St. Nazaire on July 10, 1919, and arriving at Newport News, July 22, 1919. He was discharged with excellent character from Camp Taylor, Ky., on July 29. He later received adjusted compensation in the form of an insurance policy for \$1,443.00 due in 1945.

Entering business with his father in Hamilton-Harris & Co., he was soon promoted to the managership of the Vincennes Branch where he made a success under trying conditions. In Vincennes he was first a member and later a director of the Rotary Club. Later the Vincennes Branch was closed and the territory divided between Terre Haute and Evansville, Oliver being promoted to the managership of the Evansville branch. Here he also became a member of the Rotary Club. The Evansville branch was in bad shape and Oliver worked very hard for several months until he finally succeeded in making enough changes to result in a profit. The hard work and the climate, however, were too much for a constitution which had been depleted by the war and he suffered a break down. He left for Arizona in September, 1923, where he improved enough in health to take up the work of an automobile salesman in the summer of 1925. He remained at this occupation, learning the business until January 1928, when he became the dealer for the Chrysler automobile in Tucson, Arizona.

He married Miriam Wilson, of Indianapolis, on May 21, 1921.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton are the parents of three children:

- c. 1. Frances, b. Jan. 22, 1923, Indianapolis.
2. Oliver Theodore III, b. May 19, 1924, Indianapolis.
3. Miriam Wilson, b. Aug. 27, 1928, Tucson, Arigona.

WILSON

Ancestral Line of Miriam Wilson Hamilton

GEORGE WILSON I, a native and resident of White Haven, Northumberland, England, married a sister of Percy, the duke of Northumberland. The marriage being opposed, George Wilson and his wife removed to Londonderry, Ireland, and settled on Drumsault, not far from the Chapel of the Woods, Parish of Artree.

By this marriage there was one son, George Wilson II, who got as heir by lineage, Linmar estate, a freehold. The Drumsault property paid a nominal rental of \$2.00 per acre. There arose a dispute as to the title. The case came to the Court of Londonderry, was appealed to the higher court at Dublin, was ordered to be retried at Derry and was lost through the perjury of MacWhinney (or Mac Whinney). George Wilson married and left two sons and three daughters, John, James, Jane, Matilda, Nancy.

JOHN WILSON, (eldest son of George Wilson II) married Rachel Knipe by whom there were two children, Annie and George. Annie attained the age of twenty-one years and was engaged to be married but died (before it was consummated) of consumption. John Wilson was a man of considerable prominence and influence. He was a Mason, a member of the Lodge at Tennamerry (close to Linmaroy) also a Knight Templar. He and his brother James had decided to emigrate to America but while awaiting the sailing of the vessel at Belfast, they were pressed as common seamen into the British Navy and served the full term of service for over four years on board the *Oleide*. They were in the battle of Port Royal (on His Majesty's ship) between Rodney and DeGrasse. During the enlistment they became separated. Both sought their home at its close, neither knowing of the other's whereabouts and by chance or rather shall we say through a kind Providence met at an alehouse in Belfast on the day of their arrival. During the Rebellion of 1798 John Wilson sided with his chosen countrymen and opposed the Royal Press. He held a commission as captain and as such was declared

an outlaw by the Crown, during which period his wife gave birth to her last child, George Wilson II, Jan. 5, 1799, in the little hamlet of Maghadom (or dome) near Moneymore, County Derry. (Magherafelt was the market town.) His wife got his pardon from Lord Cornwallis before her death. She had been an invalid for years. Her death was sudden, about the year 1808, of consumption. She was a woman of singular beauty, modesty, and piety. John Wilson was married a second time by his cousin or uncle, a Reverend Mr. Marshall, to ——— by whom there was one son John who was born April 11, 1811. John Wilson I died Feb. 8, 1818, and is buried in the parish graveyard of the Chapel of the Woods near Magherafelt, one mile from Lough Neagh and Billyrowan. The grave is close to Leonard Walterson's and is about twenty or thirty feet from the chapel itself. John Wilson I, father of Ann, George, and John, possessed some property known as "Dunirgen" near Lunmaroy. He was a Methodist and an Episcopalian.

GEORGE WILSON III son of John Wilson I, remained at home until Jan. 8, 1819, when he set sail from Belfast on the Prince Leopold. He sailed to St. Andrews near Brunswick. From the death of his father the care of the home chiefly depended on him. He erected two stone cottages at Megargy (or Magera) with his own hands and was greatly praised for his skill and good judgment in all things. His stepmother married again, he came to America. George Wilson III had five children, John and David (twins), Rachel and Mary (twins), and George, all dead except the latter who lives on the old Buchanan estate at Lancaster, Pa.

JOHN WILSON II, son of John Wilson I, was born April 11, 1811, near Moneymore, county of Londonderry, Ireland. Baptized in the Episcopal church by the Reverend Melaverhall, his father and mother moved to the diocese of Londonderry. He was taught by the Reverend William Dejoart for ten years. He was called by the Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions to London. He was placed on the Home Mission at Letterkenny County, Donegal, Ireland. John Wilson mission, Register No. 72, Dublin. He came to America about Sept. 23, 1843. John Wilson II was the father of Mary, Angeline, George, Victoria, and John—all

dead except Mary (Wilson) Birch, who lives in Hancock county, Indiana, and Victoria (Wilson) Morford who lives in Memphis, Tenn. and George Wilson IV.

GEORGE WILSON IV was born in Hancock county, Indiana, Sept. 10, 1858. He is the son of John Wilson II and Martha (Melton) Wilson. John Wilson II was born near Londonderry, Ireland April 11, 1811, and was educated in Oxford University with the intention of becoming a member of the clergy of the Established Church of England but after preaching a year at ——— his vocal organs became disordered and on this account he found it imperative to abandon his plans for entering the Anglican priesthood. He came to America in 1843 and in 1850 took up his residence in Greenfield, Indiana, where he was long engaged in teaching and farming. He passed the closing years of his life in Greenfield where he died on the 8th of April, 1896. His wife, who was a native of Kentucky died in 1895. George Wilson IV was educated in the public schools of Greenfield and at Indiana University. He first taught in the district schools of Hancock county and in 1881 became principal of the schools at Cleveland which he held for one year. For the next two years he was principal of the school of Charlottesville. During the next year he was principal of the school at Fortville. He became principal of the high school at Greenfield the next year. He held this position for six years and for the following seven years he was superintendent of the public schools of Greenfield. Jan. 5, 1898, he was appointed superintendent of the Indiana State School for the Blind, and holds this position to the present day, 1928.

On the first of February, 1894, GEORGE WILSON IV was married to Daisy Steele, who was born in Hancock County, Indiana, and who is the daughter of Hans and Eliza (Millard) Steele. There are four children, Miriam (Wilson) Hamilton, who has three children, Frances, Oliver T. Hamilton, Jr., and Miriam Wilson; Ione (Wilson) Pattison, who has one son, Joseph Hamilton Pattison; George Wilson V and Helen Louise. George Wilson IV is a Thirty-third Degree Mason.

LUCIUS VACHEL HAMILTON

Manufacturer, Indianapolis, Indiana

LUCIUS VACHEL HAMILTON: son of Lucius Oliver and Frances Frazee Hamilton, was born May 25, 1897, in Rush County, Indiana, on the old Ephraim Samuel Frazee homestead. His father removed the family August 26, 1906, to Indianapolis where Lucius entered the grade school 32. He later graduated, June, 1915, at Shortridge High School, situated at the intersection of Fort Wayne Avenue, North Pennsylvania and Walnut Streets. After graduating at Shortridge he attended Purdue University for four years, where he graduated with the degree of B. S. A. In this University he had the regular three years of cadet training and was promoted to Lieutenant of the Cadet Corps and Commanding Officer of Company M.

After young Mr. Hamilton graduated at Shortridge High School, Indianapolis, it was his ambition to be a graduate of Purdue University. Knowing his eyes could not stand the strain of an engineering course with its required drawing and study of blue prints he decided to take the course in agriculture and benefit by the outdoor life, his two older brothers having the advantage in this as they had tasted farm life while living in Rush County when their younger brother was too small to benefit by it. The decision to take the agriculture course at Purdue proved to be a very wise one as thereby Mr. Hamilton developed an interest in plant life which has ever since been a joy to him. Proof of this is shown in his interest in the cultivation of the flowers and shrubs which adorn his place, making a beautiful setting for his pretty home.

In his Junior year at Purdue University he, in company with other cadets, enlisted June 3, 1918, at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, as privates in the Officers Training Camp Infantry. On September 16th of the same year he was commissioned Second Lieutenant. At Fort Sheridan he was selected as Special Cadet Instructor with a group of twenty-one men from a company of thirty-six hundred. After being commissioned at Fort Sheridan he received diplomas

in the special schools of Bayonet, Small Arms, and Personal Adjutant. While still a Senior in Purdue University he was sent to Detroit, Michigan, where he served as Commanding Officer and Personal Adjutant at the College of Medicine and Surgery where work was not discontinued until several weeks after the close of the war. While in Detroit he was recommended for promotion to First Lieutenant by the Inspecting Officer, Central Department, Zone seven, only five weeks after he had received his commission as Second Lieutenant. The signing of the Armistice prevented the delivery of this commission.

Mr. Hamilton was discharged from the army January 2, 1919, at Detroit as Second Lieutenant Infantry. He re-entered Purdue University where he was graduated in the School of Agriculture, June, 1919.

On October 18, 1919, he was married to Miss Harriett Shute of Indianapolis. To this union have been born two children, a son, Lucius Oliver II, and a daughter, Linda.

Since leaving school Mr. Hamilton has been one of the rising young business men of Indianapolis, for several years having successfully conducted the business of the Hamilton Weather-strip Company which manufactures and installs the Hamilton Metal Weather-strip. He has designed and developed an intricate machine for the manufacture of the weather-strip and is carrying on a very successful business. He is a deacon in the Northwood Christian Church, a Blue Lodge Mason and a member of Delta Tau Delta College Fraternity.

SHUTE-ROCKEY

The Shute and Rockey families lived in Exeter, Devonshire, England. In 1848 Richard Shute and Jane Davies Rockey, newly married, sailed from England to make their home in America. They located in Canada in or near Windsor. They became the parents of seven children, two born in Canada and five born in Detroit, Michigan. Three of their children died in childhood. The four living children are:

Carrie, m. Mr. Smedley.

Hamlin L., m. Olive Hill.

Bessie, m. Mr. Bradley.

HARVEY RICHARD, m. Mary Stancroff.

The Stancroff family were from Germany, migrating to America, settling near Albion, Michigan, where a short time after their arrival a child, Mary, was born.

HARVEY RICHARD SHUTE and Mary Stancroff were married in Detroit, Michigan, but made their home in Albion, Michigan. He was a Thirty-third Degree Mason. While living in Jackson, a daughter Harriett was born. The mother died when baby Harriett was one year of age. This child was cared for in divers ways until she was seven years old. At that age she was legally adopted as the daughter of her father's brother, Hamilton L. Shute, of Indianapolis, Indiana, who at the time was childless. Her foster father and mother gave her the advantage of a home with refined and careful training and the advantages of social accomplishments and education. She was married October 18, 1919, to Lucius Vachel Hamilton. The ceremony was performed by the Reverend Doctor Allan B. Philputt, pastor for twenty-seven years of the Central Christian Church of Indianapolis. The marriage was solemnized in the church auditorium in the presence of relatives and friends.

Ancestors of Jane Davies Rockey, wife of Richard Shute:

THOMAS ROCKEY, her great-grandfather, b. Devonshire, England, 1745.

JOHN ROCKEY, her grandfather, b. Devonshire, England, 1795, m. GRACE DAVIES, her grandmother, b. Devonshire, England, 1795.

c. JANE DAVIES ROCKEY, her mother, b. Devonshire, England, Oct. 10, 1825, m. RICHARD SHUTE, her father, b. Devonshire, England, Oct. 3, 1826.

c. HARVEY RICHARD, m. 1898 Mary Stancroff.

c. Harriett, b. Feb. 14, 1899, Jackson, Michigan, m. Oct. 18, 1918, Lucius Vachel Hamilton.

c. 1. Lucius Oliver II, b. Oct. 19, 1920.

2. Linda, b. Sept. 25, 1925.

RECORDS

For entrance into Patriotic Societies are intended solely for the benefit of the writer's descendants.

DAUGHTERS AMERICAN REVOLUTION

SONS AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Frances Frazee Hamilton, born July 12, 1866, Rush County, Indiana, daughter of Ephraim Samuel Frazee, born October 4, 1824, Mason County, Kentucky, and his wife, Frances Elizabeth Austen, born January 20, 1827, city of Baltimore, Maryland, married March 9, 1847.

Ephraim Samuel Frazee, son of Dr. Ephraim Frazee, born August 17, 1792, Mason County, Kentucky, and his wife, Susan M. Doniphan, born Mason County, Kentucky, Nov. 12, 1794, married July 21, 1816.

Dr. Ephraim Frazee was a son of Samuel Frazee, born Nov. 5, 1753, in Pennsylvania, who in 1777 married Rebecca Jacobs of Big Kanawa, Virginia. Samuel Frazee's war record is given in Collins History of Kentucky, pages 11 and 12. He was a private in the Revolutionary War, serving under Col. Joseph Bowman in war against the Indians, was in Captain William Harrod's company. Was stationed 1780, at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, and at the "Falls" in the Ohio River above Louisville, Kentucky.

DAUGHTERS OF COLONISTS

Mrs. Lucius Oliver Hamilton, formerly Frances Frazee, b. July 12, 1866, Rush County, Indiana, daughter of Rev. Ephraim Samuel Frazee, b. Oct. 4, 1824, Mason County, Kentucky, d. June 14, 1896, Rush County, Indiana; wife, Frances Elizabeth Austen, b. Jan. 20, 1827, Baltimore, Maryland, m. March 9, 1847, d. May 1, 1910, Rush County, Indiana.

Rev. Ephraim Samuel Frazee was the son of Dr. Ephraim Frazee, b. Aug. 17, 1792, Mason County, Kentucky, d. Oct. 7, 1824; wife, Susan M. Doniphan, b. Nov. 12, 1794, Mason County, Kentucky, d. Dec. 24, 1884.

Susan M. Doniphan was the daughter of Judge Joseph Doniphan, b. 1757, King George County, Virginia, d. 1813, m. Ann Smith, Fauquier County, Virginia, daughter Capt. Wm. Smith.

Judge Joseph Doniphan was the son of Capt. Alexander Doniphan of Stafford County, Virginia, who m. Mary Waugh, King George County, Virginia, June 17, 1740. Mary Waugh was the daughter of Joseph Waugh, granddaughter of Parson John Waugh.

Captain Alexander Doniphan, son of Mott Doniphan, and his wife, Matilda Ann Anderson, daughter of Sir Walter Anderson; Colonel in the British Navy who came to Virginia about the year 1700.

Mott Doniphan, son of Capt. Alexander Doniphan, b. in England, 1650 (?) and his wife, Margaret Mott, born in Scotland, was made Justice of Stafford County, Virginia, April 27, 1738.—Virginia Magazine of History, Vol. 16, pg. 23.

Capt. Alexander Doniphan was Captain of a troop of horse in the upper part of Richmond County in war against the Indians in 1704, was under Colonel William Taylor, commander-in-chief.—Virginia County Records, Colonial Militia, Richmond County, Order Book, 1651-1776, Book 2, pg. 100.

DAUGHTERS 1812

Frances Frazee Hamilton, wife of Lucius Oliver Hamilton, enter through grandfather, Dr. Ephraim Frazee of Mason County, Kentucky, b. Aug. 17, 1792, lived in Mayslick, Ky., d. Oct. 7, 1824. Sons:

Joseph Samuel, b. Mayslick, Ky., April 22, 1817.

Lewis Jacob, b. Mayslick, Ky., Aug. 23, 1819.

William Doniphan, b. April 9, 1822.

Ephraim Samuel, b. Oct. 4, 1824.

Services according to Kentucky in War of 1812, by A. C. Quinsberry, "Poage's Regiment was organized Aug. 13, 1813, for the Themes Campaign, and was part of Record Brigade, commanded by Brigadier General David Chiles, of Mason County. Ref., pg. 131, 132, 133, "Roster of Volunteers Officers and Sol-

diers from Kentucky." "Frazee, Ephraim, private, Roll of Capt. Jeremiah Martin's Company, Kentucky Mounted Volunteers, War of 1812, Col. John Poage, Commander, mustered in at Newport, Ky., Aug. 31, 1813, mustered out at Maysville, Ky., Nov. 4, 1813."

Frances Frazee Hamilton, b. July 12, 1866, Rush County, Indiana, daughter of Ephraim Samuel Frazee, b. Oct. 4, 1824, and his wife, Frances Austen, of Fayette County, Indiana, b. Jan. 20, 1827, d. May 1, 1910, married March 9, 1847. Ephraim Samuel was son of Dr. Ephraim Frazee of Mayslick, Kentucky, b. Aug. 17, 1792, d. Oct. 7, 1824, and his wife, Susan Doniphan, b. Nov. 12, 1794, d. Dec. 22, 1884, married July 16, 1816.

THE END

APPENDIX

Line of John¹ Frazee.

John Frazee married Elizabeth ———, and had two sons who moved to Jay Co., Indiana, and one daughter, Mrs. Snyder, who lived in Casstown, Ohio. Another son is James Frazee, an account of whom is given below. together with some of the descendants. Mr. Charles C. Frazee of Chicago, a great-grandson indicates that his great-grandparents, John Frazee and Elizabeth Frazee are buried in the old Lost Creek Baptist Church Cemetery, five miles east of Troy, Ohio, with some of the other relatives. The grandparents as well as the father of Mr. Charles C. Frazee are buried in the Casstown Cemetery, which is just three miles south from the Lost Creek Cemetery.

James² Frazee, b. April 22, 1823 ; d. ———, buried at Casstown, Ohio ; m. Oct. 23, 1845 Eliza Ann Weatherhead, b. Feb. 26, 1828. c.

Joseph³ Frazee, b. Feb. 25, 1847 ; d. in infancy.

William³ Frazee, b. Mar. 30, 1849 ; m. Oct. 14, 1866 Nettie Clyne (July 26, 1846 ; Dec. 15, 1916) ; he d. July 14, 1928, buried at Casstown, Ohio. c.

Elizabeth Olive⁴ Frazee, b. Jan. 7, 1868 ; d. Oct. 27, 1912.

Daisy Dean⁴ Frazee, b. Sept. 25, 1870 ; d. Oct. 31, 1892 ; m. May 26, 1892 to Warren Winters ; c. Ethel May,⁵ b. Oct. 8, 1892 ; d. Dec. 1, 1892.

Charles C.⁴ Frazee, b. July 20, 1876 ; m. May 15, 1923 Minnette Bell Marshall ; Res. Chicago, Illinois.

Mary Wattie⁴ Frazee, b. June 28, 1879 ; m. Oct. 23, 1904 Henry Russell ; c.

Floyd Nelson⁵ Russell, b. June 29, 1909.

Elizabeth³ Frazee, b. June 6, 1851 ; d. ——— ; m. Lafe Deweese, c.

Lutie,⁴ m. Charles Oldham ; two children.

Auttie,⁴ dead.

Frances Jane³ Frazee, b. May 11, 1853; m. Charles Derr; c.
 Media⁴ Derr, b. Oct. 17, 1873.
 John Elmer⁴ Derr, b. Aug. 9, 1875.
 William Arthur⁴ Derr, b. May 26, 1877.
 Charles Hartley⁴ Derr, b. Feb. 5, 1879.
 Minnie⁴ and Winfield Scott⁴ Derr, b. Aug. 22, 1880.
 Pearl⁴ Derr, b. Aug. 18, 1882.
 Lewis⁴ Derr, b. Oct. 17, 1885. Dead.
 Francis⁴ Derr, b. March 29, 1887.
 Harrison⁴ Derr, b. Jan. 14, 1889.
 Chester⁴ Derr, b. Nov. 19, 1891.
 Carl⁴ Derr, b. Oct. 6, 1894.
 Susan Birinthia³ Frazee, b. Aug. 29, 1857; dead.

Line of Thurman² Frazee. See Ephraim¹ Frazee.

Thurman² Frazee was born March 30, 1752, presumably in
 Essex county, New Jersey. He removed to Frazee's Ridge, Mary-
 land where he died April 19, 1844. He married (1) Anna ———,
 (b. July 7, 1755; d. ——— and was buried in Preston county, Va.)
 They had six children, but only the record of Ephraim is available:
 Ephraim³ Frazee, b. Dec. 6, 1781; d. Jan. 26, 1848; m. Barbara

Stuck (b. April 25, 1785; d. Dec. 14, 1857. c.

Mary⁴ Frazee, b. Oct. 1, 1802.

John Frazee, b. Dec. 30, 1804; m. Polly Frazee.

See Jeremiah² Frazee.

Anne⁴ Frazee, b. Aug. 9, 1806.

Thurman⁴ Frazee, b. June 6, 1808; d. 1871; m. (1) Catherine
 Frazee b. 1807; c. (Lived and is buried on Frazee's
 Ridge.)

Mary Catherine⁵ Frazee (Umbel), dead, c.

Jane, d.

Mary, d.

Amanda

Annabel

Dosia

- Thurman
Lloyd
Isabel⁵ Frazee (Umbel), dead ; c.
Grant
Hiram, d.
Minnie
Ann⁵ Frazee (Umbel), d ; c. all deceased—Laura, Julia,
Mary, Ella, Etta, Nancy and Ada.
Nancy⁵ Frazee (Hinebaugh), d., m. (1) Howard Frazee ;
c. Ross and Orval, both dead ; m. (2) Harry Hine-
baugh.
William W.⁵ Frazee, b. June 21, 1840 ; d. July 22, 1901 ; m.
Elmie Spurgeon. c.
Oliver⁶ Frazee.
Fanny⁶ Frazee.
James⁶ Frazee.
Truman⁶ Frazee.
John⁶ Frazee.
Asa K.⁵ Frazee, d. ; m. Rachel Spurgeon (Sister of Elmie
Spurgeon). c.
Truman⁶ Frazee.
Cora⁶ Frazee.
Walter⁶ Frazee, d.
Mary⁶ Frazee.
Thurman⁴ Frazee, m. (2) Rebecca Conneway (1822-1899)
c.
Lucian⁵ Frazee, b. 1851 ; d. 1916 ; m. Catherine Thomas
(b. 1822, living, 1928) c.
William M.⁶ Frazee, b. April 9, 1871 ; m. Lydia C. Beeg-
ley, b. Oct. 7, 1875 ; c. (Res. Oakland, Md.)
Carl W.⁷ Frazee, b. Jan. 13, 1895 ; m. March 29, 1915,
Emma Margroff (b. Jan. 25, 1893) c.
Hagan H.⁸ Frazee, b. Sept. 17, 1916.
Bural C.⁸ Frazee, b. Sept. 1, 1918.
Wade W.⁸ Frazee, b. Dec. 9, 1920.
Owen B.⁸ Frazee, b. March 19, 1923.
Bruce M.⁷ Frazee, b. July 14, 1879 ; d. Nov. 28, 1916.

Bruce was shot while out rabbit hunting Nov. 26, 1916.

Paul W.⁷ Frazee, b. April 8, 1891; m. March 5, 1919, Mary S. West. c.

Paul Webster, Jr.⁸ Frazee, b. Jan. 13, 1921.

James William⁸ Frazee, b. Dec. 31, 1923.

Austin A.⁶ Frazee, b. Jan. 21, 1876; res. 1928, Pittsburgh, Pa., m. Margaret Sherard. No. c.

Bert T.⁶ Frazee, b. May 1, 1880; res. 1928 Enon Valley, Pa., m. Netta Byers and had one c. Edgar.

Mary J.⁶ Frazee, b. Nov. 25, 1891; res. 1928, Oakland, Md.; m. J. C. Glotfelty. c.

Lewellen⁷ Glotfelty.

Ruth⁷ Glotfelty.

Margaret Sue⁷ Glotfelty.

Harvey⁵ Frazee, b. Sept. 13, 1853; res. Terra Alta, West Va., 1928.

LaFayette⁵ Frazee, b. May 29, 1860; res. Friendsville, Md., 1928.

Elvira⁵ Frazee, b. Aug. 6, 1857; m. Isaac Thomas; res. Markleysburg, Pa.

Susanna⁴ Frazee, b. Sept. 20, 1810.

Jacob⁴ Frazee, b. Sept. 10, 1812.

Billy⁴ Frazee.

Elisha⁴ Frazee, went west.

Squier³ Frazee, b. 1813; d. June 2, 1889; res. Frazee's Ridge, Md.

Isaac T.³ Frazee, b. Sept. 3, 1822; d. Oct. 16, 1902; m. Barbara Thomas (July 23, 1822-Dec. 15, 1898); res. Frazee's Ridge, Md.

Matthias³ Frazee, b. ———; m. ———; c.

Norman⁴ Frazee, b. ———, 1885; d. 1917.

William⁴ Frazee; res. Hoyes, Md.

John³ Frazee, b. ———; d. ———; m. ———. Went west.

———³ Frazee.

———³ Frazee.

———³ Frazee.

Line of Jeremiah² Frazee. See Ephraim¹ Frazee.

Jeremiah² Frazee, b. March 7, 1749, presumably in Essex county, New Jersey. He removed to the vicinity of Frazee's Ridge, Maryland where he died, date and place unknown. Whom did he marry? The children were:

John Jerry³ Frazee, b. Oct. 5, 1805; d. Nov. 3, 1879; m. Eliza Stuck. c.

Andrew Jackson⁴ Frazee, b. 1838; d. ———; m. Sara Ann Price (1850-1902) c.

Clara Edna⁵ Frazee, b. ———; m. Samuel Raybeck.

Lillie May⁵ Frazee, b. ———; m. George N. Dute.

Anna Laura⁵ Frazee, b. ———; m. W. W. Frazee (adopted son of ——— Frazee) c.

Prina⁶ Frazee.

Lola⁶ Frazee.

Maude⁶ Frazee.

Lawrence⁶ Frazee.

Rosa Elein⁵ Frazee, d. at six years.

James Perry⁵ Frazee of Connellsville, Pa.

Charles Jasper⁵ Frazee, d. at 22 years..

Catherine⁴ Frazee, b. about 1838; d. April 8, 1908; m. (1) John Markley of Markleysburg, Fayette county, Pa., c.

Mary Alvinda,⁵ b. April 15, 1861; d. about 25 years; m. Kingan; two c.

Catherine⁴ Frazee-Markley m. (2) Philip Moyer of Ellitsville, Pa. (b. July 14, 1814; d. Jan. 1901 in his 87th year. He was twice married and the father of 16 children, ten by his first union and six by his second union) and had:

Thomas Jackson⁵ Moyer, b. May 7, 1869; m. May 20, 1897, Alverda May McCloy, b. June 26, 1874. She was a resident of Uniontown, Pa. On becoming of age he taught school for ten years in the public schools of Fayette county, Pa. Mrs. Moyer taught school in the same county for four years. Mrs. Moyer is a descen-

dant of Robert Morris of Revolutionary fame. Her grandfather on her mother's side was George Morris.

The c. are:

Thomas Ellsworth⁶ Moyer, b. May 6, 1901.

Wilbur Allen⁶ Moyer, b. Nov. 27, 1902; m. ———; res. Washington, D. C.

Alva Jasper⁶ Moyer, b. Sept. 12, 1904; res. New York.

Wendell Dwight⁶ Moyer, b. Aug. 23, 1907.

Robert Morris⁶ Moyer, b. July 24, 1909.

Sarah E.⁵ Moyer, b. Sept. 27, 1870; m. Samuel Rosenberger; d. 1909; no c.

Cora Anna⁵ Moyer, b. March 17, 1872; m. Samuel Frank Workman of Wharton township, Fayette county, Pa., and resides within a few miles of where she was born, the only one living near the old home. c.

Leslie Ray⁶ Workman, b. April 16, 1894; m. and resides in Uniontown, Pa.

Harry Bryan⁶ Workman, b. Nov. 29, 1896.

Ruth G.⁶ Workman (Umbel), b. Oct. 16, 1900; m. resides in Uniontown, Pa.

Paul Ruby⁶ Workman, b. May 31, 1905; m.; resides in Uniontown, Pa.

Norma Helen⁶ Workman, b. Sept. 24, 1907.

Lenora Frances⁵ Moyer, b. March 10, 1874; d. Nov. 3, 1923; m. ——— Kelly.

Jasper Newton⁵ Moyer, b. July 23, 1875; d. July 1896; no c.

Laura Elizabeth⁵ Moyer, b. April 14, 1878; m. first Charles Sumey and secondly, Frank Brown of Uniontown, Pa. c.

Edna⁶ Sumey (Palmer), b. Nov. 28, 1900; m.; res. at Clairton, Pa.

Wilbur⁶ Sumey, b. April 17, 1904. Dead.

Helen⁶ Sumey (Vossel), b. Sept. 22, 1908; m. and res. at Clairton, Pa.

Dorothy H.⁶ Sumey, b. Sept. 10, 1911.

Charles R.⁶ Sumey, b. March 23, 1921.

Frank J.⁶ Sumey, b. March 23, 1921.

Perry⁴ Frazee, b. 1842; d. 1865; no c.

Harrison⁴ Frazee, b. 1847; d. 1875.

Elizabeth⁴ Frazee, b. 1844; d. 1863.

Jane⁴ Frazee, b. 1846; d. 1916; m. Jackson Fike. Daughter Florence.

Charles Jasper⁴ Frazee, b. ———; m. Elizabeth Hileman.

Charles Francis⁴ Frazee, b. ———; m. (1) Mary Fike; (2) Marg. Hazley.

Saville⁴ Frazee, b. 1854; d. 1928; m. Walla Schlossnaugle; res. at Selbysport, Md., c.

Roy⁵ Frazee; res. Friendsville, Md.

Wade⁵ Frazee; res. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Hazel⁵ Frazee; res. Selbysport, Md.

Jonas⁴ Frazee, b. 1855; d. 1902; m. Rose Hazley.

Dennis W.⁴ Frazee, b.; m. Snowbella Nevergold, (d. Nov. 17, 1918). c. (Res. 1928, at 5 Ingleside Ave., Baltimore, Md.)

John Charles⁵ Frazee, b. ———, Pittsburgh, Pa. Res. 5 Ingleside Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Clarence Wabble⁵ Frazee, b. ———; res. Colscott St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Harris William⁵ Frazee, b. ———; res. Pimlico, Baltimore, Md.

Alvin Russell⁵ Frazee, b. Dec. 18, 1900 in Baltimore, Md., res. 311 Strathmore Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. Married Edna Sipple June 28, 1924 in Pittsburgh. She is a daughter of ——— Siebenshuh, sister of William Siebenshuh, LaCrosse, Wisconsin. c.

Russell Clarence⁶ Frazee, b. Nov. 30, 1925, Pittsburgh.

Elisha³ Frazee, b. ———; d. Dec. 9, 1874; m. (1) Nancy Stuck, b. ———; d. July 2, 1838; c.

Addison⁴ Frazee, b. Nov. 6, 1831; d. April 5, 1838.

Elisha³ Frazee, m. (2) Barbara Stuck, b. ———; d. Jan. 31, 1879, c.

- Ulysses⁴ Frazee, res. Selbysport, Md.
Kimmel⁴ Frazee, res. Selbysport, Md.
Isaac³ Frazee, b. ——— 1802; d. Nov. 27, 1881; m. Christiana
——— (b. 1806; d. June 8, 1872) c.
Hiram⁴ Frazee, b. ——— 1839; d. 1918; m. Rebecca Poling,
(b. 1840; d. 1917).
Henry⁴ Frazee, b. ———; m. Sarah Frantz.
Felicia⁴ Frazee, b. ——— 1846; d. Oct. 29, 1906.
Sarah⁴ Frazee, b. ———; m. Alexander DeWitt.
George W.⁴ Frazee, b. ———; m. Adly VanHorn.
Jonathan³ Frazee, b. Feb. 25, 1808; d. Oct. 5, 1905; m. Betsey
Frazee, (dau. of Ephraim,³ Thurman,² Ephraim¹). c.
Jeremiah⁴ Frazee, b. 1837; d. March 5, 1905; m. Hiley Boyer
(d. Aug. 23, 1927). c.
Albert⁵ Frazee.
Jefferson⁵ Frazee.
James⁵ Frazee.
Noah⁵ Frazee.
George⁵ Frazee, res. Confluence, Pa.
Alexander⁵ Frazee.
Elizabeth⁵ Frazee.
Judson⁴ Frazee, b. 1845; d. 1915.
Jefferson⁴ Frazee, b. Nov. 20, 1847; d. May 4, 1911.
Lietellus⁴ Frazee, b. 1851; d. 1926.
Ephraim⁴ Frazee.
Barbara⁴ Frazee.
Lucretia⁴ Frazee.
Polly³ Frazee, b. ———; m. John Ephraim⁴ Frazee (Ephraim,³
Thurman,² Ephraim¹) Frazee. c.
Hamilton⁴ Frazee, dead.
Mary⁴ Frazee (Teats). Dead.

Compiled by Oren E. Frazee, LaCrosse, Wis.

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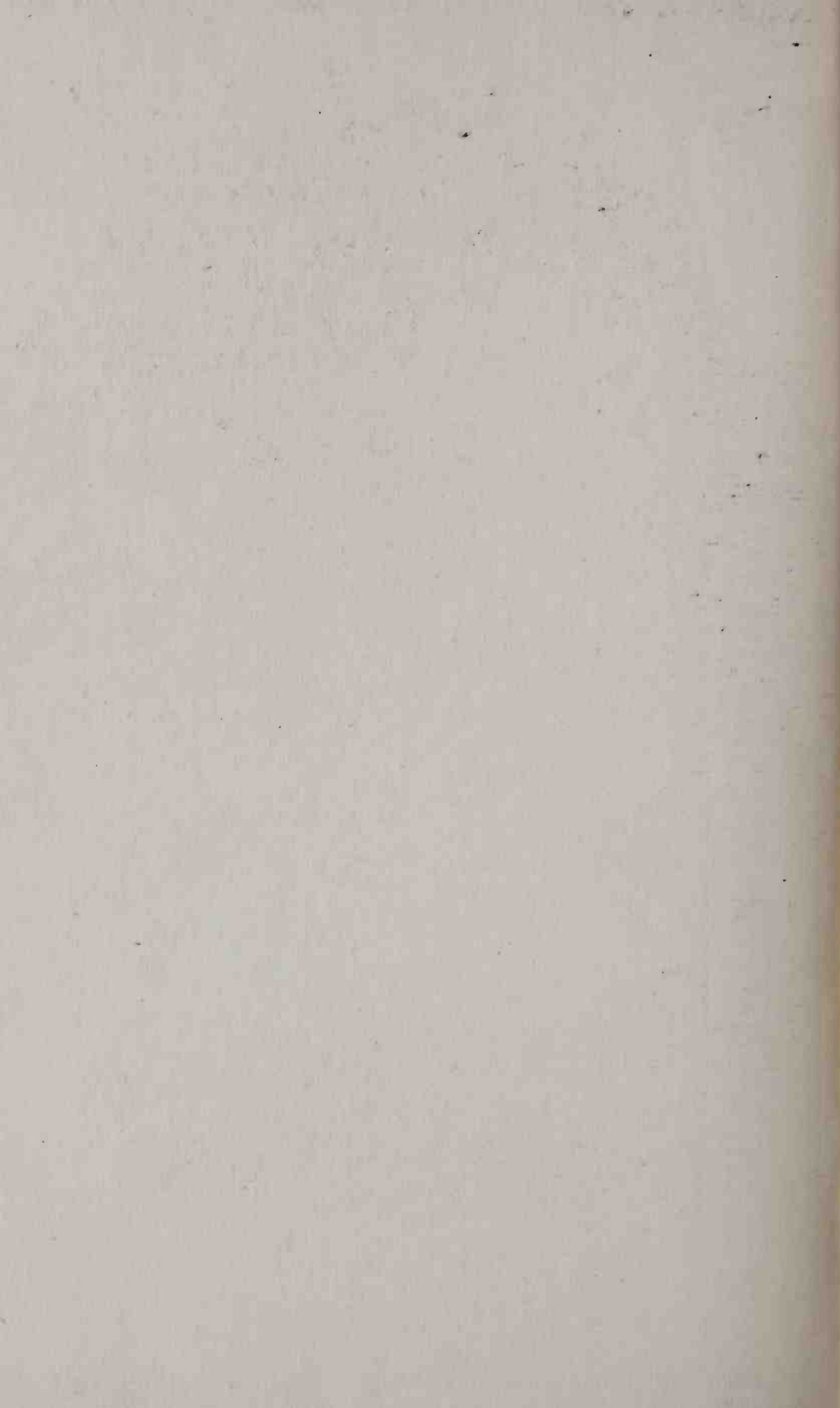
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